EIGHTY PAGES.
SEVEN SECTIONS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 118. NO. 124. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903. EIGHTY PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

OVER 1,200 RESIDENTS OF BUTLER HAVE TYPHOID FEVER
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FINDS WATER SUPPLY TO BLAME

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Oberlin M. Carter was released from Leavenworth prison.

Gen. Reyes, the Colombian envoy, arrives at Washington and is authorized to offer the United States all the canal concessions provided for in the Hay-Herran treaty free of cost if the United States will permit Colombia to reconquer the new republic of Panama.

Commander Peary, U. S. N., returns from abroad and outlines his plans for reaching the North Pole.

Secret service men, detectives and police seem unable to prevent the approach of cranks to the president when in public.

United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Yerkes makes his annual report.

Dr. Culver will take no part in the suit of Mrs. Vlasto against his wife, the daughter of Senator Clark of Montana, for $500,000 for alienation of her husband's affections.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Huertas of the Colombian army for $10,000 turned over to the new republic of Panama the soldiers and munitions under his command.

Lady Sykes' new novel depicts a vulgar millionaire buying his way into British high society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Two sisters killed by a train near Monongahela.

LOCAL.

Both the Federal and the First National of Allegheny will open doors in a few days.

Mayor Hays confers with McTighes, but peace is not restored in the Sixth ward.

Porch climbers continue their thieving work in the East End and the police fail to make arrests.

State board of health decides that Butler's water supply is responsible for the awful epidemic of typhoid fever that community is suffering. Relief committee has enlisted nurses and is receiving many offers of aid.

Ex-Gov. W. A. Stone gives out correspondence in the forfeited bail bond remissions in the Salter cases.

Orphans will nominate George W. McNeil for president pro tem of common council.

Citizens will not abolish rump committees of select council Monday.

Councilman West attempts to revoke franchise of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company.

B. J. Reid of Shadyside searching for two orphans he found in prairie in 1819.

Father and son meet in Pittsburgh after separation of 16 years.

SPORTING.

The army eleven walked all over the navy team and won the annual contest by an overwhelming score. The event was more of a society function than a football contest.

Baseball pitchers are up in arms against the proposed rule of Ned Hanlon to handicap pitchers by putting the pitcher's box back.

Jack McClelland of this city goes to Milwaukee to meet Neary, who is regarded as the coming champion among the little fighters.

Naughton says that the fight between Fitz and Gardner was a farce and a great disappointment to the fighting experts.

The Lyceum eleven demonstrated its claim to the local championship by easily defeating the Duquesne Greys eleven.

The hockey season opens at Duquesne garden on Tuesday and the teams are reported to be stronger than last season.

FINANCIAL.

Weekly bank statement better than expected. Stock markets extremely dull and narrow. Grain markets ruled easier in Chicago.

LEGAL.

Dr. Walter P. Kountz notifies the prosecuting attorneys that he will apply for a pardon.

Gertie Wild gets a verdict of $4,883 in an action for false arrest.

Township assessors lose test suit to recover $5 per day under the act of 1903.

FOURTH SECTION—Six Pages.
Page 1—Motor Car of King of Italy.
Page 2—Society.
Page 3—Women's Clubs.
Page 4—Financial and Markets.
Page 5—Markets, Real Estate, Railroads.
Page 6—John Kendrick Bangs on the Domestic Problem.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—24 Pages.
Making Christmas Tree Ornaments.
The Plot That Failed.
London's Lady Mayoress.
The American Invasion, Music by Rocereto.
In the Kitchen with the Cook.
Kate Greenleaf Locke on Housefurnishing.
The Beauty Quest.
Fashions for Men and Women.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
Fiction and Poetry.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.
Page 1—Coon Has Trouble with a Lion.
Page 2—The Princess Who Punished a Giant.
Page 3—Prof. Noah's Dancing Class on Mt. Ararat.
Page 4—Buster Brown Milks the Cow with a Crumpled Horn.

EDITORIAL SECTION—Special Book Number—24 Pages.
Editorials.
Advance Agents of Panama.
Immortals on American Literature.
James Whitcomb Riley.
Women as Novelists.
Big Value of Old Books.
The Jews in Literature.
Discrepancies in Fiction.
Authors That Died in 1903.
Some New Born Authors.
Books of the Year.
Music.
Plays and Players.
Carnegie History.
Financial Review.

THREE PASSENGERS HURT ON BURNING STREET CAR

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Three persons were injured in a panic among the passengers of a crowded Halstead street car today, caused by a fire which suddenly enveloped the car as a result of a short circuit. Exit was made difficult by broken wires which hung about the car doors. In a number of cases passengers escaped by breaking through windows.

PESTILENCE SEIZES BUTLER

Citizens Making Heroic Struggle With Typhoid Epidemic.

DISEASE INCREASES

Relief Committee Enlists Nurses and Receives Many Offers of Aid.

REPORT OF STATE OFFICIALS

[From a Staff Correspondent.]
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Butler, Pa., Nov. 28.—In the face of a scourge of death, the citizens of Butler tonight took heart to free themselves of the dreaded pestilence of typhoid fever which has prostrated one-tenth of the town's population and continues with startling progress to tighten its fatal grip. After an inspection of the premises the state board of health has declared that the seat of the disease is in the water supply, and the edict has gone out to take instant and radical action to improve the borough's sanitation and to provide every possible care for the afflicted. Fear of the epidemic extends throughout the valley of the poisoned Connequenessing.

In the campaign of mercy the citizens have joined with patriotic accord, and a fund approximating $1,000 has been subscribed. A score of trained nurses from Pittsburgh and surrounding towns are tonight on their way to stricken homes, and many volunteers among the townsfolk are caring for the victims.

Many Houses of Mourning.

The scenes in Butler are most distressing and it was pathetic last night to see how willingly the people offered their services or their money to assist their less fortunate neighbors. In a radius of scarcely a mile 1,200 patients are suffering the agonies of the sinister disease. A score of homes are in mourning. The Butler hospital is overcrowded and the homeless are being taken to the almshouse and to an emergency hospital which has just been established. Should the present rate of the fever's prevalency continue 2,000 cases will be confined.

Seven deaths in a single day aroused the people to a realization of the terrors of the pestilence. More startling still was the statement of the physicians that in the majority of cases the patients had not reached the critical stage and that the percentage of fatality would be increased.

All classes suffer. In some houses there are three or four victims. There are cases where father and mother are bedfast and young children attend to domestic duties and act as nurses. The mainstays of large families are ill and the question of keeping the wolf from the door is coupled with the fears of the malady. In Lyndora, the settlement adjoining the Standard pressed steel car works, 44 cases were reported. All the patients are workers in the Standard plant or are members of families of the employes and will be cared for by the company in a temporary hospital, which will be opened tomorrow.

Mass Meeting to Be Held Sunday.

The inspection by the state board of health was followed immediately by the permanent organization of a relief association which appointed committees to look after various features of the work. Solicitors at once commenced gathering funds and on every hand met with a generous response.

This work has just begun. Tomorrow afternoon a public meeting will be held in the court house and every citizen of the town who is not himself counted among the fever patients, will be asked to lend his aid. The relief association has its work well in hand, has employed nurses and will look after the welfare of the homeless.

The state board of health arrived in Butler this morning from Pittsburgh, the officers being Dr. S. T. Davis of Lancaster, president of the board; Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia, secretary; John Fulton of Johnstown and Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, state quarantine officer-at-large. After a brief consultation with the local board of health, the state officials visited the water works, the Boydstown dam and the new Thorn run reservoir, where Butler's water supply is stored.

They spent the entire afternoon in the investigation and on returning again met in joint session with the local board and adopted resolutions in which it was emphatically set forth that the borough's water supply was accountable for the spread of the malady.

In the preamble of the resolutions the

Continued on Second Page, Third Column.

Priest Asks Assistance For Butler's Sufferers

BUTLER, PA., Nov. 28.—It was an impressive appeal that was made before the typhoid epidemic relief association here tonight when the Rev. Father L. A. Carroll told of the terrors of the disease and of its ravages in his congregation, where there are 125 patients.

"The people are at the mercy of typhoid fever," he said. "We need girls to work and who know something about nursing. As you love God and your neighbor, come to Butler's assistance."

TO WED HIM ON GALLOWS

Wail of Sweetheart Filled Van Dine's Cell as She Plighted Her Troth.

BANDITS INDICTED

Eight Charges of Murder Lodged Against the Four Chicago Desperadoes.

A SPEEDY TRIAL PROMISED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Nov. 28.—A marriage on the gallows is in prospect as one of the spectacular incidents in the marvelous desperado careers of Harvey Van Dine, Peter Niedemeier and Gustav Marz, the car barn murderers, and Emil Roeski, their accomplice in other crimes. Mamie Dunne, the sweetheart of Harvey Van Dine, declares that she would marry the murderer though he stood on the gallows.

"I love him, I love him," she cried vehemently today in the Harrison street police station cell room. "I want to marry him. I will marry him. I will—I will. Even though he goes to the gallows, I will marry him and prove my love."

Late this afternoon indictments for six murders were voted against the car barn bandits and their accomplice in other crimes, Emil Roeski, as follows:

HARVEY VAN DINE, five charges.
PETER NIEDEMEIER, four charges.
GUSTAV MARX, four charges.
EMIL ROESKI, one charge.

The indictments have not yet been returned into court. They do not cover the murder of Brakeman Sovea, nor the attempted murder of Detective Driscoll, as both of these crimes were committed in Indiana.

Sweetheart and Bandit.

The cases are already under preparation in the state's attorneys office for presentation to the criminal court as soon as formal indictments are voted, and the four men will be placed on trial within the shortest time permitted by law.

Mrs. Van Dine and Mamie Dunne, the mother and the sweetheart of the bandit leader, were permitted to see him as soon as he awakened. It was after that interview that the girl declared she still loved Van Dine and would marry him on the scaffold if necessary.

After breakfast Niedemeier and Van Dine asked Inspector Lavin to call a surgeon to remove the shot from their bodies, as they have had no medical attention since their arrest. The injuries of the prisoners are trivial but painful, many small shot being located in Niedemeier's head and shoulder, and Van Dine's hand being scarred by the little pellets. The city physician was asked to send a surgeon to attend to their needs.

Though on the brink of the gallows, the four men slept at the Harrison street station from midnight until after 8 o'clock this morning with the calm restfulness of infants. When they awoke finally there were smiles on their lips and gleams of recklessness in their eyes.

Jovial in Gallow's Shadow.

Van Dine, rousing himself as if glad to meet a new day, spoke jovially for his fellows when he awoke.

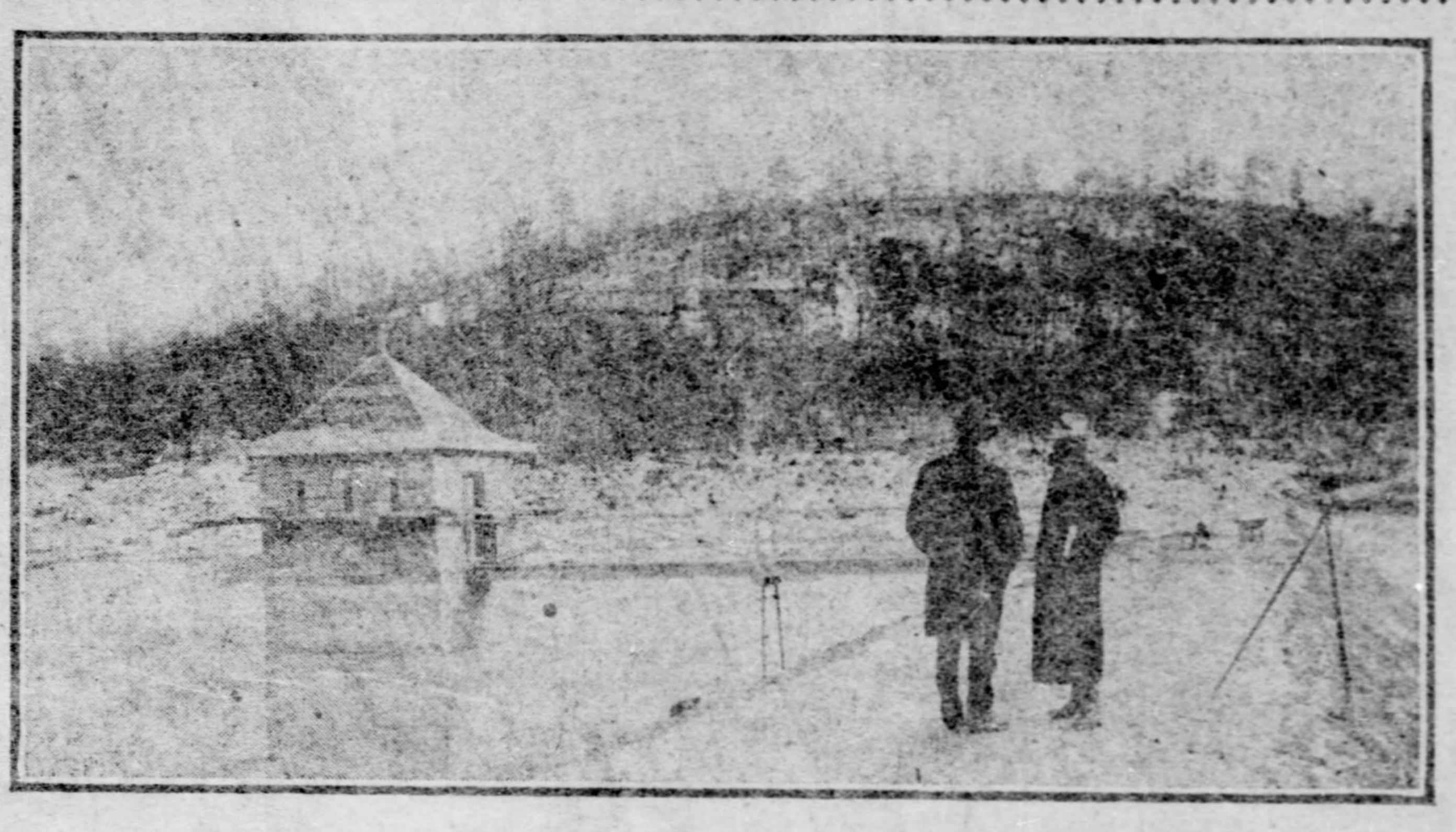
"Well, I guess we're about done," he laughed. "There's no chance to get out of here, and we'll try to make the best of it, all right."

Then he yawned and shouted a cheering message across the corridor to Niedemeier.

Pleas of guilty are expected to be entered by the prisoners, and in that event the prosecution will have a clear path and a quick trial will be a certainty. The confessions of all the defendants were handed to Assistant District Attorney Olsen and were carefully examined by him.

On their own confessions the four men are charged with seven murders, one of

Continued on Fifth Page, Fourth Column.



State board of health members inspecting the Thorn Run reservoir which furnishes Butler's water supply.

Representatives of the state and the Butler health boards, who attended yesterday's conference. Front row—B. Kemper, John Fulton, Dr. Benjamin Lee. Back row—Dr. J. M. Leighner, Dr. M. E. Headland, B. B. McQuisten.

STONE GIVES OUT LETTER

Shows That Forfeited Bail Bonds in Salter Cases Were Remitted.

WEAVER WILLING

Present Mayor of Philadelphia Wrote the Executive Favoring the Remission.

HIS LIFE IS THREATENED

Ex-Gov. W. A. Stone yesterday made public a letter written by John Weaver, the present mayor of Philadelphia, when he was district attorney, in which he declined to oppose applications pending before the executive requesting him to remit several thousand dollars of forfeited bail in the now famous Salter case.

Since the supposed break between the regular organization in Philadelphia and Mayor Weaver, the remission of the Salter bail bonds has been injected into the squabble. Weaver announced yesterday that a week or two ago he received an anonymous letter threatening him with assassination and notifying him that he would become involved in a horrible scandal in connection with the Salter case. The mayor charges that there is a conspiracy on foot to bring him into unpleasant notoriety. He says that he thinks that he knows who is at the bottom of it.

Several years ago Representative Samuel Salter and several other Philadelphians were arrested and charged with ballot box stuffing. They were admitted to bail and afterward fled. Later they returned for trial. During their absence the bail bonds were declared forfeited. The other day it was found that the records showed that all but $1,800 of the bail money had been remitted on order of Gov. Stone.

Stone Gives Out the Letter.

The remission occurred during the term of Weaver as district attorney. He was sought for an explanation and said he was willing to have any letters he had written the governor made public. Gov. Stone complied with the request last night. The letter was written January 10, 1903. Weaver called attention to the fact that the five defendants had returned, stood trial and were acquitted and that Philadelphia had not suffered any pecuniary loss on account of their absence. In conclusion Weaver wrote:

"I cannot conscientiously oppose the

Continued on Second Page, Fifth Column.

MAYOR PROMISES AID TO BUTLER SUFFERERS

Mayor W. B. Hays today will receive contributions for the relief of the typhoid fever sufferers in Butler at his private office at Boyd and Diamond streets, and at the meeting of councils tomorrow will lay the matter before them, with the request that they take up the question of assisting the victims. Last night Mayor Hays received the following telegram:

Butler, Pa., Nov. 28, 1903.

W. B. Hays, Mayor Pittsburgh:

Butler needs many nurses and girls who will do housework. Conditions urgent. Butler is in the hands of a fever epidemic.

R. B. GREER, M. D.
FATHER L. A. CARROLL.

Mayor Hays sent the following telegram in reply:

"Have asked for contributions and will refer your telegram to councils for action on Monday.

W. B. HAYS."

CARNEGIE WILL PROVIDE BIG LAKE FOR PRINCETON

Said to Have Offered to Give $285,000 to Construct Artificial Race Course for Rowers of Old Nassau.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 28.

There are indications that a Princeton crew will be able to enter into aquatics, through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

There is no water suitable for rowing purposes within easy access of Princeton. This condition of nature has kept the university out of aquatics for many years. It is now proposed to overcome this difficulty by the construction of an artificial lake, and Mr. Carnegie is said to have offered to give $285,000 for this purpose.

It was learned today that the project had been laid before Philadelphia contractors and that bids had been asked for the construction of the lake. These estimates are to be submitted in a few days and it is believed that work on the contract will be begun as soon as possible and pushed at top speed.

The course is to be four miles in length and at least a hundred yards in width.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university was seen tonight in regard to the matter.

"I have not heard anything officially in regard to the Carnegie lake project," he said. "It is not a university matter at any rate, and if Mr. Carnegie is contemplating the construction of a lake he is doing is as a private enterprise and not through the university."

A number of options on property bordering along the site of the proposed lake were held by Mr. Carnegie and his confidential man, Mr. Butler, was in Princeton last week, presumably on business in this connection.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

TWO SISTERS KILLED BY TRAIN NEAR MONONGAHELA

Were Walking on Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Track on Their Way to Visit Friends Over Sunday.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONONGAHELA, PA., Nov. 28.—While walking to visit some friends, with whom they had made arrangements to spend Sunday, two girls of Coal Bluff were suddenly killed on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad last evening. They are:

EVELINE THOMPSON, 16 years old.
MINNIE THOMPSON, 19 years old.

The girls were sisters and were the only daughters of Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson of Coal Bluff. They left home intending to walk to Charles and from there take a ferry across the river to Bunola, where they intended passing Sunday with friends. The girls walked along the railroad tracks to a point near Charles, when they saw a northbound freight train coming toward them. They stepped aside and walked along the southbound track, not noticing the second section of southbound freight No. 17, which was coming up behind them rapidly. Before any warning was given the girls were knocked aside by the engine. The engineer seemingly did not see them, as he continued on his run.

Eveline was killed outright, but her sister Minnie was alive, although in an unconscious condition when found. John Greenach, who lives in the vicinity, discovered the girls lying by the tracks. He summoned help and Minnie was put on a train bound for Monongahela. On the way she recovered consciousness for a moment and spoke to Baggagemaster Henderson Coulter, but again relapsed. She was taken from the train to the Memorial hospital here, but died within five minutes.

Eveline was taken to Frank Bebout's undertaking rooms, where the body of her sister was also taken soon after.

LAKE ERIE FISH TUG IS CHASED BY CUTTER

Owners Fined $1,000 for Landing Cargo Caught in Canadian Waters.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—The tug Daisy of Lorain, owned by the Ranney Fish Company, was today fined $1,000 by Collector of Customs Leach for unloading at Lorain from foreign waters without reporting to the collector of the Lorain port.

It developed that the Daisy invaded Canadian waters last week, procured a big load of fish, and started for the American shore with a cutter in close pursuit. The race kept up for miles, when finally the cutter signaled that she would shoot unless the Daisy stopped. The Daisy thereupon slowed down and learned that it was the American revenue cutter Morrell, and not the Canadian cutter Petrel, so much feared by American fishermen.

The Morrell permitted the Daisy to proceed on her way, but reported the matter to Collector Leach. The Morrell at first thought that the object of her pursuit was a Canadian boat.

THREE PLANTS UP THE VALLEY ARE TO START

Dewees Wood, Demmler Tin Plate and Port Vue Works Resume This Week.

The DeWees Wood mill of McKeesport will be placed in full operation this week. Extensive repairs have been made, and new buildings have been erected. The men in the plate mill will accept a reduction of 30 per cent, and others will go back to work at smaller reductions which take effect January 1.

Over 400 of the employes of the Demmler tin plate works yesterday signified their willingness to return to work at a reduction of 20 per cent and the plant will again be placed in operation. The new independent tin plate plant at Port Vue which also has been idle for two weeks will also resume tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, the men having accepted a reduction of 20 per cent. The plant employs in the neighborhood of 600 men.

CAPT. CARTER IS NOW FREE

On Release from Leavenworth He Hastened to See His Mother.

SILENT AS TO FUTURE

His Whole Effort for the Present Will Be for a Vindication.

THE HOLLAND STORY UNTRUE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Oberlin M. Carter, who was released from Leavenworth prison today, is now in this city to see his aged mother. The former captain of engineers refused to discuss his conviction for frauds against the government, his imprisonment or his future intentions. Beyond the fact that he really had no plans for his vindication he would say nothing.

"I really have no plans," he said. "I must wait first to vindicate myself before the American people."

"Will you consider your vindication complete unless you are restored to rank in the army?"

The ex-captain paused before he answered. "Of course," he said, "my vindication would not be complete without that. But that's too far ahead. I can't talk about that; can't consider it at present."

"It is reported that you have had an offer from the Holland government to help in the engineering work on the drainage of the Zuyder Zee."

"I have no offers under consideration," he replied.

Capt. Carter was released from Leavenworth this morning. At the gates of the prison he was met by his uncle, L. D. Carter, and immediately driven to the Leavenworth depot, where a train was taken for Kansas City, where they transferred to a train en route here. The former prisoner has aged much during his nearly four years of imprisonment, but shows no trace of ill health.

It was thought last night that an officer of the department of justice might be at the prison gates to rearrest Carter on an old indictment, but such was not the case. When he decided to leave the gates were thrown open to him, and he passed out of the prison walls for the first time since he was brought into court here during his attempt to obtain release by an act of habeas corpus.

DETECTIVE JOHN T. NORRIS SENTENCED TO PRISON

Given Two Years in Ohio Penitentiary on Charge of Blackmailing.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 28.—John T. Norris, the notorious detective, was this afternoon sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Elam Fisher of Eaton, O.

Norris was convicted by a jury of blackmailing Philip Hennigan, a saloonkeeper, against whom he had secured evidence of selling liquor to a minor in violation of the law. Seven other indictments were returned by the recent grand jury against Norris for blackmailing, in each case a saloonkeeper being the victim.

Norris was working as the agent of the Law and Order league, of which Dr. M. J. Firey of the First Lutheran church is the president. Norris has terrorized gold brick men, most of whom he personally knows. It was he who drove "Tom" O'Brien out of this country to France. Several years ago Norris became engaged in a controversy with the Pinkertons. Since then relentless war between them has pevailed. Norris, who is 65 years of age, is an old soldier.

PRESIDENT HEARNE APPOINTS AN ASSISTANT

DENVER, COL., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—R. M. Waite was today appointed assistant to President Hearne of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The appointment disposes of rumors that Mr. Hearne would bring an eastern man to fill the position. Mr. Waite formerly was chief clerk for President Kebler and is an old employe of the company.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER ARE BURNED TO DEATH

MT. GILEAD, O., Nov. 28.—While pouring coal oil onto a slowly burning fire today an explosion occurred, burning Mrs. Frank Lee and her little daughter so badly that they died shortly after. Another child was also severely burned but will recover.

$625,000 IS REALIZED AT A PICTURE SALE

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—At Christie's today a sum of more than $625,000 was realized at a picture sale. A "Portrait of a Lady," by J. M. Nattier, signed and dated 1745, made the best price, Messrs. Colnaghi being the purchasers at $16,275.

SENATOR QUAY WILL GO SOUTH FOR A VACATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Senator Quay will leave tomorrow or Monday for his winter home at San Lucie, Fla., for an outing. He will not return until after the regular session of congress has convened.

PREFER BLOOD TO READY CASH

Colombia Pleads for a Chance to Attack Republic of Panama.

OFFERS FREE CANAL

Reyes Authorized to Concede Everything If Uncle Sam Will Only Stand Aside.

HOLD-UP AT BOGOTA PROVED

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

Washington, Nov. 28.—That the republic of Colombia grant to the United States all the canal concessions provided for in the Hay-Herran treaty but absolutely free cost is the proposition which Gen. Rafael Reyes, envoy of Colombia to the United States on a special mission, brings for the consideration of the officials of Washington.

Gen. Reyes arrived here shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. He was met at the station by a son of Dr. Herran, the colombian charge, and went at once to his hotel.

Gen. Reyes talked about his mission to Washington. He said:

"You will readily admit the propriety of my refraining from discussing my mission, which is of a confidential character, but of the offers which Colombia is ready to make I desire to say that my energies ad those of my followers will be devoted to the granting of the canal concessions to the United States without the payment of a cent. Even at this Colombia will be the gainer."

"Are you authorized by President Marroquin to make this offer to the Washington government?" Gen. Reyes was asked.

"That would be divulging my instructions before I have executed them. I cannot say more about this now," he replied.

Colombia Changes Front.

"You can further say," continued the general, "that all Colombia is afire with zeal of building of the canal by the United States, and that the unfortunate political troubles which were the sole cause of the treaty's death before the Colombian congress have entirely disappeared. We want the canal, and I have come to Washington to see what the people of the United States are prepared to accept. I come with instructions from the president of Colombia direct. My mission in no way interferes with the prerogatives of Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge, for whom both my government and myself personally have the greatest respect. I shall be in daily conference with him and we shall work in entire harmony. Dr. Herran will go to the state department with me and present me to Secretary Hay."

"What is the feeling in Colombia about the Panama revolution?" Gen. Reyes was asked.

"Feeling is running high and there is indignation over the affairs on the isthmus. We can and will put down the rebellion if not interfered with from the outside. So tense is the feeling and so national the spirit of determination to bring the isthmus back into the republic that President Marroquin will have no trouble in raising an army twice the size necessary to put down the disturbance. Such an army can march overland to the isthmus, the opinion of ill-advised persons to the contrary notwithstanding."

"What can the United States do now that a treaty has been signed by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau-Varilla?"

What Colombia Asks.

"That treaty has not been ratified. The Colombian government does not ask the United States to aid it in putting down the revolution on the isthmus. All we ask is to be allowed to conduct our own affairs free from outside interference. The Colombian government can put down the revolution without violating a letter of the treaty of 1846—I refer to the treaty that we always have respected and adhered to and not to the treaty as interpreted in these later days. If the United States maintains a neutral position the revolution will be put down."

When his attention was called to the report from Panamanians and other sources that he had come to Washington to conduct a lobby to defeat the ratification of the treaty he said very emphatically:

"I authorize you to say for me at the outset of my visit that my movements here shall be strictly in accordance with the powers with which I am clothed. I shall deal with the officials of the Washington government direct to whom I bear letters of credence from the Bogota government. I am not here as a private agent and I shall ignore such reflections upon my personal and official character."

Gen. Reyes had a conference today with Senor Walker-Martinez, the Chilean minister, who called soon after the envoy arrived.

How the Money Will Be Spent.

Bunau-Varilla, the minister from Panama, called at the state department today and had a conference with Acting Secretary Loomis concerning financial questions connected with the canal problem. It appears that the junta has determined to reserve all of the $10,000,000 to be paid to Panama by the United States after the treaty is ratified for the purpose of public improvement.

The minister is going to New York tonight for a day or two. He has been advised by his government and through private agents that Gen. Reyes, before leaving Port Limon for Washington, sent to the executives of nearly all the republics of South and Central America what amounts to a protest against the action of the United States on the isthmus and an invitation to them to direct their diplomatic representatives in Washington to confer with him to safeguard the interests of Latin America. The same circular has been brought to the attention of the state department with a query as to its propriety from an international point of view. The response of President Castro of Venezuela to this circular, strongly in the negative as it was, is regarded as making it unnecessary for the United States government to notice the matter further, it being assumed that the other South and Central American countries will follow President Castro's example in rejecting Gen. Reyes' overtures.

Make Protest in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Senor Calderon, former minister of finance of Colombia, and 14 other Colombians, including the officials here of the republic, have united in a letter appealing to the French public against the recent events at Panama. The letter declares the United States cooperated in the insurrection, prevented Colombia from suppressing the uprising and precipitately recognized the independence of Panama. The newspapers publish the appeal without comment.

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—Arrivals on the steamer Manavia from Buena Ventura, in the department of Cauca, Colombia, report that great excitement prevails there, and the inhabitants are extremely bitter against the isthmians.

The arrival of the steamer Quito at Buena Ventura from Panama was made the occasion for a hostile demonstration against the isthmians. Public meetings were held and in the evening a torchlight procession was formed to march through the city. On all sides were heard cries of "Down with the Panama traitors," "Death to the Yankees." Later a spirit of resignation seemed to prevail.

Reports from Cali, in the interior of Cauca, state that a military coup, led by Gen. Triana, was planned with the object of proclaiming independence. When the steamer Manavi left, however, no practical results had been accomplished.

Gen. Bonilla, governor of Cauca, while admitting that he also was in sympathy with the Panama movement, said he could not accept the resignation of Gen. Triana and promoted him to be commanding general-in-chief of the army of Cauca.

COLUMBIA VISITED.

Pittsburgh Tech School Committee Finished Their Work in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The committee of Pittsburgh investigators today finished its work of investigating New York's technical schools, though some members of the committee will remain in the city until next Monday evening. Today the committee visited Columbia university and went through the buildings and grounds to study the plans and their adaptability for the Pittsburgh Technological institute.

It now seems probable that the building plans of Columbia will be used to some extent in Pittsburgh and that the New York trade school will be used for the working basis in the matter of educational management.

Before leaving for Pittsburgh this evening Dr. Brashear expressed himself as very well pleased with the results of the visit of the committee to New York. FRANK A. PARKER.

THE WEATHER

Snow is predicted today and fair weather for tomorrow by the Washington weather man for Pittsburgh and vicinity. The maximum temperature was 28 and the minimum 21 yesterday. The sun rose cloudy at 7:02 and set cloudy at 4:34 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Snow.

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.94	22	66	S.W.	Pt. Cldy
8 p. m.	29.70	26	50	S.E.	Cloudy

Comparative temperature and precipitation for November 28.

	1902	1901		1902	1901
Maximum	35	30	Mean	32	26
Minimum	29	23	Precipitation	.02	.02

Max. tem., 1:30 pm.	28	Exc. since Jan. 1	278
Min. tem., 7:00 am.	21	Nor. precip. 31 yrs.	.09
Mean temperature	24	Precip. for day	.00
Nor. tem. 31 yrs.	36	Dfcy. for day	.09
Dfcy. for day	12	Exc. since Nov. 1	.24
Dfcy. since Nov. 1	74	Exc. since Jan. 1	3.50

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Forecast: Western Pennsylvania—Snow Sunday. Monday, fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; winds shifting to brisk northwest.

Ohio—Snow, followed by fair Sunday. Monday, fair, except snow flurries near the lakes; winds shifting to brisk northwest.

West Virginia—Snow Sunday. Monday, fair in western, snow in eastern portion.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 o'clock last night:

Oklahoma	52	Clear	Kansas City	58	Clear
Cincinnati	24	Snow	Washington	28	Clear
Cairo	38	PtCldy	New Orleans	62	Clear
St. Louis	36	Cloudy	Philadelphia	30	Cloudy
El Paso	60	Clear	Omaha	..	Cloudy
Louisville	28	Cloudy	Salt L. City	32	Clear
Chicago	28	Cloudy	Denver	46	PtCldy
New York	30	Cloudy	Cheyenne	36	Clear
Buffalo	24	Cloudy	St. Paul	34	PtCldy
Cleveland	24	Cloudy	Marquette	30	Cloudy
Vicksburg	60	Clear	Huron	38	Cloudy

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed November 28.

New York—Zeeland for Antwerp, St. Paul for Southampton, Lucania for Liverpool, Patricia for Hamburg, Minnehaha for London, Furnessia for Glasgow, Oscar II. for Christiania, Perugia for Leghorn.

Copenhagen—Norge for New York.

Gibraltar—Lahn for New York, Sardegna (from New York) for Naples.

Liverpool—Campania for New York.

Southampton—St. Louis for New York.

Lizard—New York for Southampton (from New York).

Antwerp—Faderland for New York.

Brow Head—(Passed) Cymric from New York for Liverpool, Armenian from New York for Liverpool.

London—Minnetonka for New York.

Arrived November 28.

New York—Philadelphia from Southampton, La Touraine from Havre, Etruria from Liverpool.

Queenstown—Umbria from New York.

Liverpool—Bohemian from Boston, Commonwealth from Boston.

Leghorn—Calabria from New York, California from New York.

Hamburg—Belgravia from New York.

Southampton—New York from New York.

PLAY WHILE YOU PAY.

HOFFMANN'S SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PIANO OFFER.

If you intend giving somebody a piano for Christmas, our special offer will make this easy to accomplish.

By paying $15.00, we will deliver to any part of Western Pennsylvania, a handsome, full size, Mahogany Upright Piano—of well known New York manufacture, latest design, and exquisite tone quality.

The price is only $165.00, and the remainder may be paid in installments of $8.00 per month without interest.

We invite you to call at our warerooms to inspect this piano—you'll be surprised at its beautiful tone quality and handsome case design, and a six years' guarantee goes with it.

Why do without a piano when a small outlay will secure the lasting enjoyment of music in your home? Don't delay, but come at once and make your selection.

Pianos purchased now, if desired, will be set aside and delivered Christmas.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

Sole representatives for Sohmer, Vose and Behning Pianos.

HUNTING THOSE HE ONCE FOUND

B. J. Reid in Search of Orphans He Met Stranded on Prairie in '49.

PARENTS DIED OF CHOLERA

No Success as Yet by Local Argonaut. Sentiment and Curiosity Prompted East End Man to Queer Move—Hard Lines in Early Days.

B. J. Reid, 517 Graham street, Shadyside, one of the oldest attorneys in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest living among the historic "49'rs," is searching the country to locate a man named Gilmore and Gilmore's sister, principally through curiosity and sentiment. Mr. Reid last saw the Gilmores when they were children. He thought about them about three weeks ago, the first time in years, and resolved to find out if possible where they are and to see both of them once more.

Mr. Reid was one of the 162 passengers aboard the Pioneer train, which was put on at St. Louis and pulled out for California in May, 1849. While riding a pony in advance of this train at the summit of the Rockies in White pass, Mr. Reid saw an apparently deserted emigrant wagon. Nearby were two fresh graves. A little girl sat on the wagon tongue and a boy was inside the wagon sick with cholera, from which the parents had just died. The children were left in the wilderness by their train because the drivers were afraid they could not get through the last mountains before winter if they delayed any longer than the four days during which Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore died and were buried.

Efforts to Find the Children.

In his determination to find the children who went through such suffering Mr. Reid recently wrote to the editor of the Marshall (Mo.) Republican and the Marshall (Mo.) Index. These papers are assisting in the hunt. In discussing the matter Mr. Reid says the incident is but one of the many he experienced during his journey across the continent for a fortune of gold.

"Out of the 162 passengers," said Mr. Reid, "23 died on the journey from St. Louis to the coast, which lasted five and a half months. Cholera followed us all the way, and the death of these poor children's parents and the way they were deserted by people supposed to be friends, impressed me.

"I will never forget those head-boards bearing the inscriptions: 'Died of cholera July 18, 1849, the Rev. Robert Gilmore of Saline county, Mo. Died of cholera July 18, 1849, wife of Robert Gilmore.'

"I had read many inscriptions on newmade graves en route, but none seemed to me to tell such a tale as these. Filled with the reflections to which such a record naturally gave rise, I proceeded toward the wagon, commonly called at that time 'a prairie schooner.' I was certainly surprised to find the little girl and the following conversation followed," said Mr. Reid:

Sad Conversation on the Prairie.

"'Where are your people?'

"'My father and mother died two days ago, and are buried yonder.'

"'And are you entirely alone?'

"'No; my brother is sick in the wagon.'

"'Has he the cholera, too?'

"'I fear it is the cholera, but I am not sure.'

"The girl then told about the way the train went because of fear that delay there might result in the wagons not reaching the gold fields before winter. She also said that her oxen were stolen by Indians and for this reason, also the wagon could not be hauled along. The girl exonerated her friends entirely, saying, 'Oh, they expected some other ox wagon to come along and get us.'"

Before Mr. Reid left the place, the Pioneer train party arrived. They stopped, and two physicians prescribed for the sick boy. In addition, a purse was raised so that the girl might buy oxen with which to continue the journey.

In his letter, written to locate the Gilmores, Mr. Reid said further: "In the daily grind of our journey, three months of which were still to come, fuller of hardships, suffering and deaths, among ourselves, than were the preceding two months and a half, the sad fate of that Missouri family—coming as it did but casually under our notice—was in a measure lost sight of, and it has often since been a source of regret to me that I did not make an effort, within a reasonable time afterward, to trace their future history." As yet Mr. Reid has received no replies from Missouri counties where he is making the inquiry.

POPULAR THEATRICAL ATTACHE REMEMBERED

William K. McClintock of the Pennsylvania railroad and the popular head doorkeeper of the Alvin theater, who was married last week to Miss Margaret Hammond of Taylor avenue, Avalon. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock will be at home after December 10 at Crafton. Upon the occasion of his marriage Mr. McClintock was presented with a beautiful silver service by the employes of the Alvin.

Rescued from Burning Building.

Fire damaged the paint and varnish store of William R. Boggs at 109 and 111 Market street yesterday afternoon. The fire was caused by crossed electric wires and the damage is placed at $1,500. The upper stories in the building are occupied by several families and much excitement was caused in getting the people out, as the building was filled with smoke.

Bit His Tongue Nearly Off.

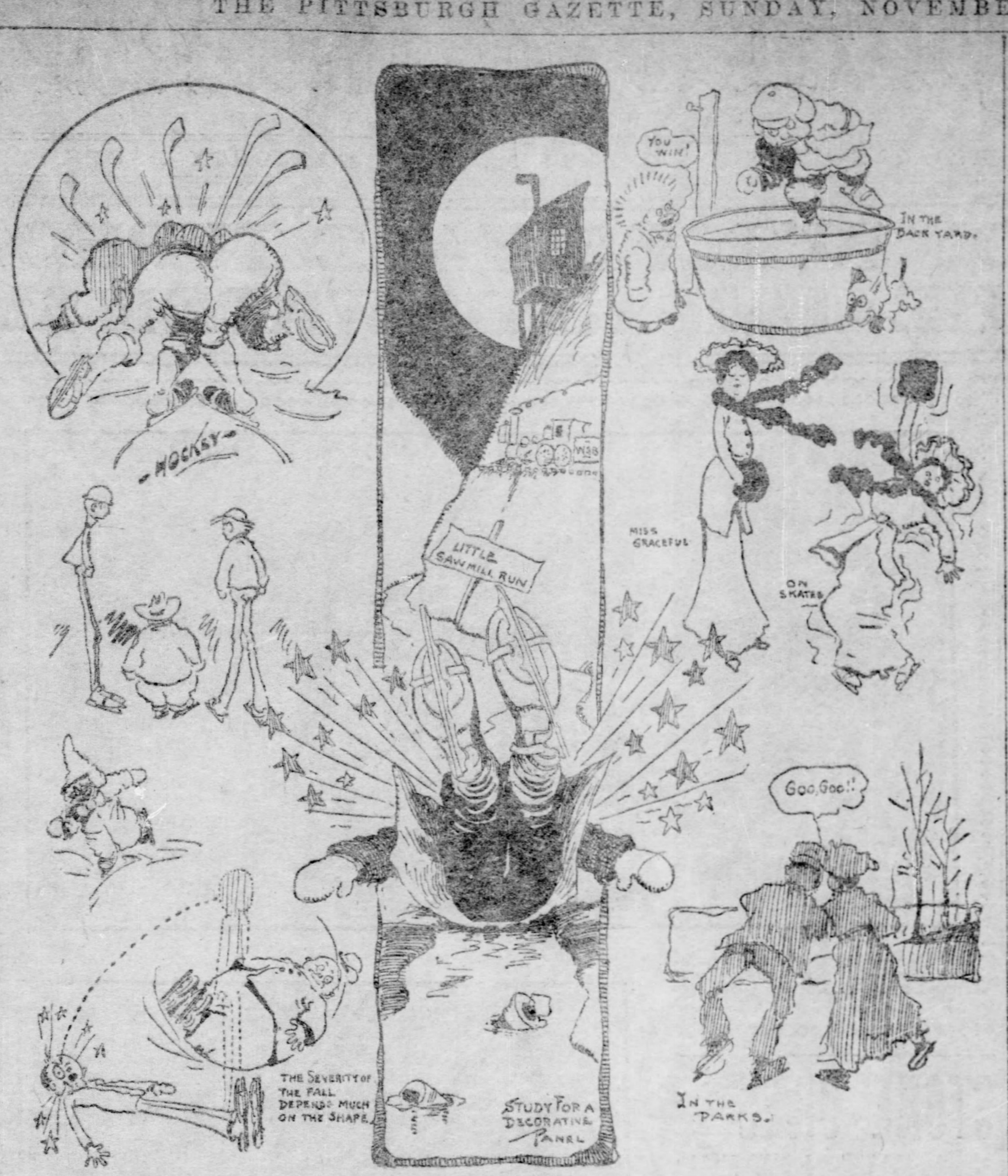
Arthur Burrel, the 4-year-old son of Abner Burrel of Sixth avenue, Homestead, while sliding down the banister of the stairway in his home, fell off and a large portion of his tongue was severed by his teeth. Dr. E. P. Cuthbert placed several stitches in the tongue, but it is feared the child hereafter will be unable to speak.

BEST PIANOS.

Sohmer.—Heads the list of highest grade Pianos .... $450 00 up
Vose.—Established 53 years. Musically perfect .... $400 00 up
Behning.—Scientific scale. Finest material and workmanship.. $375 00 up

Excellent assortment for Christmas, 1903. Easy terms.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.


HOCKEY
LITTLE SAWMILL RUN
YOU WIN!
IN THE BACK YARD.
MISS GRACEFUL
ON SKATES
Goo, Goo!!
THE SEVERITY OF THE FALL DEPENDS MUCH ON THE SHAPE.
STUDY FOR A DECORATIVE PANEL
IN THE PARKS.

SKATES.

A PESTILENCE SEIZES BUTLER

Continued from First Page.

situation was reviewed at some length. "The sudden appearance of the disease in many points at the same time," the resolutions stated, "forbids the adoption of the theory that the disease is due to the result of infected milk or food. It forbids also the belief that it was caused by prevalent fogs or by excavations for new improvements. The supply of the Butler Water Company is responsible, the pollution of the water being clearly traced to cases of typhoid fever in close proximity to the reservoir."

The state officials indorsed the action of the local board in requesting the citizens to boil water for domestic purposes and urged upon the people the importance of immediately requiring registration of cases, past, present and future. The concluding clause in the resolution provided for instant remedial steps as follows:

"We urge upon the Butler Water Company the duty devolving upon them of policing the water sheds included in their supply, and causing to be removed any possible source of pollution; and we further recommend that the company provide chemical and bacteriological examinations by competent experts and that the results of the same be reported to the local health authorities."

Systematic Work to be Done.

Dr. J. M. Leighner, president of the Butler board of health, stated that the officers of the water company had agreed to comply with all the recommendations of the state board and that a sluice had been dug around the feedways to the dam and that lime had been used to purify the water which oozed through the ditches. The local authorities have no registration of the cases and they were advised to introduce a system immediately in order to keep intelligently informed as to the progress or the decrease of the disease. The local board was not fully represented, the secretary, R. B. Fowser, being himself ill of the disease, while Dr. Atwell, one of the medical advisors, was kept too busy with his cases to be present at the entire session.

Dr. Davis, an expert in the treatment of typhoid, visited a number of cases and pronounced the cases in Butler as typical forms of the disease. Very few of the sufferers have been smitten by light attacks and many are victims of the fever's worst types. The state officials returned to Pittsburgh last night and will return from there to their homes.

The Start of the Scourge.

The sturdiness of the typhoid germ and its longevity and perpitetic instincts are shown in the results of the state board's investigation. In a farmhouse 600 feet up the hillside from the breast of the Thorn run dam, three miles above Butler, since last July there have been four cases of fever. The refuse from this house ran down a small rivulet which flows into the dam, and from this tiny stream, the experts say, the death-laden bacilli were carried into the reservoir and thus flourished and were carried through the pipes to the homes which are now the scenes of distress.

The call for the relief organization went out less than 24 hours ago and tonight the aid of several hundred people has been enlisted. Mrs. Charles Duffy has for several days been working independently and in one instance hired a trained nurse at $35 a week to look after the welfare of the sick in certain indigent families in the plague-stricken district.

The initial relief meeting was held in the office of Dr. R. B. Greer last night. Father Carroll, assistant rector of the Butler Roman Catholic parish, met with Manager E. G. Caughey, of the steel car works, to discuss the situation. Other prominent citizens were summoned by telephone and the meeting lasted until after midnight. Thomas J. Shufflin was made treasurer and it was proposed to solicit funds to defray the expenses of nurses and disinfectants.

Committee of "First Aid" Lost No Time.

Mr. Caughey, Father Carroll, Dr. Greer, I. G. Smith and Miss Marion Henshaw were appointed a committee on "first aid" and at once set to work securing nurses, cots, bedding and other necessities of the sick room. Communication was opened with Dr. William S. Foster, of Pittsburgh and arrangements were made for 12 nurses who agreed to do the work of charity for considerably less than their usual salaries.

Tonight 75 persons attended the meeting of the organization in the council chamber. Dr. Greer reported to Dr. James Tyson, instructor of practice in the University of Pennsylvania, that an epidemic of typhoid prevails which rivals the great Maidstone (England) scourge in the fall of 1897, when in a city of 3,500 souls there were 1,900 cases and 200 deaths, and that new cases were being reported hourly. Father Carroll announced that 125 members of his congregation were among the afflicted, and followed with impressive appeals for assistance.

Among the 800 Slav and Russian residents of Red row, there were reported to be 70 new patients, not one of whom was being properly treated. The relief committee has asked all the ministers and physicians to report to the organization all cases of worthy need.

Big Mansion Used as Hospital.

The heirs of Gebhardt Wagner offered the big 14-room mansion in South McKean street for use as an emergency hospital. The offer was quickly accepted, and a band of willing workers at once volunteered to carry cots and medicine to the house. Over 30 patients can be cared for in the Wagner house, but additional room soon will be needed. Manager Caughey of the Pressed Steel Car Company reported that 50 cots and the necessary bedding had been purchased and placed in an abandoned pickle factory at Lyndora which had been converted into a hospital.

Father Carroll stated that domestic help was absolutely necessary and hard to get. He declared it was most difficult to find persons to launder the clothes and bedding of patients, and asked for volunteers for this work. Additional nurses, he said, were arriving on every train.

When Father Carroll had concluded, a message was received from a number of young women of Butler who volunteered their services for any aid they could render. Among these were a number of daughters of the most prominent families in the town, numbering some of the debutantes of recent seasons who have been seen in the glory of budding womanhood at Butler's social affairs and to whom the labor of the sickroom or the laundry would be a novel task.

Organization of Relief Workers.

A committee composed of I. G. Smith, George M. Graham, Harry A. Werth, Alfred Z. Campbell, Philip Crouse and Harry Rattigan was appointed to confer with the general committee. Chairman Smith reported that the Butler Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, had contributed $100 to the relief fund. The meeting adjourned until 3 p. m. Sunday, when the general public will be invited to attend a conference in the court house. The following officers were elected:

Chairman, Charles M. Heineman; secretaries, Raymond Locke and Harry Rattigan; executive committee, C. M. Heineman, Father L. A. Carroll, Edward G. Caughey, Senator A. G. Williams, Miss Marion Henshaw, Isaac G. Smith and Dr. Robert Greer. Chairmen of ward committees: First, Blair Hooks; Second, William Z. Murrin; Third, E. H. Negley; Fourth, Andrew W. McCullough; Fifth, Theodore Keck. Finance committee—Albert C. Troutman, John Jackson, Charles Douglass and William H. Pape; treasurer, Thomas J. Shufflin. Hospital committee—Father Carroll and Edward Caughey.

Tonight Mrs. Harvey Sutton of Lincoln way died of the fever. Among the prominent citizens who were reported among the latest victims were Attorney A. B. C. McFarland and Dr. Edward Harris. Dr. Harris had been working day and night with his patients for a fortnight. This morning he did not appear at his office, complaining of being only slightly indisposed, but later the case soon fully developed. This was a busy night in the town, and long after midnight the paving stones resounded with the clatter of vehicles as physicians hurried to the bedsides of their patients or the sick were taken to the hospitals in ambulances. JOHN P. COWAN.

EPIDEMIC CAUSES ALARM IN ELLWOOD

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—News of the typhoid fever epidemic in Butler has caused the gravest alarm in Ellwood, this county, where the water supply is taken from the Connequenessing creek. Into this stream the fever-laden sewerage of stricken Butler is poured and experts look for an outbreak of the disease unless measures are taken to adopt proper sanitation. A public meeting will be called to compel the water authorities to act.

FIRES IN SEWICKLEY.

Man Finds His Home Filled With Smoke and Servants Asleep.

There were two small fires in Sewickley early yesterday morning. At 1 o'clock, as Edward A. Woods returned to his home in Grant street from a late train, he found the rooms filled with smoke and the servants all asleep. Fire was discovered in one of the walls, and but for the prompt work of the firemen the house would soon have been in flames. The damage amounted to $200. At 4 o'clock the firemen were called to extinguish a small blaze at the residence of Robert McCready on Beaver street. The damage was slight.

DIED.

OTT—On Saturday, November 28, 1903, at 11 p. m., at her residence in West street, Montooth borough, MRS. GEORGE F. OTT, in her 73rd year.

Notice of funeral later.

STONE GIVES OUT LETTER

Continued from First Page.

applications that have been made to you to remit these forfeitures, as such action would be in conformity with the relief usually extended in this county by the judges upon application made when suits upon forfeited recognizances have not yet reached judgment."

On January 12, 1903, Gov. Stone remitted $3,600 of the forfeited bond money. The bondsmen who had the money returned to them were ex-Representative John F. Slater, Edwin H. Vare and Edward P. Mackin. It was discovered this week that Mackin still owed the state $1,800 on a portion of one of the forfeited bonds not remitted. The money was paid over yesterday.

Stone Makes a Statement.

Gov. Stone made this statement last night:

"In giving a copy of the letter from District Attorney Weaver concerning the remission of forfeitures in the Salter cases for publication, I do so because they affect a public matter and I can see no reason for privacy. The remission of these forfeitures was in accordance with the practice in all of the counties of the state to remit forfeitures after surrender and trial of defendants, usually by the courts. In these cases, I, as governor, remitted the forfeitures because I was led to believe that the remission was in accordance with the practice in Philadelphia and the cases had passed beyond the power of the courts to remit. Bail for appearance of defendants in criminal cases is not a punishment, but to secure the attendance of the defendants and when they subsequently voluntarily appear or are produced by their bondsmen, the forfeitures are remitted on payment of costs, as was done in this case. One defendant did not surrender and the forfeiture in that case was not remitted."

INDIANS' RELIGION.

To Be Discussed by One Who Has Lived Among Them.

Miss Alice Fletcher of Washington, D. C., will give an illustrated lecture on "Religious Beliefs of the Indians" next Thursday evening at a meeting of the Academy of Science and Art to be held in the lecture hall of the Carnegie institute. The lecture will be illustrated by rituals, ceremonies and myths of the American natives.

Miss Fletcher has lived among the North American Indians and has made a special study of the subject she is to talk about. Her researches have been carried on in connection with the Peabody department of anthropology and ethnology of Harvard university. She has held the Thaw fellowship of this school. Miss Fletcher also has the distinction of having been sent by the United States government to allot the lands of the Omaha Indians, which work she executed well.

MAN'S MYSTERIOUS WOUND.

Braddock Police Have a Strange Case. Victim's Mind a Blank.

A man about 45 years old, who says his name is Charles Anderson, while crossing the Baltimore & Ohio railroad tracks at Ninth street, Braddock, yesterday, threw out both hands and fell face downward on the tracks. He was carried to the Braddock police station.

After several hours the man regained consciousness and it was then discovered that he was suffering from a deep gash in his neck which had almost severed the jugular vein. He could not tell how he was struck. His mind seems to be a blank and at times he is in delirium. The police believe he was assaulted. He will be kept at the police station until something more can be learned of him.

Driver's Leg Is Broken.

Nick Blaty, an Austrian, aged 18, of Oakwood and Kelly streets, East End, while driving on a wagon yesterday afternoon across the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Julius street was thrown under the wheels of the vehicle. His left leg was broken in two places. He was removed to the East End Charity hospital. Blaty is a driver for J. H. Ward & Son, brick contractors of Wilkinsburg.

Held on Suspicion.

Arthur Jones, a Bellevue negro, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of stealing a set of harness from the stable of Edward Denihan, Fifth avenue and Robinson street. He is being held as a suspicious person.

No More Civilians Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Announcement is made from the war department that no additional designations will be made of candidates from civil life to be examined for appointment as second lieutenant in the army.

TWO MILD VENTURES ON SUICIDE ROUTE

Troubles in the Hess Family Caused Attempt That Did Little Harm.

Mrs. Hess, wife of Francis G. Hess, engineer on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, tried to commit suicide yesterday. Before night her husband was arrested and locked up in No. 7 police station as a suspicious person, the police being afraid that he, too, might try to harm himself. The police say that Mrs. Hess, when she found that the drug which she had taken had no very deleterious effect, said she would commit suicide before midnight. The family lives at 2819 Edwards alley.

According to the police the trouble between husband and wife arose from a trivial cause. Mrs. Hess' sister, Mollie Herd, came recently from Bridgeport, O., to visit her sister. She returned to the house the other evening after having been to the theater with a young man, and Hess, so his wife says, scolded her because he objected to the young man. Thereupon family quarrels arose, until Hess, the police say, took some kind of drug—he was not certain whether it was laudanum or carbolic acid. At any rate it did not hurt him. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Thomas D. O'Brien was summoned to the house, where Miss Herd told him that Mrs. Hess had taken a mixture used for cleaning carpets. Its effects were mild. Special Policemen James Connor and Lash Williams were sent by Inspector Edward Kennelly to investigate, and Mrs. Hess told them that she would certainly kill herself before midnight. Hess seemed to be worried when the policemen met him and he was locked up, partly with his own consent.

Mrs. Hess was a widow with three children when she married Hess.

MINISTER IN ILL-HEALTH.

The Rev. L. S. Wilkinson of Mt. Washington to Take a Trip West.

A farewell reception will be held for the Rev. L. S. Wilkinson, pastor of the Mt. Washington Methodist Episcopal church, Monday evening. The minister is to leave soon for California, where he will remain some time on account of ill health. The church members have made up a purse, which will be presented at the reception.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson has been pastor of the Mt. Washington church over a year. Shortly after his arrival here the church building was destroyed by fire. Since that time he has been busily engaged in erecting a new structure to cost about $50,000. On account of his labors in this connection, it is stated, the pastor's health broke down.

The Rev. A. C. Johnson will hold services at the temporary place of worship during the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson's absence.

ELKIN INCORPORATOR IN LUMBER ENTERPRISE

DOVER, DEL., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—A certificate of incorporation was filed here today for the United States Land and Lumber Company of Indiana, Pa., to acquire timber lands in Indiana county and to utilize the same for building purposes. Incorporators, John P. Elkin, Indiana, Pa.; Lawin Ayer, West Chester, William Pyle, Wilmington, Del. Capital Pa.; William Pyle, Wilmington, Del. Capital, $100,000.

Bridge Opened Over the Shenango.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The new $35,000 steel bridge over the Shenango at Pulaski was formally opened for traffic today by County Commissioners McNabb, McMillen and Flynn. State inspectors were also present and several addresses were made before the first team drove across. The bridge was erected by the state to replace a 100-year-old structure destroyed by fire, because in 1802 the Pennsylvania legislature passed a law declaring that the Shenango was a navigable stream and the state builds bridges on all such rivers.

The Bell—Snively Nuptials.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Isabelle Bell of Lehigh avenue for the marriage of her daughter, Agnes Hope Bell, to Harry Atkinson Snively. The wedding will be a home affair on Tuesday, December 8. The bride-elect was formerly a resident of Oil City. Mr. Snively is a son of John S. Snively of Denniston avenue, and a nephew of Dr. Whitmore Snively.

P. & L. E. R. R. Laying Off Men.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad has laid off a lot of men at the shops and yards at Glassport. About 60 firemen were laid off, and the same number of engineers were put back to firing.

NO PAY FOR HER KISSES.

Appeal Made in a Notable Case Because Defendant Became Bankrupt.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Notice of appeal to the court of appeals has been filed in the breach of promise suit of Miss Frances Pettit, against James P. Tittemore. This is the famous kissing suit, where the plaintiff testified that the defendant had kissed her more than 1,460 times and was awarded a judgment at the rate of about $2.27 a kiss. She has been unable to collect the judgment, the defendant having gone into bankruptcy. Since the suit the defendant is said to have married another woman.

Allegheny Death Record.

There were 41 deaths reported to the Allegheny bureau of health during the last week. The previous week there were 50 deaths on the North Side. The principal causes were pneumonia and diphtheria.

It Means Something for a House to Sell

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD

This is a claim that cannot be gainsaid. Under this one roof we exclusively handle a greater number of world-renowned Pianos than can be found in any other one establishment in the United States.

The List Includes Genuine

Chickering, Hardman,
Kroeger, Estey,
McPhail, W. Frederick,
Behr Bros., Mathushek,
Haines Bros., Kingsbury

PIANOS

Estey Organs and the Perfect

Chase & Baker

Piano Player. Plays Any Piano.

Reasonable Prices and Easy Terms, If Wanted, Make Piano Buying Easy at This Store.

SOLD ONLY BY

W. F. FREDERICK
RELIABLE PIANO DEALER
G. SCHROEDER MGR
633 SMITHFIELD ST.
ENTIRE SIX STORY BLD'G NEAR 7th AVE

Bargains in used Chickering, Hardman, Steinway and Kroeger Upright and Grand Pianos. Uprights, $110 up.

NEARLY HALF THE PIANOS NOW SOLD

AMBUHL BROS.' CLOSING OUT SALE OF WHOLESALE STOCK GOOD PIANOS.

A Remarkable Success

PIANOS ARE OF THE HIGHEST MERIT—THE BARGAINS ARE GENUINE.

YOU SAVE $100 TO $175

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE THIS, BUT YOU MUST ACT QUICK. THEY WILL NOT TARRY.

THE SALE MUST END SOON

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 8:30.
632 SMITHFIELD STREET.

If the reader of this is at all interested in the purchase of a piano or piano player, we want to say in all candor that you cannot afford to overlook the advantages of this closing-out sale of our wholesale stock if the saving of a goodly sum of money is an object.

Never in the history of Pittsburgh has an opportunity like this presented itself whereby the purchasing public benefits so largely on account of the circumstances under which we are placed.

We are positively closing out our wholesale department. It means the selling—closing out—here in a very short time our entire wholesale stock, almost 300 pianos and organs, and it must be fully realized that extraordinary cut prices, extraordinary easy terms, must and are being made in order to accomplish this result.

Almost half the stock was cleared out last week, and it is the best of evidence that this is the opportunity of a lifetime, and we cannot urge too strongly the importance of an early call, as the remainder of the stock will go quickly.

We do not believe that many persons want a cheap piano, but we do believe many persons want a good piano cheap; hence the importance of this great sale.

Here you have the best of instruments from which to select; not an unworthy instrument in the stock, but many of the most renowned and highest grade makes, such as Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Whitney, Steinway, Decker & Son, Lindeman & Sons, Kranich & Bach, Hinze and other makes. Practically all are brand new.

All pianos are marked in plain figures, both as to lowest retail prices and the sale prices, showing an actual saving of $100 to $200.

Seven upright pianos, new but in hands of country agent short while, regular prices $300, $325, $350 and $375, sale prices to close $158, $173, $197 to $218. Terms, $10 to $20 cash, $6 to $10 per month, or cash.

Twelve new upright pianos. Choice of three leading highest class makes, agents' and dealers' retail prices $350, $375, $400 and $425; sale price to close, $218, $237, $248 to $267. Terms, $15 to $20 cash, $8 to $10 per month.

This great sale will likely end in one week. All the pianos we care to sell at these cut-in-two prices will be taken by that time, and our stock will be reduced to retail needs.

Elegant new cabinet grand pianos, various highest class makes, in exclusively fine mahogany, English oak, French walnut and other rare woods, hand-carved panels and marquetry fronts, patent soft stop and duet desks; agents' and dealers' prices, $450, $500, $550 and $600; sale price to close, $287, $298, $317, $347 to $378. Terms, $25 cash, $10 per month, or cash.

We will ship pianos anywhere to reliable persons on the easy payment plan. If you cannot call in person, send Pittsburgh friends to select for you, or, if left with us, most honorable selection will be made and freight both ways will be paid by us, and money refunded if not as represented.

Piano players at great bargains. We save you $50 to $75 on piano players at this sale. Get your piano player now. Wake up your sleeping piano.

Used $250 upright piano, $75. Payments, $4 monthly.

Used $275 upright piano, $95. Payments, $4 monthly.

Used $300 Hardman upright piano, $110. Payments, $4.50 monthly.

Used $350 upright piano, $135. Payments, $5 monthly.

Used $400 upright piano, $155. Payments, $6 monthly.

Used square piano, all right for practice purposes, $35; another for $40, and still another for $57. Very fine. Payments, $3 to $5 monthly.

Used organ, fair condition, $12.
Used organ, better condition, $18.
Used organ, good condition, $23.
Used organ, fine condition, $29.
Used $75 organ, only $37.
New $90 organ, only $49.
New $115 organ, only $57.
New $125 organ, only $69.

Payments on organs, $2 to $5 monthly, or cash.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield Street.

HOLIDAY PIANOS

Now is your chance to get a Piano for Christmas and select from the largest stock of old reliable makes, such as STEINWAY, DECKER, CHICKERING, KNABE, HAZELTON, SCHAEFFER, SCHILLER, HARDMAN and others. We must make room for over 100 Pianos arriving at the depot, and are offering special inducements in new, slightly used and shopworn Pianos. We have secured special space to take care of goods purchased now for holiday delivery. Come and pick out your Piano or organ, make a small deposit and we will set aside and deliver when desired. Stock is complete, and all goods bright and fresh, up-to-date styles. Open evenings.

Some special bargains in used Pianos are a

$300 Haines Piano, used, $75.
$325 Colby Piano, used, $100.
$350 Milton Piano, nearly new, $125.
$500 Steinway Piano, good order, $150.
$350 Martin Piano, nearly new, $165.
$400 Hardman Piano, used, $185.
$400 Carleton Piano, nearly new, $210.
$425 Schaeffer Piano, nearly new, $235.
$450 Chickering Piano, good order, $275.
$475 Knabe Piano, used, $300.
$500 Decker Piano, a beauty, $325.

Used $250 Piano Players, including "Pianista," Pianola, Chase & Baker, Angelus, for $125, $150, $175. Organs for $15, $25. Square Pianos, $25, $35, $65, etc.

We will make terms to suit you. Instruments shipped anywhere on easy payments to responsible people, and all Pianos and Organs are fully guaranteed by the old reliable house (established 30 years). Cut this out to locate place.

Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.

611-613 Smithfield St., 5 Doors From 6th Ave.

Sole agents for Hazelton Bros., Decker, Schiller, H. S. Howard and Schaeffer Pianos, and the celebrated "Pianista" Piano Player. Sold on easy terms.

PAULSON

FUR SPECIALS.

While looking around for Holiday gifts stop here this week and get a set of furs at special prices.

Single Fox Boa with 2 large tails—$9.00.

Chinchilla Set, good quality; Scarf, $18.00; large flat Muff, $30.00.

Mink Scarf, flat shape, $18.00.

Large assortment of young ladies' furs—Blue Fox, Blue Lynx, Chinchilla and Squirrel.

Special prices on Baum Marten, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable.

All styles of Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb Jackets.

We use only London dyed seals and Leipsic dyed Persians.

PAULSON BROS.,
Fur Manufacturers.
515 WOOD ST.
4 doors above Fifth ave.—not below, as before.

FEDERAL BANK WILL OPEN SOON

Depositors Whose Money Was Tied Up Will Receive 6 Per Cent Interest.

WOULD RETAIN THE PRESIDENT

Receivership Has Shown Troubles Were Due Entirely to Stock Market—New Interests Are to Obtain First National of Allegheny.

Six per cent interest will be paid to those depositors of the Federal National bank whose money has been tied up for over a month during that bank's suspension. Every other legitimate facility will be offered that will tend to restore the institution to the good will of the public and an earnest attempt will be made to build up the bank and wipe away the influence of the fact that it was forced to close its doors for a time.

President J. A. Langfitt, Cashier G. W. Elsenbeis and the directors of the bank who took part in the conference at Washington Friday, as told in yesterday's Gazette, returned to Pittsburgh yesterday morning. They are greatly pleased with the outcome of the conference they had with Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely and expect no obstacle to come up now to prevent the bank's doors opening again on December 7. The bank will have on hand at that time close to three-fourths of its deposits, amounting now to $1,600,000. In addition, assurance has been given the management that many thousands of dollars of old accounts will come back at once. The bank closed October 20. If it opens December 7, as planned, its suspension will have been for but 48 days.

Wish to Retain Langfitt.

President Langfitt has asked the board of directors of the bank to accept his resignation from that position. It is very doubtful whether this request will be granted. The examination of the bank's condition has shown that there was no "nigger in the woodpile" anywhere, and that the failure was entirely due to the stock market conditions, the bank's stock being forced down on the exchange to a point that aroused groundless suspicions of the management. Retraction has been forced from several persons who were found to have been spreading rumors regarding the condition of the bank and no instance of anything crooked has been unearthed by the receiver. For that reason the directors believe that the old management should be retained. Mr. Langfitt takes the stand that it will require the constant attention of the head of the bank now to conduct its affairs and that he can not give his whole time to this task. It has been proposed as a compromise that a vice-president be chosen who will have active charge of the institution's affairs, the president of the bank exercising only a general oversight. A banker of much experience and ability is said to be in sight for this position.

It is not known as yet who the new cashier will be. G. W. Elsenbeis, vice-president and cashier, has been in bad health for some time and wishes to be relieved of the work in order that he may take the rest he needs.

New Interests to Get North Side Bank.

It is now practically assured that the new interests which are after the control of the First National bank of Allegheny will secure that control. After the option secured by the new parties on the Federal National's interest in the First National of Allegheny had expired, a plan was proposed for the Federal National to retain the stock and operate the bank as before. This plan is now considered, however, to involve too much work. The difficulties of reconstructing one bank are considered quite sufficient for one set of bankers. For that reason the 1,600 odd shares of stock of the First National of Allegheny, held by the Federal, in addition to the holdings of two other directors, are to pass to the interests which sought control of the North Side bank a few weeks ago, as told exclusively in The Gazette at the time. The stock is secured at $125 a share. This deal is expected to be closed within the next few days. It is possible that the doors of the First National of Allegheny will be open before this week is ended.

One effect of the troubles of the bank has been to bring the bulk of the Federal's stock into the hands of far stronger interests than held it when the stock market began to break. A plan to reduce the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000 has been considered and may be put through later. The surplus will be increased if this is done.

WILL HOLD A MISSION AT EPIPHANY CHURCH

Triduum Conducted by Fathers Griffin, McMullen and Quinn of Pittsburgh Apostolate.

A triduum, a three days' mission, will begin at the Church of the Epiphany next Sunday. It will last until Tuesday evening inclusive, and will be conducted by the fathers of the Pittsburgh apostolate. The mission services will be held for the grown people in the church and for the children, girls and boys under 18, in the basement. The Revs. E. E. Griffin, W. J. McMullen and James Quinn will preach and conduct the services of the mission.

The children's mission will begin at the 9 o'clock mass and will continue at 3 p. m. The mission for the older members will begin at the late mass next Sunday, continue at the 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8 o'clock masses on Monday, and at the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 10:45 o'clock masses on Tuesday, which, as the feast of the immaculate conception, is a holy day of obligation, when all Catholics must attend mass. The evening services for adults will be held at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Charges Grew Out of Wedding.

Fedor Robin, his wife Mary, Frank Malley and Michael Gudih were held in $500 bail each yesterday by Alderman H Lynch of Allegheny, on charges of assault and battery preferred by Helena Corminic, of Benton avenue. It is alleged that the defendants abused Corminic at a wedding on Friday night.

HIGH TONED BARBER SHOPS.

Those in the Frick Building Are the Finest in the World.

Of the many luxurious appointments of the magnificent Frick building the barber shops are attracting special attention One is in the basement, the other on the 10th floor. In planning the furnishment of the famous skyscraper Mr. Frick was particular that the same scheme of finishing, in mahogany and fine Italian marble, should prevail throughout the building.

Mr. Frick was also determined that if the building was to be complete in every detail it should have at least two barber shops, the finest in the world. And men who are particular about themselves are glad to help sustain these high-toned shops.

The walls and floors are of pure white Italian marble and the chairs and all the furniture are of solid mahogany. The shop ware is cut glass. Compressed air is used for drying and cooling. Every detail of equipment is perfect.

Mr. L. Stimmler, who is proprietor of both shops, has seen to it that his assistants are skilled workmen. And the prices, 15 cents for a shave and 20 cents for a hair cut, are not high, either. There is an experienced manicurist in the tenth floor shop.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

COPYRIGHT 1900 DR. KILMER & CO.

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with backache, rheumatism and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I am entirely cured, and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any one who may suffer from these common complaints.

Most truly yours,
W. C. Bally, 3d. Lieut. of Police,
Columbus, Ga.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidney, liver and bladder.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores, everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Our Diamond Setters

Have been busy as bees since our return from Europe with the largest stock of Diamonds and Precious Stones ever imported direct from Amsterdam to Pittsburgh, and we are now showing an extra large assortment of Diamonds and Jewelry.

Diamond Aigrettes, Corsage Sprays, Necklaces, Rings, Pendants, Brooches, Ear Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Studs, Lockets, Link and Collar Buttons, Pocket Knives, Cigar Cutters, Cigarette and Match Boxes, Guard Chains and Garter Buckles.

Quality considered, we are showing a stock of Precious Stones as low priced as any in the United States.

SAM. F. SIPE,
339 Fifth Avenue, - - - Pittsburgh.

Goods selected now laid aside until Christmas.
OPEN EVENINGS DURING DECEMBER.

As Business Bringers Gazette Classified Ads Have No Equal.

DOUBLEDAY-HILL ELECTRIC CO.,
619 Liberty St. Manufacturers and Dealers in Electrical Supplies. Nernst lamps, the new electric light. Saves ¼ electric light bill. Improves quality of light. Electrical equipment of every description. Highest grade, lowest prices, quickest delivery.

PENNA. ELECTRO-MECHANICAL INSTITUTE,
Sixth floor, 1026 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
Given in any Mechanical, Electrical or Commercial branch. It will pay you to call or write for Special Inducements.
Bell 'phone 242 Grant.
A. T. Niswanger, Pres. and Mgr.

MICA AXLE GREASE
lightens the load—shortens the road.
Helps the team. Saves wear and expense. Sold everywhere.
MADE BY STANDARD OIL CO.

W. H. KEECH CO.

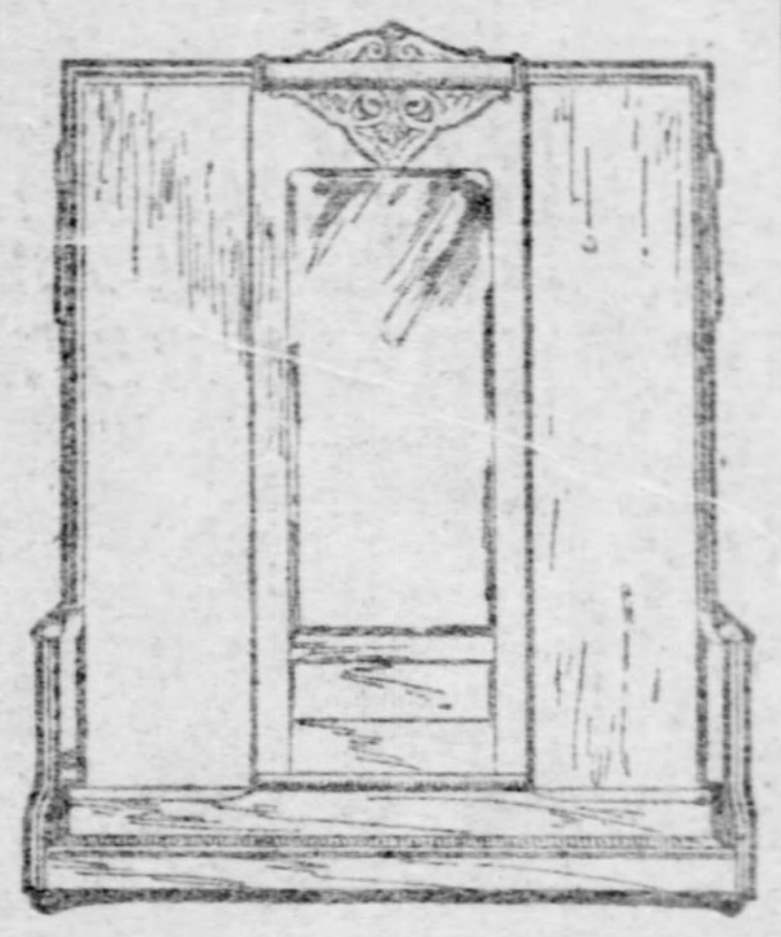
Last Word of the Regular Stocks

WE'VE A THOUSAND THINGS TO SAY, BUT THERE IS ONLY ROOM FOR THESE.

DURING the next three weeks we'll tell you about Christmas goods only. In fact they should have some mention today—they are crowding in so fast.

This week you can pick up hundreds of pieces of fine, new, staple Furniture, Carpets and China at unusual savings. A few are illustrated and priced here—there is something in every line. No extra to pay if you want them on Credit.

$45 Combination Folding Bed
In the front is a wardrobe with mirror in door. Two book shelves, a writing desk and cupboard. In the back is a full size folding bed with ample room for all bedding. Floor space occupied 27 in. by 54 in. Golden oak.



$39 This Upright Folding Bed
Quartered golden oak front. 40-in. French bevel mirror. Furnished with wire bed spring and safety lock.

$12.50 Mantel Folding Bed
With wire bed spring complete. Room for all bedding when closed. Quartered golden oak front; also in mahogany finish.

CURTAINS CARPETS
SOME VALUES YOU'LL NEVER FORGET

Lace Curtains--Odd lots, one, two or three pairs of a kind. Patterns suitable for all rooms. Marked just half former prices. The finest are $4 now. Some pairs as low as 25c

Portieres--Novelty effects in Cotton, Tapestry and Mercerized goods. A $5.50 line. A pair, this week $3.25

Wilton Velvet Rugs--The $4.50 kind in every store. High pile plush fabric. Rich reds, greens and blues. Size, three feet wide, six feet long $2.95

60c for 90c Brussels Carpets.
There's not a better collection anywhere and surely none so fine in quality, for these are regular 90c Carpets that have not sold as fast as we think they should. This price will close them quickly.

95c Keech's Special Carpet Sweeper
A regular $1.50 Sweeper. The case is hard wood. Good bristle, rotary brush. Enameled wheels and bail. Only one to each customer.

Keech's Special

Dinner Sets and Toilet Sets.

DINNER SETS—complete service for six persons. New shapes. Steel blue decorations. Worth $5 .... $3.75
DINNER SETS—Vitreous porcelain ware. Pink, blue and green floral decorations. 100 pieces. A lot of $11 sets. This week $7.45
DINNER SETS—Choice of five Sets in pink, blue, green and maroon decorations. Vitreous porcelain. 100 pieces. Worth $13.50 .... $9.75
DINNER SETS—Floral, full-border or three-color decorations. Handsome shapes. Vitreous porcelain. 100 pieces. Worth $16.50 .... $12.50

Lamps
Beautifully decorated lamps. The best light-givers we can find. New burners. New shapes. New prices. A big display.
$1.50 to $15

Toilet Sets, ... $2.50
Decorations in Pink and Turquoise blue. A new shape. Haven't had any so good at the price in years.

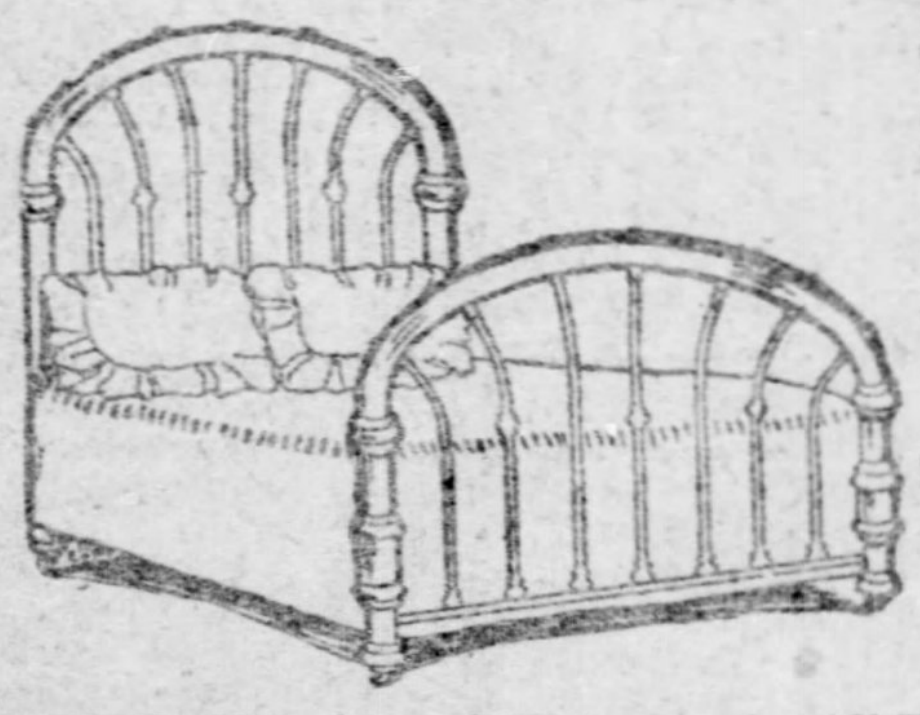
Toilet Sets, ... $3.85
Only thirty-six sets. Floral decorations in Electric blue and Berlin green. A pretty shape with large slop pail.

$3.75 This Oak Chiffonier
Solid oak—front, ends, back and all-drawer sides, 33 inches wide. Golden finish. Value $6.50.

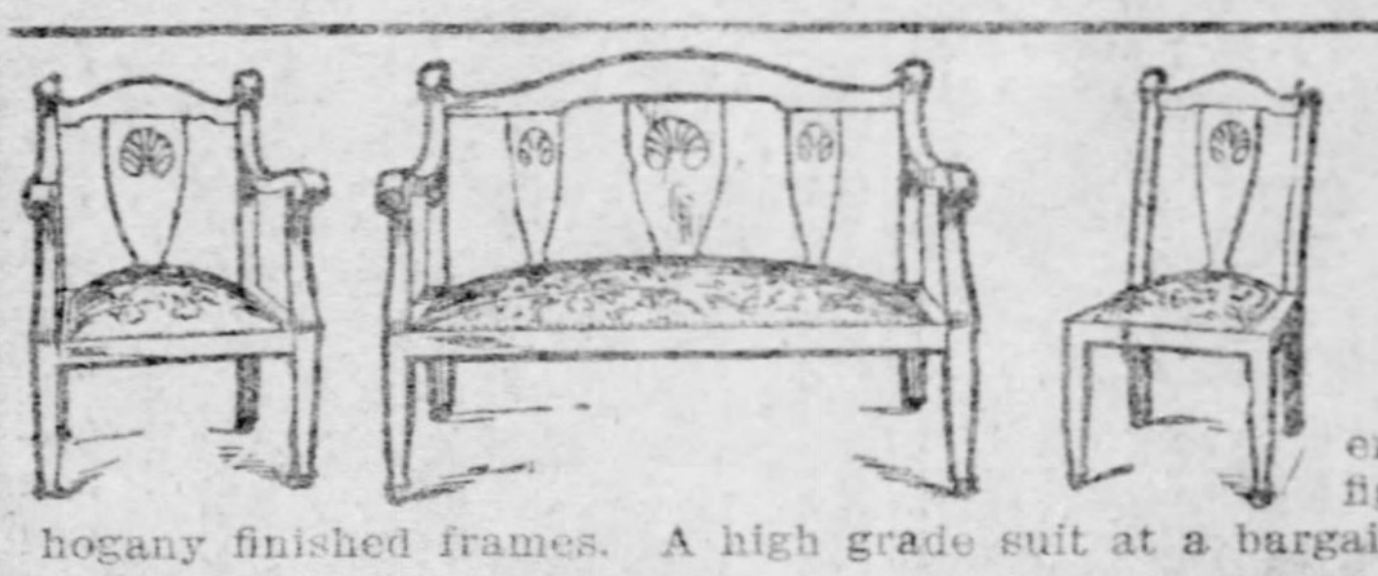
$8.50 Golden Oak Chiffonier
Five drawers with lock on each. Bevel mirror. Gilt handles. A $12 value.

$12.50 Golden Oak Dresser
Oval French bevel mirror. Serpentine top. Four drawers. Panel ends.

BRASS BEDS

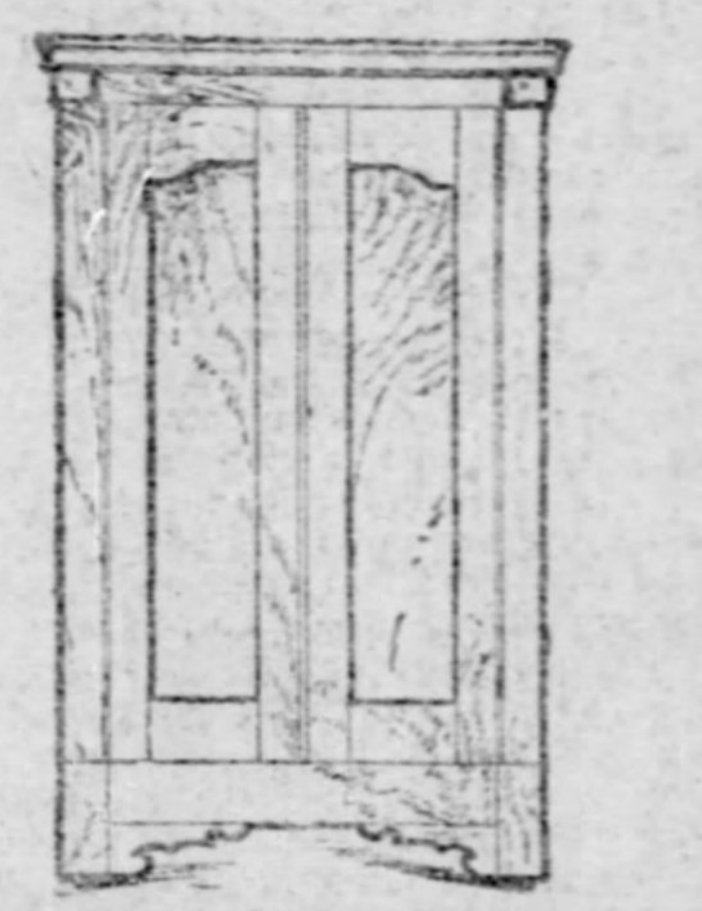


Only one of a kind--Samples
$25.00 from $35—for the Brass Bedstead here illustrated. Gold lacquered brass tubing. Bent top rails. Curved fillers. Heavy husks.
$30.00 from $45, a straight top bed. Two inch posts with 3½ inch husks. Curved foot, 3 inch vases.
$22.50 from $37.50—single All-Brass Bedstead, with curved foot. A fancy design. Short top spindles. Heavy vases.
$35.00 from $42.50—full size Brass Bedstead. Heavy posts and fillers. Cast brass ornament in head and foot.
$37.50 from $50.00—Brass Bedstead. Full size. Extra high head. Curved foot. Large mounts and fillers.
$47.50 from $60.00—choice of two Brass Bedsteads, 1½ and 2-inch posts. One has curved foot. Two good bargains.
$90.00 from $110.00—Brass Bedstead. An elegant design with bent top rails. Cast brass connections. Fancy scrolls. Heavy husks.



$20.00 This $30 Parlor Suit.
Spring seats covered with handsome figured damask. Mahogany finished frames. A high grade suit at a bargain price.

Eighteen Parlor Suits, $25 to $175
Sample suits—only one of a kind, hence impossible to describe each. All new, clean and as handsome as any out this year. We need the room to show larger lots. They are big bargains.

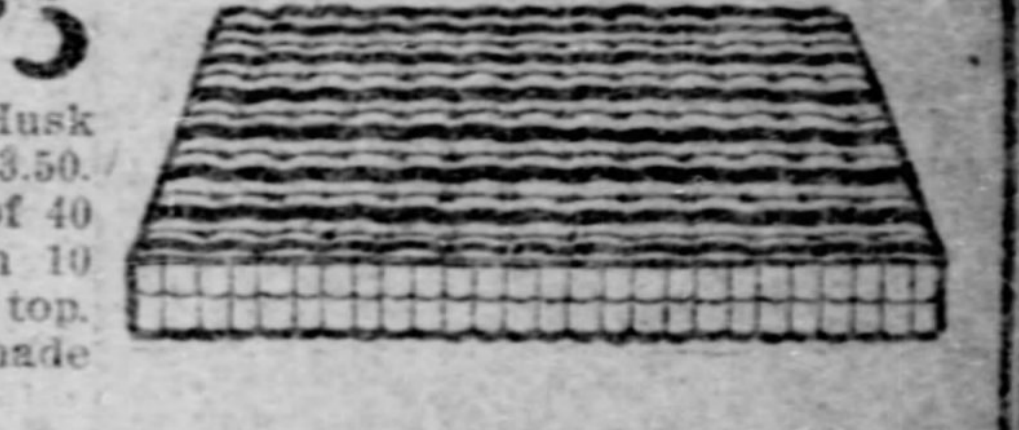


$9.75 This Oak Wardrobe
A good solid Wardrobe. Oak wood. Shelf inside. Can be taken apart or set up in a few minutes. A $12.50 value.

$13.75 Good Luck Gas Range
Large baking-oven with broiling oven beneath. Four gas-saving burners on top. Pilot light. Flue connections. Cast iron frame. Full nickel trimmed. Value $17.50.

BEDDING BARGAINS

A Special Husk and Cotton Mattress $5
We sell the standard grade of Husk and Cotton Top Mattresses at $3.50. But here's an extra grade, made of 40 pounds of hand-picked husk, with 10 pounds of clean white cotton on top. Fine ticking. The best matress made for $5.

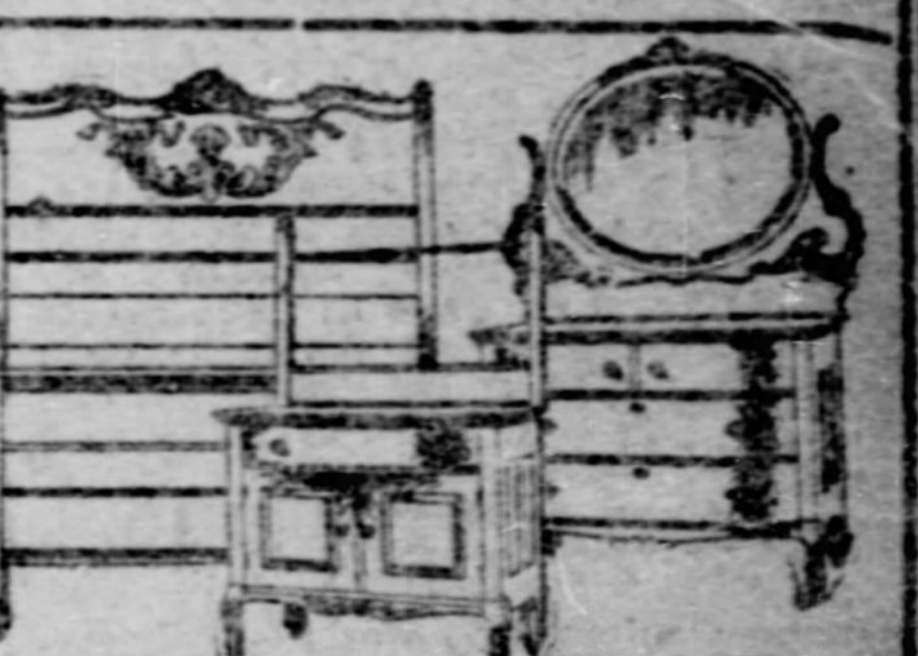


Hair Mattresses, $12, $16, $20
Each made of a good grade of black hair. The $12 one weighs 40 pounds, the $20 mattress 50 pounds and it is the best curled hair we've ever sold at the price.

Blankets, $1 to $10 a Pair
There's no better selection anywhere than right here at Keech's. Two special strictly all-wool Blankets at $3.50 and $5 that will surely interest hundreds of buyers.

Comforts, 90c to $3.50
Our selection is wide in the extreme and the best we can obtain at each respective price. Quilted or tufted. Plain or fancy coverings.

$27.50 Golden Oak Suit
Pattern French bevel mirror. Heavy carvings. Four drawer dresser base. A $35 value.



$38 Golden Oak Suit.
Oval French bevel mirror, swell fronts on top drawers, light carvings.

W. H. KEECH CO. Keech's Furniture Makes Happy Homes 923 TO 931 PENN AVE.

Gazette Want Ads Are Bringing Their Users Greater Returns Than Any Similar Medium. If You Try Them Once You'll Be a Believer.

CHERISHED HOPE AT LAST REALIZED

Revolt Had Been Smouldering in Panama for Many Years.

CHANCE CAME EVENTUALLY

Rejection of Canal Treaty the Straw That Broke the Camel's Back—$10,000 in Gold Sufficed to Buy Up Colombian General on the Isthmus.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PANAMA, Nov. 28.—All good Americans ought to be interested in the birth of a new nation—a republic—in the western world. First came Cuba, and now we have Panama.

The independence of the isthmus had been for years a cherished hope of the Liberal leaders here and in Colon, but the plot did not take form until Colombia rejected the canal treaty and left the Panamaians really nothing more to hope for from the Bogota government. Dr. Emanuel Amador, now in the United States as one of the commission of two sent to Washington by the provisional government to negotiate a new canal treaty, was really the father of the independence movement. Others were taken into the conspiracy which eventually numbered in its ranks nearly every person of consequence in both Panama and Colon.

The masterstroke was accomplished in winning over to the cause of independence General E. Huertas, who was the commander-in-chief of the Colombian troops on the isthmus. Without Huertas the cause seemed hopeless.

Huertas bargained, too, to deliver over all his soldiers and the Colombian gunboats in the harbor to the Panamaians. A remarkable man is this General Huertas. Of very nearly pure Indian blood, Huertas was born up in the high Cordilleras of the Andes. Eventually he found himself Colombia's most famous general and in command of all military and naval forces in the isthmus.

Colombia Was Warned.

The bishop of Panama, whose every interest favored the Bogota government, learned of the independence movement, and warned Bogota, but General Huertas overcame this by sending false reports, reassuring the federal officials. Huertas, in arranging to turn over his command, found that there were some few officers and men whom he could not trust. To get rid of these he hit upon a clever scheme.

There was cabled to the United States and printed in all newspapers there a story of how a band of 70 revolutionists had landed on the north coast of the isthmus, near Chiriqui Lagoon, and was marching toward Panama. General Huertas sent a detachment of troops made up of the officers and men whom he could not trust to the mountains of Chiriqui to hunt for the 70. They were still there hunting for them in vain when independence was proclaimed at Panama.

Gen. Huertas, according to prevailing reports, received $10,000 in gold for his action, and the troops turned over received their back pay owed them by Colombia, and their rate of pay for the future was more than doubled. Now they are being paid weekly in advance.

The Washington government was kept fully informed of every detail of the revolution through M. Varilla, the agent of the Panama Canal Company.

Warships Within Reach.

American army and naval officers were entrusted with secret missions that the United States might be prepared to take advantage of the overthrowing of the old government. The cruiser Dixie, with 400 American marines on board, just happened to be down this way. The American gunboat Nashville dropped in at Colon to say "howdy do" to the American consul, Mr. Malmros.

Owing to the arrival of the Colombian gunboat Cartagena at Colon with 400 soldiers to add to the garrison of the isthmus, it became necessary to act a little sooner than had been intended. The Colombian troops landed and spread out in single file along the water front of Colon, their rifles over their shoulders and boxes of ammunition between them.

As night came on things looked very black for Colon. All the foreign residents were warned to take refuge in the freight station of the Panama railroad. A force of 40 or 50 armed blue jackets and marines, all she could spare, were sent ashore from the gunboat Nashville, and took up a position in front of the freight station.

Finally Colonel Torres was bought over. He got $8,000 in gold, according to report, and for this he agreed to return with his band to Colombia.

Troops Sent Away Again.

The royal mail steamer Orinoco came in and the local junta arranged with her captain to take the troops back to Cartagena.

The Orinoco brought a new governor, sent to Bogota to relieve Governor Obaldia, but he did not land. Report has it that when he saw Colonel Torres and heard of the $8,000 American gold, he said: "We will divide," and appeared satisfied.

The new flag was raised over the prefectura (the government building) by Major Black, of the engineer corps, United States army, and Senor Melendez, the newly appointed governor of the province of Colon, delivered an oration. Then Colon settled down to the same old life.

H. E. M'NICHOL.

WEALTHY HERMIT DEAD.

Peculiar Career of an Armstrong County Resident Is Ended.

KITTANNING, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—David Devers, one of the wealthiest men in Armstrong county, is dead. He was 82 years old, unmarried and apparently without any relatives. He lived the life of a hermit for many years. The belief that he always kept large sums of money about his house caused him to be the victim of burglars several times.

Of late years he has been a sufferer from cancer and this, in connection with the fact that a few months ago his house was broken into and he was tied hand and foot by masked robbers who looted the house, induced him to cease living by himself and he had a family move in with him. How much money he lost by burglars was never known, as he always refused to give that information or to listen to any efforts being made to capture them.

Are the Men Wanted.

Deputy United States Marshal George Owens yesterday brought to Pittsburgh two Italians, Michael Mascia and Salvatore Moffa, whom he arrested in Greensburg on Friday night. They are wanted in New York on the charge of obtaining fraudulent naturalization papers. They admit that they are the men named in the warrant, but deny that they are guilty. They are in jail and will be taken to New York on Wednesday.

Wife Said Husband Beat Her.

Detectives George W. Cole and Harry Hutchinson arrested Robert White at his home, 1212 Wylie avenue, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. The woman said her husband knocked her down and flashed a razor in her face, threatening to kill her. The police reached the house in time to arrest White, who was packing his clothes preparatory to leaving the place.

THE KING AND HIS GRANDDAUGHTERS ALEXANDRA AND MAUD DUFF

Latest photograph of King Edward, in Scotch costume with his two granddaughters, Alexandra and Maud Duff.

NATION'S INCOME HAS DIMINISHED

Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxes Affects Receipts of That Department.

MANY MILLIONS REFUNDED

Report of John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, Presents Figures Upon the State of National Finances.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report to the secretary of the treasury shows that the total receipts of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, were $230,740,925, at a cost of collection of 2.07 per cent. The receipts for the last fiscal year are about $41,000,000 less than for the year 1902.

"This decrease," says the commissioner is not due to a diminish in the business movements and commercial transactions of the country, but entirely to reduction of internal revenue taxes. The receipts for the first three months of the current fiscal year show a gratifying increase, and it is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, will aggregate $230,000,000. Under recent congressional enactments providing for the refunding of taxes collected upon bequests or legacies for uses of a religious, literary, charitable or educational character, $557,232 have been refunded. Various other refunds have been made under remedial statutes such as taxes paid on contingent beneficial interests, on export bills of lading and tax on dividends and interests collected under the acts of 1862 and 1864. Payments of drawbacks or rebates on all original or unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the decrease in the rate of taxation on these articles became effective amounted on November 1, 1903, to $3,110,909. Under the act of April 12, 1902, making provision for the payment of similar rebate claims on tobacco and snuff held by manufacturers or dealers on the 1st of July, 1902, on which date the act reducing the rate of tax from 9.6 to 6 cents per pound became effective, $4,045,638 has been paid in rebate.

"During the fiscal year there were received 2,583 claims for the refunding of taxes assessed and the redemption of internal revenue stamps other than unused documentary and proprietary stamps, amounting to $2,550,820, and during the fiscal year 1,549 claims amounting to $895,995, were allowed and 902 claims amounting to $745,875 were rejected or returned for amendment. There have also been filed 3,855 claims aggregating $627,283 for abatement of taxes assessed and by collectors for credits. Of this class of claims allowance to the amount of $292,709 were made during the past fiscal year. Matters connected with the tax on oleo, adulterated and process butter occupied a large part of the time of officials of the internal revenue service.

MORGAN OWNS IT.

Unknown Orator on Sub-Treasury Steps Lauds Washington and J. P.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Mounting the steps of the sub-treasury and calling for the attention of passers, a well dressed young man soon drew a big crowd by delivering an interesting lecture on "high finance."

At one point in his eloquent discourse the orator first raised his hand and pointed at the George Washington statue, then traveled his index finger at the office of J. P. Morgan, remarking that when he thought of two such great men being in such close proximity this thought always came to him:

"George, you are the father of our country, but you are not in it with Johnny Morgan, he is the owner of it."

Loud applause greeted his sally and the crowd wanted the speaker to continue, but a friend took him by the arm and led him away.

FRANK A. PARKER.

TWO PROBLEMS OF THE NATION

Army and Navy Officials Talk of Conditions Before Union League Club.

THE DANGER IN THE ARMY

General Young Says United States Must Guard Against a Lapse of Feeling of Importance of Development of Military Resources—Navy's Needs.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—Army and navy officers were the honor guests tonight at the Founder's day banquet of the Union league. President Edward T. Stotesbury presided and acted as toastmaster.

The list of guests included Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke (retired), Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Col. E. H. Crowder, Lieut.-Col. Frank Heath, Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals George Brown, George C. Remey, George W. Melville (retired), Charles O'Neil, Charles E. Clark, H. T. B. Harris, Charles D. Sigsbee, Capt. Willard H. Brownson, T. H. Street, Medical director; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C.; Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Commander-in-Chief Loyal Legion United States Gen. John C. Black, commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic; Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator George C. Perkins of California, the Hon. John A. T. Hall of Iowa, Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania and former Gov. Frank S. Black of New York.

In response to a toast Gen. Young made an interesting speech concerning the army. He said, in part:

The Military Problem.

The solicitude of congress for an efficient military establishment has not been confined to enacting laws for the benefit of the regular army, but has extended to liberal provisions for both the volunteers and the militia. We now have upon our statute books permanent legislation under which a volunteer army may be speedily created and the militia quickly brought into the service of the United States as a part of our first line of defense.

There is thus substantial cause for congratulation that, after a century of only partially successful effort, we find ourselves in better condition today than ever before to meet all questions of defense or offense with which we may be confronted. The effort should be made to move progressively onward to a still higher development of our military resources and to guard against a lapse into a feeling of indifference to these highly important necessities.

To utilize the great military resources of our country in men and material and to direct this conceded strength into the most useful channels is the military problem which confronts us today. The recent organization of a general staff for the army has done more to promote the efficiency of the defense of our country than any other single act of legislation which the wisdom of congress has provided.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee spoke on the necessity for an efficient navy. He said in part:

The Needs of the Navy.

The most difficult problem that the navy has to solve at the present time is in respect to her personnel. We find it well nigh impracticable to enlist, train and keep enough for the needs of the service. Time and experiment will solve the problem, but it must be admitted that the solution is yet hardly in sight.

Formerly the British navy suffered from desertions and from other troubles that we now have, but Great Britain overcame the difficulties by schemes which elevated the enlisted men, both socially and financialy above the position which he would have occupied had he held to a career on shore. With us at present the shore career offers greater promise. When we shall have found ways and means to reverse these conditions the problem of enlisted personnel will have been solved. We are coming to it, although slowly.

The idea of international arbitration has come into special prominence in recent times, but the fact remains that its employment thus far has been limited to those cases where neither of the nations interested has considered the issues involved worth the risks and expense of war. We are yet without reasonable hope that nations will be found willing to submit to arbitration controversies involving important policies of state, and in this class of cases the risks of war must continue imminent.

The conclusion which logically follows is that under conditions now obtaining war is inevitable of occurrence and our experience in common with other nations has shown that the best way to avert it is to be prepared to defend our rights and interests.

Root to Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Secretary of War Root, it is announced, will deliver the address before the graduating class at Yale law school next June. He will select his own theme.

BIG REWARD OFFERED.

Woman Advertises for $7,000 Worth of Jewels Lost on Broadway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The loss of $7,000 worth of jewels by a well-known society woman last Saturday was revealed today in an advertisement offering $1,000 reward and "no questions asked" for the return of the gems.

The advertisement referred the finder of the jewels to room 51, at No. 229 Fourth avenue, which is the office of the Acme Security Company. An officer of the company told a reporter today that the woman who lost her jewels did not wish her name to become known because of the reproaches her carelessness in losing the jewels would occasion.

When she lost the handbag containing a diamond horseshoe pin and a diamond heart valued at $7,000, she was walking along Fifth avenue between Forty-fifth and Forty-second streets.

FRANK A. PARKER.

Died While Eating Lunch.

William Lucket, a negro laborer, of Dawson street, Allegheny, died yesterday while eating lunch at the Howard street pumping station. While eating he dropped over and was dead when picked up. It is supposed he was attacked by heart failure.

"Mellor" Stands for Melody.

THE KRAKAUER PIANO FOR CHRISTMAS.

Gift-giving at Christmas is a delightful custom, and particularly so if the gifts are appropriate and useful.

If you should make your wife or daughter a present of a Krakauer piano you would show your affection for her and your good judgment of pianos.

And such a magnificent gift would certainly be highly appreciated by the recipient.

The Krakauer piano is one of the high grade instruments. It is a piano about which one cannot say too much in praise. Those who have the Krakauer piano in their rooms will tell you that it has its place in the family circle which nothing else could fill. Its beauty and purity of tone, its remarkable durability are qualities that give it distinction.

We have a splendid line of musical instruments and musical goods that would make most appropriate Christmas offerings. We are headquarters for high grade pianos and all kinds of musical goods.

Catalogue Free by Mail.

Mellor's C. C. Mellor Co. Ltd. 319 5th Ave.

Sole depot for Steinway, Mason & Hamlin, Krakauer and Chauncey Pianos, the Pianola, the standard piano player, and Regina Music Boxes.

COUNCILMAN WEST RENEWS ATTACK

Attempts to Have Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Co. Franchise Revoked.

SAYS PROMISE WAS UNKEPT

Officials Insist That Their Rates Are Not in Violation of the Agreement With the City—Distinction Between Single and Party Lines.

Select Councilman Charles H. West of the Nineteenth ward yesterday announced his intention of renewing his attack on the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company. He said he would present the report of his committee tomorrow, unless select council adjourned before an opportunity was afforded, and that he would ask the joint corporations committee of councils to take action on the repealing ordinances at an early date. The ordinances repealing the franchise grants to the telephone company were introduced in common council several weeks ago by W. C. Reitz and referred to the joint corporations committee.

About a week after the introduction of the repealing ordinances Mr. West announced that the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Telephone Company had agreed to re-establish the rates charged just after it received its franchise from the city.

"The company has not kept this promise," said Mr. West, "and I am going to insist upon the passage of the ordinances repealing its franchises. My report as chairman of the committee will be in line with the ordinances introduced by Mr. Reitz. I will report that the committee has found the company guilty of charging higher rates than the terms agreed upon and made a part of the ordinance giving it the right to operate in the city.

"The franchise ordinance provides that the company's rates for local service shall not be in excess of $48 for business houses and $36 for private residences. Mind you, according to the terms of this ordinance, the company cannot charge more than $48 and $36 for any kind of unlimited local service.

"This company, however, has violated this agreement and has failed to keep its promise to make amends. The only thing left for the city to do is to repeal the grant."

The officials of the telephone company maintain that Mr. West's construction of the ordinance granting them the franchise is erroneous and that they have a right to charge more for single line service if they give an unlimited service on a party line for $48 and $36, which they claim they do. They admit that they charge more for single line service, but argue that the ordinance does not prevent them from doing this.

WILLIAMS, THE GREAT ANIMAL TRAINER, CURED BY TO-NI-TA.

Mr. Williams, Manager of the Hagenbeck Animal Show, Who Is Under a Constant Nervous Strain, Says Dr. Lorentz's TO-NI-TA Cured him of Nervous Dyspepsia and Saved Him From Complete Collapse.

DR. LORENTZ'S MEMBRANE BITTERS.

MR. C. L. WILLIAMS.

Dear Doctor:—

My business as manager of the Carl Hagenbeck's Trained Animal Company, which is one of the largest trained animal shows in the world, is one requiring a large amount of nerve force. You can never tell when an animal will turn on its trainer. This fact keeps me nerved up at all times for the welfare and safety of my trainers and keepers.

Being under a constant nervous strain and keyed to the highest pitch, I did not realize I was on the verge of a general collapse until one day I fainted from exhaustion. I had constant headache, followed by nervous dyspepsia. The doctor said my heart was affected and prescribed TO-NI-TA as a nerve and body builder. I began taking a teaspoonful every three hours and after taking three bottles am completely cured. Never again will I be without TO-NI-TA, as it has certainly done wonders for me, for which I am grateful beyond words.

C. L. WILLIAMS,
Manager Carl Hagenbeck Animal Show,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 27, 1903.

TO-NI-TA CONTAINS NO COCAINE, or other dangerous drugs so often found in so-called catarrh and asthma cures, which do not cure, but make cocaine fiends.

TO-NI-TA, the great mucous membrane bitters, is a scientific combination of the vital principles of the most powerful healing herbs known to medicine. The marvelous curative properties of TO-NI-TA are largely due to the special process by which the active medicinal parts are extracted from each herb, and the scientific manner in which they have been united.

TO-NI-TA cures catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and female organs. It is an invigorating tonic and stimulant; it tones up the system, builds nerve tissues, brings new life and elasticity to the mucous membrane, and restores the patient to a normal, healthy condition; it makes the sick well, keeps the well strong. TO-NI-TA can be given to children with perfect safety in doses as directed. It matters not in how weak a condition the patient may be TO-NI-TA will strengthen and restore the shattered nerves. A trial bottle will convince you of the marvelous powers of this great medicine.

After you have tried TO-NI-TA, write Dr. Lorentz and tell him how it benefited you. He is interested in everyone who takes TO-NI-TA.

DOCTORS KNOW TO-NI-TA!

Dr. Lorentz has made a special arrangement by which every Doctor may have a copy of the formula of TO-NI-TA and a sample bottle of the medicine, so that he may know for himself that it contains nothing but the vital principles of the most powerful healing herbs and that it is free from cocaine and dangerous drugs, by writing Lorentz Medical Co., Flatiron Bldg., New York, "The Beautiful Story of Life." Dr. Lorentz's treatise on catarrh, and advice, will be sent free for the asking.

TO-NI-TA at druggists', or direct, $1.00 a bottle. If your druggist does not keep TO-NI-TA write direct; do not accept a cheap substitute, represented by the dealer to be "just as good" as TO-NI-TA. Insist on "TO-NI-TA."

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

PAYMENTS 50 CTS TO $1.00 A WEEK

If You Get Them Here, They Have the Proper Style.

Make Up Your Mind, Say to Yourself, Yes,

I will buy my new Fall clothes now, as the "UNION" have offered me such a liberal proposition. I will go down there tomorrow. Hundreds of people are saying and doing the same thing. Our store is as busy as a fair.

Ours Is a Plain Everyday Proposition Anyone Can Accept.

You come here a total stranger to us, we make you feel at home the minute you enter our doors. Our salesmen will help you select from our immense stock, you tell him what you can afford to pay down and how much each week or month. Your offer is immediately accepted. We ask you for no reference, no security whatever. Your honest word is enough for us and you take the clothes right home with you, congratulating yourself to find how easy it really is to establish a Credit here that will last a lifetime.

No Other Credit House

On earth will make is so easy for a total stranger to acquire an easy Credit that allows anyone to pay at their ease.

BE CAREFUL YOU GET IN THE RIGHT STORE, AS OTHER HOUSES ARE CLAIMING TO BE THE "UNION."

UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.
Over 322 FIFTH AVE.
Opposite CAMBELLS

MORGAN TO TAKE REST.

Unauthorized Persons Plan Year's Vacation for the Financier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Wall street heard today a revival of the report that J. P. Morgan was about to retire, or, at least, go abroad for an extended period. Cablegrams from London declared that J. P. Morgan, Jr., would sail December 1 to take charge of the New York house in the absence of his father. It was reported in London, further, according to cablegrams, that Mr. Morgan, Sr., would sail for this country shortly after his son's arrival, and would make his residence in England for at least a year.

At the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in this city the most profound ignorance of the situation was the plea of everyone of whom inquiries were made.

FRANK A. PARKER.

Braddock Plant to Be Enlarged.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Braddock Tool and Machine Company, in Braddock yesterday, it was decided to double the capacity of the plant and work on the additions will be started in a few weeks. The company recently purchased property adjoining its plant in Braddock avenue and the new buildings will be erected on it. Fine tools and steel specialties are made at the plant, which employs about 100 men.

"77"

Humphreys'
Seventy
Seven
Cures
Grip,
Coughs,
Colds,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Influenza,
Sore Throat.

HELPS TO "SEVENTY-SEVEN."

No. 1 cures Fever.
" 2 " Baby.
" 8 " Neuralgia.
" 10 " Dyspepsia.
" 14 " Eczema.
" 15 " Rheumatism.
" 16 " Malaria.
" 27 " The Kidneys.
" 30 " The Bladder.

In small vials that fit the vest pocket. At Druggists, 25 cents each.

Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

SOME OF Lee & Shepard's New Books

By the Author of "Uncle Terry."

THE HERMIT

A story of the Wilderness. By Charles Clark Munn. Illustrated by A. B. Shute. Gilt top, finely printed and bound. Price, $1.50.

"Not Kipling with his 'burdens,' nor Clarke Russell with his seething sea-tales, can entice people away from books like those by Mr. Munn."—Boston Courier.

MY CANDLES
And Other Poems

By Eliza Boyle O'Reilly. 12mo, cloth, beautifully printed on best laid paper, gilt top, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.10.

"It is not often that a young poet, in a first effort, exhibits the high degree of imaginative power and poetical expression that has been shown by Miss Eliza Boyle O'Reilly, the daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly."—Boston Herald.

A Handbook of Great Value
DON'TS FOR MOTHERS

By Gabrielle E. Jackson. 16mo, superbly printed in brown ink on high grade tinted linen paper, and bound in brown silk with brown edges and gold title. 112 pages. Price, 50c net; postpaid, 55 cents.

These words are not the mere theorizing of a practiced, well-known writer, as Mrs. Jackson is, but are reflected from the kind heart and quick brain of an intelligent, happy mother, conspicuously successful in the guidance of her children toward manhood and womanhood.

EIGHT LEADING NEW BOOKS
FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

AT THE FALL OF MONTREAL

Third volue of "Colonial Series." $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.10.

By EDWARD STRATEMEYER, the most widely read of all living writers for the young, and in his best style. This is enough to make a leader from the start.

FOLLOWING THE BALL
A Phillips Exeter Story

By A. T. Dudley. Price, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.10.

Recommended by John S. Cranston, head coach at Harvard, as the best football story ever written. Also a story of fine, manly character.

JOE'S SIGNAL CODE

By W. Reiff Hesser, Reading, Pa. Price, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.10.

The story of a ship in the Pacific ocean; its loss and rescue. Worth an entire list of ordinary juveniles for the amount of scientific and mechanical information it gives while being a thrilling story.

JOY BELLS
A Story of Quinnebasset

By Sophia May. Price, $1.00, net; postpaid, $1.10.

No description can add to the mere statement that "Sophie May" has at last written another Quinnebasset story.

Helen Grant's Schooldays

By Amanda M. Douglass. Price, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.10.

A most excellent story of school life for girls of fourteen and upwards, by one of America's most popular writers.

RANDY AND PRUE

By Amy Brooks. Price, 80c net; postpaid, 88c.

Every one has come to know the beautiful "Randy Books," always entertaining and in the best of good taste.

SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF THE MAN IN THE MOON

By Ray M. Steward. With 12 full-page illustrations in colors by L. J. Bridgman. Quarto, cloth, $1.00 net; postpaid, $1.15.

Showing how, in company with Santa Claus, Robinson Crusoe, Cinderella and her Prince, Jack the Giant Killer, Little Red Riding Hood, Old Mother Hubbard, Jack Sprat and His Wife, Tommy Tucker, and some others, he made a remarkable tour over land and sea and through the air.

LAUREL LEAVES FOR LITTLE FOLK

Octavo, sumptuously illustrated, decorated, printed and bound, boxed. $2.50 net; postpaid, $2.70.

Edited, illustrated, and decorated by Mary E. Phillips. Edition de Luxe.

The most beautifully gotten up book ever attempted for children. Miss Phillips has gathered choice gems from the most famous friends of children, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, and illuminated each by her own skill.

This is but a small part of our Fall List. Sold by every Bookseller. Send for Free Illustrated Holiday Catalogue.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

OUR BEAUTY DEPARTMENT of Mme. A. Ruppert's SPECIALTIES

Beauty for All.
A Boon to All Women.

Madame A Ruppert

Mme. A. Ruppert's World-Renowned Remedies Are The BEST.

They are the pioneers of all complexion preparations, having been sold for many years longer than any other. They are used and recommended by the best people, and always give complete satisfaction.

They are the only genuine, natural beautifiers, founded on scientific principles. Everything about them inspires confidence. Absolute proof of merit has been given numberless times by Mme. Ruppert. No other specialist has ever given ocular demonstrations.

Owing to these Well-Established Facts, we give Mme. Ruppert's Remedies this Well-Earned Prominence.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

A BOTTLE OF Mme. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH, $1.68

This Offer is Bona-Fide and Everyone can have a Bottle of this Wondrous Face Bleach for $1.68.

Madame Ruppert's Face Bleach is not a new, untried remedy. Its use assures a perfect complexion. It has been sold for 20 years longer than any like preparation and today has a larger sale than all these combined. We are receiving constantly supplies fresh from the laboratory of Madame A. Ruppert, No. 6 East 14th Street, New York, and they are par excellence.

Book "How To Be Beautiful" FREE.

Every caller at this department will be given this unique booklet FREE. It contains all those little secrets of the toilet so dear to every woman's heart. We give below a list of some of Madame Ruppert's Toilet Requisites:—

	Mme. Ruppert's Price.	Our Price.
Mme. Ruppert's World Renowned Face Bleach, LARGE BOTTLE. Clears the skin of any discolorations and beautifies the complexion naturally	$2.00	$1.68
Mme. Ruppert's Egyptian Balm, a valuable skin food and used in connection with the bleach removes wrinkles	1.00	.83
Mme. Ruppert's Pearl Enamel causes the skin to assume a girlish loveliness; mainly for evening use	1.00	.83
Mme. Ruppert's Wonderful Depilatory removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin in three minutes	$1.00	$ .83
Mme. Ruppert's White Rose Face Powder. An exquisite Powder	.50	.40
Mme. Ruppert's Gray Hair Restorative is not a dye, but returns gray to its natural color	2.50	2.25
Mme. Ruppert's Almond Oil Complexion Soap. A perfect soap, a combination of Almond Oil and Wax. Not a boiled soap; contains no lye	.25	.21

Remember, we will sell a bottle of Mme. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH AT $1.68

MAY'S THE MAY DRUG CO. 506 & 508 MARKET ST. PITTSBURG, PA.

SOLE AGENTS

HAYS CONFERS WITH M'TIGHES

Mayor Fails to Get a Definite Statement from the Opponent of Hermes.

HOPES TO SECURE PEACE

Heads of Departments Submit Lists of City Employes Slated for Dismissal Joseph G. Armstrong Announces His Candidacy for Coroner.

Mayor William B. Hays devoted some attention yesterday to an endeavor to induce Martin McTighe to retire as an opponent of Peter Hermes for the Sixth ward seat in select council. He was unable to reach any understanding with McTighe.

The mayor early in the day sent for John P. McTighe, superintendent of police. They were together for an hour. At the conclusion of the conference, McTighe would not talk. He said that his brother is still a candidate.

Martin McTighe was with the mayor late in the afternoon. Before going into the conference he said that he intended to stick. When he left Hays he had nothing to say.

Hays did not appear to be satisfied with his conference with McTighe.

"I did not get any definite statement of his intentions from him," said the mayor. "He said that he had originally intended to be a candidate for common councilman, but his friends wanted him to run against Hermes. Supt. McTighe told me today that he was trying to get his brother to retire from the race, but so far had been unable to persuade him to quit."

Says Hermes Will Win.

"Can Hermes defeat McTighe?" was a question asked the mayor.

"Of course he can," was the reply.

The Citizens party nominations are made by the ward committees. There are 24 members of the Sixth ward committee, and if McTighe remains in the race the first contest will come over the control of the nominating body. When asked if Hermes could get a majority of the committee, Hays replied, "We will attend to that when the time comes."

The mayor will exert every influence possible to prevent a fight in his ward. Some of his friends believe that he will be successful in securing McTighe to accept the nomination for common councilman and agree to support Hermes for select councilman.

Mayor Hays was closeted with Directors Clark, Moore and Bigelow for a long time yesterday afternoon. Each head of a department had a list of employes slated for removal. It is understood that a number of men will be dropped from the rolls on the first of the month.

The mayor said that there were a number of wards from which no requests for ripping had come. The lists do not include any names of the higher salaried officials. The men who will be dropped from the rolls are accused of not playing fair with the Citizens party in the recent election. Hays also announced that Supt. Nicewaner of the bureau of highways and sewers would not be removed. He admitted that requests had been made for his dismissal for political reasons.

Armstrong for Coroner.

Councilman Joseph G. Armstrong of the Twenty-ninth ward is a candidate for the Republican nomination for coroner. He yesterday served notice on Coroner Jesse McGeary of his intention to get into the race. McGeary is trying to secure a third term.

Armstrong told the coroner that numerous young Republicans, who are opposed to giving county officials three terms, had urged him to become a candidate. McGeary at first thought the South Sider was joking, but soon discovered that Armstrong meant what he said. The coroner tried to persuade him to withdraw, claiming that it was only fair that he should be allowed to have three terms in the office. Armstrong refused to see the matter in that light and informed McGeary that he had some delegates in the field and would proceed to set up the county as rapidly as possible.

Armstrong has been considering the matter of becoming a candidate for coroner for some time. Ward leaders and some of the county workers have volunteered their aid, but it was not until yesterday that he determined to announce his candidacy. He then hunted up McGeary and told him of his intentions. Armstrong is the undisputed leader of the Twenty-ninth ward, and in each of the four big battles his ward returned handsome Republican majorities.

Robinson a Candidate.

Alderman William Robinson of the Thirty-seventh ward has announced his candidacy for the seat in select council made vacant by the death of W. J. Rothweiler. 'Squire Robinson has always been a very active worker for the Republican party in the Thirty-seventh ward and the Eighth legislative district. This ward has returned good Republican majorities in the last two elections and the party nomination next spring will be equivalent to an election.

The Gazette last night received the announcement of the candidacy of Jerry J. Driscoll of the Eleventh ward for select councilman on the Democratic ticket. The letter contained this statement: "Jerry is a property holder, has hundreds of friends in the ward and is both a singer and a hustler. The fur will fly."

Thomas S. Bigelow announces that the Citizens of the Fourteenth ward will renominate Common Councilman John Lauler, Christ Beckert and D. F. Crawford. He had previously said that W. H. Stevenson would be offered a place on the ticket, but as the Orphan leader is not likely to accept, a new man will have to be found. Capt. E. Y. Beck is mentioned.

There will be a meeting of Orphans in the Soho school Tuesday night. A full councilmanic and ward ticket is to be suggested and nominated. Controller John B. Larkin and Councilman W. H. Stevenson are to make speeches.

HOME FOR AGED K. OF P.

Union Meeting in Allegheny of Members of the Order to Consider the Project.

A union meeting of the Third District, Knights of Pythias, was held last night in Schwerd's hall, McClure avenue, Allegheny, under the auspices of Superior lodge, No. 366. About 200 were present. J. C. McMahon, deputy grand chancellor of Allegheny, acted as toastmaster. The meeting was called for the purpose of bringing before the members the project of building a home for aged and infirm Pythians in Western Pennsylvania, and to give impetus to the movement. The burden of the speeches made during the evening was devoted to the necessity of such a home. Addresses were made by Chancellor Commander Elmer E. Penwell, Deputy Grand Chancellor J. C. McMahon, W. J. Moffatt of New Castle; the Rev. C. A. Boory, Past Chancellor H. E. Weaver, Past Deputy Grand Chancellor G. C. McPherson and Past Deputy Grand Chancellor Edward Costlett.

Nothing definite has been done toward laying plans for the proposed home of Pythians, and the meeting last night was held for the purpose of suggesting the thing to the Pythians of Allegheny. It is likely the project will be successfully carried out and a magnificent home for aged and infirm Pythians will be erected in the western part of the state.

EMPLOYES BADE BOSS FAREWELL

C. C. Henderson's Retirement from Management of Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Plant.

CLIMAX OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE

Watch, Chain and Charm Presented to the Popular Official, and All Shook His Hand—Will Look After Personal Business After a Trip.

Tears rolled down the cheeks of many employes of Spang, Chalfant & Co., as the men gathered at the Etna office last evening to say farewell to their retiring general manager, C. C. Henderson, a man who began work with the company 25 years ago and worked his way to the top of the ladder.

The informal occasion showed conclusively that Mr. Henderson has long been held in high regard by the men under him. As a token of their esteem and friendship the employes raised a fund amounting to nearly $400, with which they purchased a gold watch, chain and fob and presented the same to their manager.

It was the surprise of Mr. Henderson's life, and those about him showed so many feelings of regret over his leaving, they did not conceal the fact that they took great joy in giving the present.

As Mr. Henderson stepped from the office door, Alfred G. Lloyd made the following presentation speech:

"Mr. Henderson, the employes of this company, your fellow workmen for many years and many of them your friends from boyhood, have requested me to say a few words. While we regret the occasion that brings us together, we are glad to have the chance to thus publicly express our feelings toward you. Your business career has been under the observation of many of us from the beginning, and it illustrates the fact that in this land perseverance, good conduct and attention to business will meet reward. You arose from the humblest to the highest position with Spang, Chalfant & Co.

"Your continuous pleasant and personal relations with us have caused particularly warm feelings in all our hearts and it is our desire on this occasion to testify to this fact. We will miss you, and we will often recall the past with pleasure and regret. In my opinion the occasions are rare in the history of institutions of the size of this one, when relations between manager and men have been so harmonious as ours.

"I present you with this watch, chain and charm in behalf of the employes of this company. May the hands of the watch indicate future progress in store for you, may the chain represent our associations and the charm the manner in which we will always be associated."

In reply, Mr. Henderson said: "I appreciate these kind feelings. Through peace and battle it has been my chief aim and delight to first serve Spang, Chalfant & Co., which is a great institution known all over the world. Your loyalty to me deserves great credit in carrying out my purposes at all times. I appreciate your loyalty as well as your kindness and this occasion. I thank you again and again."

The men then passed one by one and bade Mr. Henderson farewell. He left last night for a trip through the west and will return in about four weeks. He has various business interests that will occupy his attention from that time on.

THE DEATH ROLL

William G. McKean.

William G. McKean, aged 70, a prominent real estate dealer and a pioneer resident of Mercer, died at his home in Mercer yesterday morning after an illness of one year of general debility. His daughter, Miss Matilda McKean, died about a year ago, and Mr. McKean never recovered from the shock. He was an elder in the Second United Presbyterian church, Mercer, and enjoyed the good will and confidence of the people of that community. He is survived by his widow, one son, Benjamin McKean of Toledo, O., and two daughters, Mrs. G. E. Hawes, wife of the Rev. George E. Hawes, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, Braddock, and Mrs. E. M. Patterson of Mercer. The funeral will take place from his late home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Acheson Lowary.

Mrs. Mary Acheson Lowary, widow of the Rev. David P. Lowary, New Brighton, Pa., is dead, aged 65. Mrs. Lowary was a member of one of Washington county's best-known families. Her maiden name was Wishart. Her elder sister was the wife of the late Judge A. W. Acheson, the father of Congressman Ernest F. Acheson. Her two brothers, Capt. Alexander Wishart and Mark Wishart, are living in Washington. After her marriage to the Rev. Mr. Lowary he was called to Beaver to be pastor of the Presbyterian church.

William J. McKean.

William J. McKean of Mercer, Pa., died yesterday after a long illness. He was born in Lawrence county 70 years ago and had lived in Mercer since he was 18 years old. He was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He was married almost half a century ago to Miss Rebecca McBurney. His widow and the following children survive: Mrs. George E. Hawes of North Braddock, Mrs. E. M. Patterson of Mercer, and Benjamin McKean of Toledo, O.

Joseph Walter Scholfield.

Joseph Walter Schofield, aged 74, died yesterday at the home of his son, 418 Kelly street, Wilkinsburg. His early life was spent in England. He was a hat manufacturer, but had been retired for 20 years. Three sons, Richard W. of Wilkinsburg, Wentworth of Philadelphia and Henry of South Africa and one daughter, Mrs. Hassocks of Philadelphia, survive. The interment will be at Philadelphia.

William A. Durbin.

William A. Durbin, a pioneer of Youngstown, O., died yesterday of paralysis. He was born in Cambria county, Pa., 71 years ago and went to Youngstown in 1873. For years he has been a well-known contractor. A widow, Mrs. Caroline Durbin, survives, besides the following children: Mary F. Durbin of the convent at Newport, Ky.; Walter J. Durbin, William Durbin of Pueblo, Col., and Harry A. Durbin and Misses Lorene H. and Fannie C. Durbin.

Mrs. Bridget Gleason Branley.

Mrs. Bridget Gleason Branley, aged 65 years, is dead at her residence, No. 1816 Forbes street, of pneumonia. Mrs. Branley had been ailing for several months, and when stricken with pneumonia her constitution was too weakened to withstand the shock. Mrs. Branley lived almost all her life in Pittsburgh. She leaves five daughters—Kate, Mary, Mrs. H. A. Boschert, Mrs. P. S. Egan and Mrs. Margaret Knapp. Funeral services at the cathedral, Washington street, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Jules Levy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Jules Levy, the world-famous cornetist, died here today at his home. The cause was apoplexy. He leaves a widow and three children, all of whom were with him when the end came. He was in his 66th year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. George F. Ott, aged 72, died last night at her home in West street, Montooth borough.

Joseph Roberts is dead at his home at Beadling, Pa., aged 81. He is survived by one son, John Roberts of Beadling.

William F. Turner, aged 64, died yesterday at his home, 320 East Lacock street, Allegheny. Funeral services will be held at his late home tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Miss Lizzie Goodboy, aged 23, daughter of Philip Goodboy, is dead at her home near Snowden, Allegheny county. The remains will be buried at Gill Hall cemetery tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Mrs. Mary F. McMurray, aged 36, wife of Hugh McMurray, is dead at the family home, 6 Dyke street, Glenwood. The funeral will be held from the Good Shepherd Protestant Episcopal church, Hazelwood, tomorrow at 1:30 p. m.

John Townsend, an old resident of Washington county, is dead at his home at Shire Oaks, Pa. He is survived by one brother, Edward Townsend; one sister, Mrs. Lily Cooper; one daughter, Mrs. John Gordon, 18 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Many Boroughs to Adopt Curfew Bell

Curfew bells will soon ring in many towns in the Monongahela valley. Ordinances creating a curfew regulation will be introduced in the councils of West Homestead, Munhall, Duquesne and Wilmerding at the next meetings. The success of the curfew law in Turtle Creek, Swissvale and Homestead has prompted the other boroughs to adopt the measure.

FOUR HUNDRED SCOTS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Clan MacKenzie of Homestead last night celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Scottish Clans of America in Realty hall, and over 400 persons of Scotch descent participated. David Lyle was master of ceremonies and he delivered the address of welcome. There was music by the Toughie quartet and solos by Mrs. A. Carr of McKeesport, John Laird of Wilkinsburg and Mrs. A. B. Cummings of Pittsburgh. Addresses were made by John Reed of Pittsburgh and James Hill of Homestead. A banquet followed the program.

C. C. Henderson, the retiring manager of the Spang, Chalfant & Co. plant at Etna, and the crowd of workmen around the mill office eager to shake his hand.

THIEVES DOING DARING WORK

During the Past Week Porch Climbers Were Busy and Successful in the East End.

THE POLICE SEEM PARALYZED

George Seebich Was Robbed of $450 Worth of Silverware and J. H. Frederick's House Was Entered and $700 Worth of Jewelry Taken.

Burglars seemed to have toyed with the police in the East End the last week. On Wednesday the residence of George Seebick, No. 147 South Fairmount avenue, was entered and the thieves carried off about $450 worth of silverware. The following evening they entered the residence of J. H. Frederick, No. 200 Graham street, and stole about $700 worth of jewelry. The residents of the neighborhood are in a state of terror and say at least a half-dozen other robberies took place during the week. In spite of the fact that the East End is equipped with a large force of police, no captures were made.

The burglars entered the Seebick residence through the cellar. The family were away. When they returned, shortly after 11 o'clock, and entered the dining room they found the entire sideboard had been cleared of silverware. They made an investigation and found the burglars had entered the cellar by jimmying the basement door in the back yard. After entering the cellar they walked up stairs and broke open the kitchen door. They had free access to the house, as the servants were also out.

The members of the family believe the thieves were in the house when they returned, and that they heard them leaving the yard by the side of the house. A report was made to No. 6 police station and the officers made an investigation. This is as much as they accomplished toward the capture of the burglars.

J. H. Frederick and his family were at dinner when his home was robbed. Mr. Frederick had closed the folding doors between the parlor and the dining room on account of a draft. The burglar opened a parlor window from the porch with the aid of a "jimmy" and climbed into the room. Then he quietly walked through the house while the family were dining. The burglars went into Mrs. Frederick's bedroom and carried off six diamond rings and a gold watch. Then they went to the third story and took the servant's watch and some money that was in a bureau drawer.

The burglars took the jewelry out of the bureau drawers without disturbing the other contents. After taking all the valuables available they walked down stairs and turning the light out in the parlor climbed out of the window.

Mrs. Frederick did not learn of the robbery until late in the evening when she went to her room. The robbery was also reported to the No. 6 police station. The police made an investigation of this case but so far have been unable to apprehend the burglars. These robberies were committed while nearly a score of plain clothes officers were working about the district.

AGED WOMAN BURNED.

Lifeless Body of Miss Eliza Dell of Allegheny Found Before Grate.

Miss Eliza Dell, aged 85 years, was burned to death last night while sitting before an open grate at the home of her niece, Mrs. Catherine Matthews, 1015 Locust street, Allegheny. The aged woman was alone in the house at the time and nothing is known of the causes leading up to her death. Miss Gertrude Adams, a boarder in the house, returned from town shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening and discovered the house on fire. An alarm was sent in, and the firemen after extinguishing the blaze found the lifeless body of Miss Dell lying on the floor before an open grate. It is supposed her dress caught fire, or that she fell asleep and dropped from her chair into the grate.

The dead woman was a life-long resident of Allegheny and had lived for 46 years in the house in which she met her death. The damage to the house was about $200.

Harness Was Stolen.

Arthur Jones, colored, of Bellevue, was arrested in Fifth avenue, Oakland, yesterday. Jones had in his possession a set of harness that had been stolen from the stable of a Soho groceryman, which he was trying to dispose of cheap.

Neck Was Broken.

Patrick McDonough of 3417 Dresden alley was killed at Herrs Island yesterday afternoon by a timber, which fell from a car he was unloading, striking him on the head. When picked up it was found his neck was broken. He was 37 years old and unmarried. His brother, John McDonough, is a policeman.

TO WED HIM ON GALLOWS

Continued from First Page.

which is subject to indictment in Indiana. The seven victims include: Detective John J. Quinn, John B. Johnson, victim in the car barn raid; Francis W. Stewart, who met death in the car barn robbery; B. C. Lagross, victim in a saloon hold-up; Adolph Johnson, victim in a saloon robbery; Otto Bauder, killed in a saloon raid; L. J. Covea, brakeman killed at Tolleston when the men seized an engine in their last desperate flight.

Pathetic Cell Scene.

The scene in the cell room when Van Dine's mother entered was most pitiable and even the bravado of the young bandit forsook him as his mother talked to him of his waywardness. Mrs. Van Dine said:

"You have sinned, Harvey, and you must suffer. But remember, you are not beyond redemption, and your mother is suffering with you. She is your best friend now, and she will suffer with you."

For a few seconds the prisoner sat as if dazed. Then he caught sight of a smaller and more girlish figure standing beside his mother and he arose, walked toward the door of his cell.

Mrs. Van Dine, speaking between her sobs, said: "Oh, my son, my son." She put her arms through the bars and put her hands upon the prisoner's shoulders. Then Mamie Dunne stepped forward and shook hands with the prisoner. At this point Van Dine displayed his first sign of emotion. Tears appeared in his eyes and the girl was quick to see them.

"Please don't, Harvey," she said.

Cried With Sweetheart.

Mrs. Van Dine again put her arms through the bars toward her son. Inspector Lavin, who had been warned that an attempt might be made to pass firearms to the prisoner, caught the grief-stricken mother by the shoulders and gently drew her back.

"We cannot allow you to touch the prisoner any more," said the inspector.

At this point Van Dine stepped close to the bars and with a scowl peered into the dimly-lighted corridor at a dozen or more detectives and spectators, who had been passed into the cell room.

"Can't a man see his mother without everybody 'butting in?'" he asked.

"You ought to be glad to be allowed to see her at all," said one of the police officers.

"Please don't talk that way," said Mrs. Van Dine. She tearfully resumed talking to the prisoner, who said but little, and looked menacingly toward the curiosity seekers.

"We will come again, Harvey," said Mrs. Van Dine, as she left the cell room.

The prisoner didn't answer his mother's farewell sentence. He stood leaning against the bars with his head sunk in his hands, until the police began to question him, when he resumed his usual indifferent demeanor.

Eight Murder Charges.

A total of eight charges of murder, arising from their killing of seven men, will be made against the quartet. There will be additional charges of their having been accessories to murder in six cases, while charges of robbery will lie in more than a half dozen other cases. In addition three of the quartet—Van Dine, Niedemeier and Roeski—will still be liable to indictment in Indiana for the murder of Brakeman Sovea and for attempting the murder of Detectives Driscoll and Zimmer.

The following charges will be made against the men:

Gustav Marx—The murder of Detective John Quinn and of James B. Johnson, the motorman killed in the car barn raid, both of whom he shot; accessory to the murder of Francis W. Stewart, the second victim of the car barn robbery, who was shot by Niedemeier; as accessory to the murder of Otto Bauder, who was shot by Roeski in a saloon robbery.

Peter Niedemeier—The murder of Francis W. Stewart, the car barn victim; the murder of B. C. Lagross and of Adolph Johnson, killed by him and Van Dine in the robbery of Lagross' saloon, 2120 West North avenue; accessory to the murder of Motorman Johnson in the car barn raid.

Emil Roeski—The murder of Otto Bauder, whom he shot in the holdup of the saloon of Ernest Spires, 1820 North Ashland avenue, on July 9; the robberies of the saloon of Peter Gorski, 2611 Milwaukee avenue, July 20; of the Claybourne Junction station, July 4; of Greenberg's saloon, Robey and Addison streets, July 10; of Charles Alvin's saloon, Roscoe street and Sheffield avenue, July 12.

Another Theft Planned.

Harvey Van Dine—The murders of Lagross and Adolph Johnson in conjunction with Neidemeier; accessory to the murders of Stewart and Johnson, the car barn victims; accessory to the murder of Bauder, who was shot by Roeski; for robbery in the case of Greenberg's and Alvin's saloons.

Coolly declaring to the police that had they not been captured they would have returned last night to Chicago to hold up another saloon to secure funds to enable them to escape to some distant point, the prisoners began a recital of their experiences and movements of the last few days.

After spending Sunday and Monday nights in the immediate vicinity of the Sheffield avenue police station hoping to kill Detective Blaul, who arrested Marx, after the latter had murdered Detective Quinn, the trio said they then boldly went downtown. Taking the south side elevated road they rode as far south as it would carry them.

Then they took street car lines that brought them to South Chicago, when they struck off into the desolate country where later they had the sensational battle with the posse and killed their latest victim. Wednesday night the three slept in a dugout close to the lake.

Found His Wife Dead.

obert Johnson, colored, of 15 Mercer street, found his wife dead in bed when he returned home from work at 5:30 last evening. She was 35 years old.

TO REMAIN AS THE RECEIVER

Court Refuses to Take Shipbuilding Company from Hands of Jas. Smith, Jr.

HARD BLOW TO COMPANY

Big Concern Must Now Turn Over Its Assets of All Descriptions to Receiver. An Emphatic Opinion Handed Down by the Judge Hearing the Argument.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Press Building,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 28.

The United States Shipbuilding Company failed in its efforts to remove the receiver appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick in the circuit court for the insolvent concern. Judge Acheson in an opinion handed down in the United States circuit court of appeals today affirms the decision of the lower court.

The appeal was taken by the company from the circuit court decision in appointing James Smith, Jr., receiver at the demand of Rowland Conklin, Max Nathan, Jacob W. Mack and James B. Maguire, stockholders of the company, who charged the officers with malfeasance in office. The plaintiffs in the bill of equity allege that certain representation as to the value and earnings of defendant's property were made in newspapers and otherwise to induce investments in the securities, and averred that the plaintiffs were induced to invest under alleged representations which are charged to be false.

Judge Kirkpatrick in the lower court granted an injunction enjoining the defendants from the exercise of its franchises and the control of its business and management and control of its property. The company was further ordered to turn over to the receiver all the assets of every description. The judge in his opinion says:

Upon the proofs submitted to the circuit court found and decreed that the defendant corporation is insolvent and is not about to resume its business in a short time with safety to the public and advantage to its stockholders, and that the complainants are otherwise entitled to the appointment of a receiver on the ground of the insolvency of the defendant and the action of its directors in connection with the conduct of its affairs. And in its opinion the court said that the directors were doing nothing to relieve the company from its financial embarrassment and that it "would appear that the directors of the company have abdicated their powers and that the company is drifting along without guidance."

On the appeal made by the shipbuilding company the case was argued before Judges Acheson, Dallas and Gray, sitting in the United States court of appeals on October 1 last.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

ORPHANS TO NOMINATE M'NEIL FOR PRESIDENT

Twenty-First Ward Member Will Be Chosen Temporary Chairman of Common Council—Republicans Expected to Help.

George W. McNeil of the Twenty-first ward will be nominated for president pro tem of common council Monday night by the "Orphans" and it is expected that he will receive, in addition to the votes of the "Orphans," the solid vote of the Republicans. Gebhardt Sahner of the Twenty-seventh ward, was elected president pro tem by the "Orphans" and the Republicans at the last meeting of common council, but Mr. Sahner will not be able to attend tomorrow night. For this reason Dr. McNeil has been picked by the "Orphans."

There is likely to be a close contest, as the Citizens at the last meeting nominated Daniel J. Bole of the Nineteenth ward. A number of Citizens workers were at the city hall to get votes among the councilmen for Bole, but he was defeated by the close vote of 19 to 18. The "Orphans" demonstrated that they held the balance of power in the lower branch and they are anxious to retain this prestige.

W. C. Reitz said yesterday that there would probably be a lively fight in common council tomorrow night over the ordinance granting the Pittsburgh, Virgiania & Charleston railroad the right to lay a switch to Jones & Laughlin's works in South Twenty-ninth street. The switch is to be over two blocks in length and will pass within a few feet of a large double brick dwelling house. The owners of the building are making a vigorous objection to the switch, and Mr. Reitz said the grant would be opposed unless the railroad company agreed to assume all damages to private property.

The switch will parallel the tracks of the Monongahela Connecting Railway Company into Jones & Laughlin works and will connect with a large yard owned by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. Mr. Reitz is a member of the special committee appointed by common council to investigate the matter and the committee will make its report tomorrow night. The other members are Chris Beckert and Gebhardt Sahner.

KNOWS HIS ASSAILANTS.

Peters Recovered Consciousness Temporarily, but Refused to Name Highwayman.

Charles Peters, the glassworker who was assaulted and robbed near Elben on Thursday night, was unconscious all day yesterday at the South Side hospital, and the county detectives who were working on the case could get no clues from him. Nevertheless, they learned that the men who assaulted Peters and will probably cause his death are acquaintances of his.

The detectives learned that Peters recovered consciousness shortly after he was picked up on the road Thursday morning, although he lost his senses again before he arrived at the hospital. When he was first found he was asked who had assaulted him and stolen his gold watch and money.

"I know who did it," he said, "but I won't tell. Maybe they needed it worse than I do."

Peters has a slight appearing wound behind the right ear, but as he is paralyzed the doctors think a blood clot has formed on another part of the brain. It is hoped that the clot may yet be located by identification of the muscles it has paralyzed, when trephining will be tried.

TOOK A DOSE OF POISON AND MAY NOT RECOVER

Annie Stevley, aged 21 years, is in the Allegheny General hospital in a critical condition, the result of swallowing the contents of a vial of laudanum. The girl has been living in the house of Mrs. P. White, 5 McIntosh court, Allegheny. Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon she told one of the girls in the house that she had taken laudanum, but it was not believed. She became sick after eating, and at 8 o'clock was taken to the hospital in the ambulance. The girl refuses to talk and will give no reason for her act.

Terrorized Pedestrians.

William White of Thirty-first and Smallman streets was locked up last night. Armed with a double-barreled shotgun, he was running through the streets terrorizing pedestrians, when Officer D. Lennix put a stop to his fun.

Country Club Held Drag Hunt.

The Country club held a drag hunt over the usual course yesterday afternoon. The field was icy and the going hard, which kept a few out of the run. No accidents occurred to mar the pleasures of the afternoon.

PERSONALS

Traveling alone, the earl and countess of Yarmouth arrived here last night from New York for a visit to Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the countess. The couple alighted from the Pennsylvania limited at East Liberty at 9 o'clock, where a carriage was in waiting. The countess half ran to the vehicle, but before getting inside she greeted the driver with effusiveness. "Oh, George, is it you? I'm so glad to get home." The earl, cigarette in mouth, leisurely strolled from the cars, paused a few minutes to speak with a few newspaper men and joined the countess.

Elias J. Cromley of London passed through the city last night over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. "It is safe to say," said Mr. Cromley, "that England will eventually become a protective tariff country. The plan of Balfour to tax imports of wheat and similar cereals is a justifiable plan and should become a law as soon as possible. The cry that England tried the policy once and that it failed should not be taken into consideration. When England put on tariff on cereal imports shipping facilities across the Atlantic were very poor. Now it costs less to convey grain across the ocean than it does to get it to the coast. The improved shipping facilities make it possible for shippers to unload grain in England as cheap as in many parts of the United States. That a tariff is beneficial to a country needs no better illustration than the United States. At the present time the United States is the most flourishing country in the world, and its tariff is higher than any other." Mr. Cromley is interested in cutlery and is soliciting orders for a firm in Manchester.

H. J. Amands, a representative of the Northern Pacific railroad, with headquarters in Ogden, Utah, spent yesterday in Pittsburgh. He placed several small orders for car equipment, consisting of bolts, springs and fish plates. He said: "The western railroads have been taxed to their utmost the last few weeks. An effort was made to transport all grain possible before the winter weather set in. The western roads have secured the loan of several hundred cars to assist in handling the grain. Some roads were compelled to borrow locomotives. The last two months has been record-breakers for all railroads that pass through the grain country."

John R. James, central passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, left last night over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the east. He will be away several days.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

The nearby residents registered at the local hotels last night were as follows:

Seventh Avenue—H. C. Robinson, Murray; M. E. Hanley, Punxsutawney; G. H. Adams, Latrobe; W. S. Stewart, Cleveland; John H. Jones, Sharon, and W. Ames, Connellsville.

Colonial—B. E. Cuttle, Grove City; J. C. Roberts, Wheeling; C. H. Beach, McDonald; W. J. Pardig, New Brighton, and J. W. Murray, Altoona.

Lincoln—H. L. Coe, Uniontown; F. O. Bingham, Suter, and G. H. Allison, Cleveland.

Anderson—A. L. Keck, Greenville, and H. A. Rusher, Mingo Junction.

Henry—W. M. Beale, Wheeling; O. C. Aubrey, Brownsville; E. B. Baker, Morgantown, and E. L. Matthews, Donora.

Griswold—L. A. McCune, Weston, and J. F. Crady, Monessen.

Monongahela House—Charles R. Eckert, Beaver; H. H. Timby, Conneaut; R. A. Thomas, Norristown; F. T. Ottley, Washington, and H. T. Shirk, Reading.

Duquesne—J. B. Mitts, Jr., Cleveland.

Newell's—B. I. Morris, Altoona.

WEEK OF MISSION SERVICES.

Dr. Lloyd Will Conduct Meetings in St. Mary's P. E. Church.

Dr. Lloyd, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church of Uniontown, will begin tomorrow a series of mission services in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal church, McKee place. He will preach every evening during the coming week, and a special service will be held for women on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock a special service will be held for men.

Dr. Lloyd is a successful missionary, having conducted several successful campaigns in Newark and Toledo, O., and other places.

Lost Pocketbook and $105.

A. M. Kelly, a contractor of 1722 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, reported to the police last night that he had lost his pocketbook containing $105, on a street car between McKeesport and Pittsburgh.

If You Have These Symptoms

Send For My Book.

If you want to feel better,
If you want more strength,
If you lack ambition,
If you can't do things like you used to,
If you lack confidence in yourself,
If your nerve—your courage—is leaving you,
If you lack vim, vigor, vitality,
If something is eating away your constitution, write to me for the book you need.

The book tells of my discovery. Tells how after thirty years I found the cause of the symptoms, and many others, given above.

The book tells how by scientific experiment I traced out the causes that bring on chronic diseases. It tells how I prefected my prescription—Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

I found invariably where there was a weakness that the inside nerves were weak.

Where there was a lack of vitality that the vital nerves lacked power.

Where weak organs were found, I always found weak nerves.

Not the nerves commonly thought of but the vital organ nerves, the inside—the invisible nerves.

This was a revelation.

Then my real success began.

Then I combined ingredients that would strengthen, then would vitalize these nerves.

That prescription I called a restorative.

It is known the world over now as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. After that I did not fail to cure one case in each hundred. In the extremely difficult cases, my failures for five years were one in each forty treated. I found cancer incurable. Cancer is for surgery, not medicine.

Then how to get this prescription to the sick ones everywhere was my thought.

I must announce it in the public press. But, thought I, will they realize the truth of my discovery—The real power of Dr. Shoop's Restorative? Then a way came to me—like a revelation.

"I will offer it to the sick on trial, said I. Then they will know I am sincere."

I wrote a reliable druggist in each city and village in America.

I got their consent to co-operate with me.

Now to any sick one

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Can be Taken on Trial.

For a full month I will let you use it entirely at my risk.

Send no money. Just write me for the book you need. When I send it I will tell you of a druggist near you who will permit the month's trial.

Use the Restorative a month. Then decide. If you say to the druggist, "It did not help me," that will relieve you of any expense whatever. He will bill the cost to me.

This is my way of clearing your mind of all doubts as to what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do.

No matter how prejudiced, you cannot dispute this absolute security I offer.

You cannot resist an offer like that if you are at all sick.

If you have a weakness, write me.

If you can't do things like you used to do them, tell me about it.

Write in confidence. As a physician I will tell you a way to help.

Get my book now—today.

Simply state which book you want and address Dr. Shoop, Box 2568, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles. At druggists.

OLDEST MAN IN INDIANA.

Alexander Ferguson, of Gillman, Ind., is as vigorous, hale and hearty as when 35 years of age. He has a good appetite, perfect digestion, sleeps well and is

HALE AT 115 YEARS,

Thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

MR. ALEX. FERGUSON, 115 Years Old.

"I am now going on my 115th year, and I feel as strong as my youngest son, who is now past 35. I have worked hard all my life, and am working yet. I get around my place to see that everything goes right. Some years ago I began taking DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, and I know it is this great medicine that has prolonged my life. Before taking DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY I did not sleep well. Now I have perfect rest at night. Every morning and every evening I take it, and I always have a good appetite and perfect digestion. I expect to live many years yet. "Duffy's is the greatest medicine ever made for old folks, and we always have and always intend to have a bottle of it in the house."
—ALEX. FERGUSON, Gillman, Ind.

Mrs. Martha Ferguson, aged 78 years, wife of this old man, says:

"Alexander is certainly an old man, but he seems to be as young as he was fifty years ago, and the amount of work he does surprises me. Some years ago he was troubled with not being able to sleep well, and it was then that he began taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Now he sleeps just like a baby and eats hearty. I always take some of the whiskey mornings and evenings when he does, and it certainly has done me a world of good. I am certain that Alexander would not be in the perfect health he now is if it wasn't for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey."

MRS. FERGUSON, 78 Years Old.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong.

It cures consumption, coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy and all diseases of the throat and lungs; indigestion, dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble; nervousness, malaria and all low fevers. It is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic; builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces and enables you to get from food all the nourishment it contains. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine; this is a guarantee. 7,000 doctors prescribe and 2,000 hospitals use "Duffy's" exclusively.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheek the glow of perfect health, take DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY regularly, a tablespoonful in a glass of water or milk, three times a day, and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs that poison the system and depress the heart. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY tones up and strengthens the heart's action and purifies the entire system.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY has stood severest tests for fifty years and has always been found absolutely pure and to contain great medicinal properties.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED
TRADE MARK

CAUTION—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations and malt whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure to get it. It is the only absolutely pure Malt Whiskey which contains medicinal, health giving qualities. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only; never in flask or bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and be certain the seal over the cork is unbroken. Beware of refilled bottles.

The genuine is sold at all druggists' and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. A valuable medical book containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and many testimonials will be sent free to anyone who will write to Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE LAST MONTH

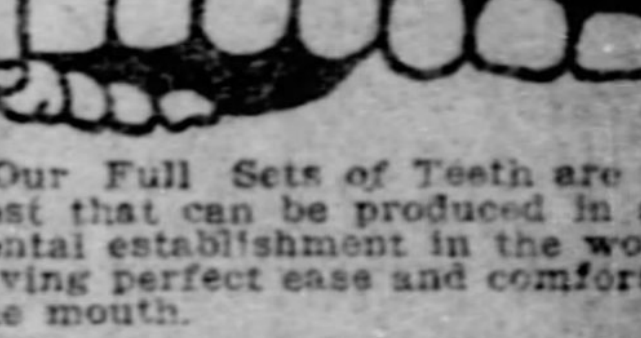
YOU CAN SECURE

FREE DENTAL WORK

AT THE

Red Cross Dental Parlors

This is positively the last month we will make this liberal offer. The large number who have taken advantage of it are more than pleased with our work and we feel that we have demonstrated the superiority of our work, and cannot afford to continue charging for the material only, giving you our time free.



Our Full Sets of Teeth are the best that can be produced in any dental establishment in the world, giving perfect ease and comfort to the mouth.

We use none but the highest grade Dental materials. We guarantee all work for 25 years.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION ALWAYS FREE.

RED CROSS DENTAL PARLORS

223 FIFTH AVE.

Over Kleber's Music Store. Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

Eureka Harness Oil

on your best harness, your old harness, and your carriage top, and they will not only look better but wear longer. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes from half pints to five gallons. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

BORROWING ON YOUR SALARY

Short Loan Bankers Who Make Their Investments Pay Enormous Dividends.

HOW THE BUSINESS IS DONE

Big Risks of Loss and Big Profits When the Lender Knows Who His Borrowers Are—Judgment Notes and Assignments of Salary Are Trump Cards.

"Do you want money? If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Loans made to salaried people. We advance money on your own notes without publicity and without delay."

These are the catch words thrown out to attract patronage to one of the most profitable lines of business in the two cities. And the patrons stream toward the bait, sign the papers that are shoved out to them, take the loans and for months thereafter keep returning to make payments and renewals and payments again in the vain hope of some time getting out of debt to their friend. The business is said to be extremely profitable when it is shrewdly managed.

The expenses are limited to a small outlay for clerk hire, help and office rent, and the risks are not much greater than those of many a business in which the proprietor is well satisfied to make 10 per cent net per year on his money. One large concern with branches in New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago, has tabulated its experience of years, and when you go in and tell the lady manager that your salary is $100 a month and you want a loan of $75 she pulls down the card, glances at it and tells you that your limit at that salary is $54 60.

How You Get Your Money.

To get that sum you must first sign a printed form of application telling all about your work, how long you have held your job. The application is put into the hands of an examiner who makes the rounds of the various loaning offices to discover whether you are on the black list of any of them and whether your statements are true. You come back in a couple of days and if your application is accepted you sign three notes of $24 each payable in 30, 60 and 90 days, or four notes of $19 50 each, payable in 30, 60, 90 and 120 days, or five notes of $16 80 each payable in 30, 60, 90, 120 and 150 days, respectively, depending on whether you expect to pay in three, four or five months.

They are all judgment notes with waiver of exemption and authorize the holder of any of them to enter up judgment against you at any time and waive the benefit of the $300 exemption loan. Along with these you sign an assignment of your salary to the lender, which he tells you he will never show to your employer, unless you happen to get behind in your payments. If you do the assignment will be used for the purpose of diverting your salary to the loan office until your account is settled.

If it costs you your job so much the worse for you. In the two minutes it took to get these notes a negro came in and agreed to settle his account by paying $1 a week, a clerk in a yellow top coat made a payment and got his change and an accepted applicant signed a series of notes.

Risks of the Trade.

To increase $54 to $72 in three months, to $78 in four months, or to $84 in five months is pretty rapid business, especially when the installments of pay begin to roll in at the end of 30 days, and the current report that an Allegheny house that started with $10,000 about a year ago has $50,000 on its books today may easily be true. Another local firm cleared $1,800 in one month.

The risks are that your borrower may leave town, in which event it might not pay to follow him; he may have nothing and lose his job, in which event you might have to wait until he gets a new one; he may become wise and refuse to pay you more interest than 6 per cent per year, and even sue you for the interest he has already paid you in excess of that rate, in which event your only defense is to tell the jury that the notes were transferred to an innocent holder for value before they were due, which some hard-headed man on the jury, knowing you to be in the money loaning business, mightn't believe. You might also put the kicker on the black list and pass the word along the line to the rest of the salary loan fraternity so that he could not borrow anywhere else without first settling with you. You might try the assignment of salary only to find out that the courts wouldn't enforce it, as they have already refused to do in many places.

Yet with all these things to contend with, insiders say that the percentage of loss is small. Once started in the habit of borrowing a man stays there, pays the rates that are demanded and keeps his credit good. The lenders get to know their people, too. Most of them at a glance can pick out a bad risk and turn him down, and when once that faculty has been acquired the way is open to golden success.

SIGNS WHICH INDICATE WINTER WILL BE COLD

Weather Sharp Tells Why Severe Weather Is Likely to Prevail.

A weather sharp, who keeps close watch on the changes of the season, declares that the weather this fall has been so changeable that it is feared that the winter will be marked by violent changes and great extremes. This is also said to be indicated by the appearance of large sun spots, and now frequent storms and copious rains are predicted until 1912. In the rural districts other signs are believed to give similar indications. Here are some of those which mean a cold winter:

Coons are said to have "three coats of hair" this year.

Fishermen report that fresh water fish have two sets of scales.

Turkeys have breastbones of double strength.

Rabbits have extra heavy front teeth.

The squirrels have completely denuded the forests of nuts.

Turtles and snakes are hibernating at twice their usual depth.

Shingles on houses have grown a coat of hair or "fuz."

Evergreen trees have much heavier foliage than usual.

These things are supposed to mean an old-fashioned winter with snow and sleighing.

$12.50 to Chicago and Return via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Account International Live Stock Exposition. Tickets on sale November 29 and 30 and December 1, good for return leaving Chicago not later than December 7. Call at city ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, for sleeping car space and tickets.

BARTLETT FURNACE—WARM HOUSE.

Bartlett Furnace and Range Corporation, 715 Liberty street.

MISS MABEL A. BRADFORD
Miss Florence Kenah.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IN THE FIRST STAGES.

A Beautiful Girl Saved From Dread Consumption.—Other Wonderful Cures.

Mrs. Mary E. Holbert, 2501 Clinton avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"My son suffered for three months with catarrh of the bronchial tubes which threatened to become very serious. The doctors advised that he seek a more favorable climate, but as he had heard of Peruna as a specific for lung trouble he decided to give it a trial before he left his family for an expensive journey among strangers. For six months he used it faithfully and found that the trouble gradually disappeared and blessed health took its place. In two months he was perfectly well and able to perform his duties. You have indeed a grateful mother's thanks."—Mrs. Mary Holbert.

It is the praise of those who have been cured by Peruna that makes this remedy so popular and so extensively used. No advertisement could have accomplished this result.

Peruna cures the first stages of consumption by removing the cause, which is chronic catarrh.

Peruna cures the cause in the right way. It cures catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which causes the cough. The catarrh having been cured, the cough ceases. This is the only right way to cure a cough.

Miss Mabel A. Bradford, 2320 West 32d Ave., Denver, Colorado, writes:

"For some years back I have been troubled with delicate lungs and whenever I caught cold, which occurred several times each year, I always feared that the result would be serious. I came to Colorado hoping to improve my health, but the results were not what I had confidently expected. However, what Colorado ozone could not do for me, Peruna did, and in a couple of months I had used eight bottles and found that my lungs were stronger than ever, and my health excellent. I find that Peruna improved the mental as well as the physical health, as I am better natured and of a more happy disposition. Peruna is well worthy highest indorsement"—Miss Mabel Bradford.

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria st., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently.

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."—F. E. Kenah.

If you have the slightest symptom of catarrh of the lungs don't wait.

Get a bottle of peruna.

Use it according to directions.

It will remove every trace of catarrhal irritation from the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs.

Catarrh cannot remain where Peruna is used.

No one need fear consumption whose mucous membranes are free from catarrhal inflammation.

Give Peruna a trial.

It does all we claim as the above letters testify.

Catarrh Often Causes Consumption.

One-half the ailing women of the United States are suffering from catarrh. They are doctoring for almost any other disease without benefit. A few bottles of Peruna would eradicate all catarrhal inflammation from the system. With clean, healthy mucous membranes health inevitably follows.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Following Retail Druggists Have All the Below Advertised Articles and Will Not Offer a Substitute:

Jos. Fleming & Son, No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 508 Market St., Pgh.
W. H. Plough., No. 518 Smithfield St., Pgh.
E. E. Heck, Cor. Liberty Ave. and Smithfield St., Pgh.
W. G. Schirmer No. 431 Market St., Pgh.
Louis Emanuel, Cor. Grant St. and Second Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jamison, Cor. Wylie Ave. and Fulton St., Pgh.
R. M. Sterrett, No. 6130 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
A. E. H. Harper, No. 4730 Liberty Ave., Pgh.
Erskine Drug Store, Cor. Penn Ave. and Main St., Pgh.
E. J. Kretz, Cor. Webster Ave. and Roberts St., Pgh.
R. M. Totten, No. 4301 Butler St., Pgh.
Crystal Pharmacy (Rosenbaum Co.)
H. F. Lange, No. 3705 Butler St. Pgh.
Hoge's Pharmacy, No. 509 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Henry A. Spilker, No. 5203 Butler St., Pgh.
John C. Smith, No. 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
John B. Edie, McKeesport, Pa.
Otto A. Schad Co., No. 139 East Ohio St. Ally.
Kaercher Drug Co., Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Ally.
Glamser-Huckestein Drug Co., No. 113 Federal St., Ally.
Park Drug Store, Cor. Federal and Montgomery Sts., Ally.
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.
A. C. Anderson, Cor. Federal St. and North Ave., Ally.
Steigleder & Kutscher, Cor. Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied by the George A. Kelly Co.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."

Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 597

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

(Trade Mark.)

CELERY-VESCE

CURES HEADACHE.

NERVE AND FOOD TONIC. SWEETENS THE STOMACH—PLEASANT AS CREAM SODA.
WILL DO THE WORK WE CLAIM IT WILL.

Contains no Morphine—Opium—Antipyrine—Bromo

The ONLY ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS CURE FOR HEADACHE.

FREE—A sample bottle will be sent to any one sending us 10 cents for mailing expenses. Bottle free to agents. Address, Century Chemical Company, P. T. & S. Depts. Indianapolis, Indiana.

MAJOR'S CEMENT
ESTABLISHED 1876
TRADE MARK

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT
PRICE 15 CENTS.
Alphonse Major, Prop., New York City.

BARKER'S
NERVE AND BONE
LINIMENT
FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, etc.

BARKER'S
Horse, Cattle and Poultry
POWDER
Cannot be excelled as a cure for all animal diseases. Give them a trial.
For Sale by all Druggists.

THE STANDARD TOILET PREPARATIONS.

INSURES PURE, SOFT, WHITE SKIN. BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXIONS!

DERMA-ROYALE
HARMLESS AS DEW.
PURITY BEAUTY

Used and endorsed everywhere by women of refinement.

CURES ECZEMA AND TETTER. ABSOLUTELY AND PERMANENTLY REMOVES BLACKHEADS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, REDNESS, SUN SPOTS AND TAN.

Used with Derma-Royal Soap a perfect skin is insured.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, OR MAY BE ORDERED DIRECT:
DERMA-ROYALE, - - - $1. per Bottle, Express paid.
DERMA-ROYALE SOAP, - - - 25c., by mail, prepaid.
BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

THE DERMA-ROYALE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Notice to Retail Jewelers!

Geo. B. Barrett Co.,

Notice to Retail Jewelers!

Wholesale Jewelers and Direct Importers of Precious Stones.

A LARGE STOCK OF EVERYTHING RETAIL JEWELERS REQUIRE.

DIAMONDS A Superb Stock of LOOSE and MOUNTED, competing with any wholesale house in the U. S. in quantity, quality and prices. An early inspection from the "Trade" invited.

Lowest New York Prices Guaranteed. Open Evenings.

Second Floor Chronicle Telegraph Building. 347-349 Fifth Ave.

As Business Bringers Gazette Classified Ads Have No Equal.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	*1.10 am	*1.45 am
Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo	*3.15 am	*2.15 am
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	*4.50 am	*6.20 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	*4.50 am	*8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	†6.00 am	†7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†6.00 am	‡6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	†5.30 am	†1.16 pm
Alliance and Crestline	†5.15 am	†5.20 pm
Alliance	§6.00 am	§11.00 pm
Jamestown and Youngstown	†6.30 am	†1.30 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	†6.30 am	*5.30 pm
Ohio Valley Express	†6.45 am	†6.30 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	*7.00 am	*5.20 am
Tiffin and Toledo	†7.00 am	†5.30 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	*7.30 am	†4.55 pm
The Forest City Special	*8.00 am	*7.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.00 am	*5.40 pm
Columbus and Indianapolis	*8.00 am	*3.15 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†8.05 am	†10.55 am
New Castle and Erie	*8.05 am	‡5.50 pm
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	*8.36 am	†10.55 am
The Toledo Special	*12.00 n'n	*7.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.25 pm	*2.00 pm
Youngstown and Jamestown	†12.35 pm	†8.20 am
New Castle and Ashtabula	†12.35 pm	†8.30 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	†1.25 pm	†7.25 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	*1.55 pm	*12.50 pm
New Castle and Erie	†4.20 pm	†8.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	†4.30 pm	*5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	†4.30 pm	†8.30 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	†4.40 pm	†5.40 am
The Cleveland Special	*5.00 pm	*11.30 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡5.10 pm	‡9.10 am
New Castle and Jamestown	‡5.26 pm	‡9.05 am
The Chicago Special	*6.30 pm	*7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*7.15 pm	*6.20 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	*8.10 pm	*6.00 am
The St. Louis Limited	*8.10 pm	*6.00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	*8.10 pm	*6.20 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	*8.15 pm	*6.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	*8.20 pm	*5.55 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	†8.30 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	*5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, ‡7.30 am, †9.00 am, †9.45 am, †1.30 pm, †3.10 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †5.30 pm, †6.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.20 am, ‡11.30 am, †2.30 pm, *6.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †8.25 am, †2.30 pm, †4.22 pm, †10.55 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.30 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †3.35 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street; at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.

G. L. PECK, General Manager.
E. A. FORD, General Pass'r Agt.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghriest, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel. 425.

Kingsbacher Bros
505 MARKET ST.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc.
AND THE BEST PLACE TO BUY THEM.

$10 only for this beautiful Diamond and Pearl Star Pendant, set with twenty-four genuine pearls and genuine cut diamond in center weighing one-eighth karat.

$65 only for this magnificent Diamond and Opal Cluster Ring, set with sixteen pure white perfect diamonds (no chips) and large opal in center.

We have completed our preparations for the holiday trade. And in issuing this invitation to the public to call and inspect our stock we feel greater pride and pleasure than on any similar occasion since this house was established in 1877.

Our display of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Silver Plated Ware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Bric-a-Brac, etc., was never before so large or so complete. Nothing desirable offered by any of the world's markets is lacking in this superb stock.

Your attention is directed especially to our diamonds and watches. Convincing proof of the advantages enjoyed by our customers is given by the fact that, notwithstanding the sharp advance that occurred in the market price of diamonds within the past year, WE ARE STILL SELLING DIAMONDS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

This house has long occupied a recognized position as one of the foremost diamond importers of the United States, and has an extensive wholesale trade among the leading jewelers of the west and middle states. Our purchases are made on so large a scale and we are so closely and constantly in touch with the European markets that we are able to give our customers great advantages both in price and selection.

In advertising any article we not only make our descriptions accurate but as complete as possible. And we wish particularly to call your attention to the fact that we invariably give the weight of the diamonds advertised.

$25 only for this beautiful diamond and opal cluster Ring, set with 14 pure white diamonds with large fine opal in center; a charming gift article.

$5 for this exceedingly pretty solid gold Ring, set with 2 real opals and 2 genuine diamonds—positively best value ever offered at the price.

IN ORDERING BY MAIL
Do Not Fail to Enclose Advertisement Together With Postoffice or Express Money Order.
WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS WILL PLEASE TAKE ELEVATOR.

$8.50 For this remarkable diamond and opal cluster ring, set with 6 pure white diamonds and large opal in center — splendid value.

$10 For this elegant diamond and opal cluster ring, set with 10 genuine diamonds and a real opal in center—very nice for gift.

$20 Only for this handsome opal and diamond Princess ring, set with 16 pure white diamonds and 3 large opals in center—a rare beauty.

$35 Only for this lovely glittering pure diamond ring, the stone weighing one-half karat; remember half-karat, in any setting desired. Stud same price.

$100 For this brilliant pure white diamond ring, stone weighing (1k.) one karat, in any setting desired; stud at the same price. Remember the stone is warranted to weigh one karat.

$15 Only for this pure diamond ring; stone weighing one-quarter karat, in a variety of settings. Stud same price.

$75 Only for this diamond and opal Princess ring, set with twenty-two (22) genuine pure white diamonds (no chips) and three (3) genuine, fiery opals in center.

$100 Only for this very beautiful 5-stone diamond Princess ring; the stones are all pure white and perfect, and weigh collectively one-and-one-quarter (1¼) karats.

$15 For this lovely diamond and opal Princess ring, set with 5 pure white diamonds and 3 large opals in center — very pleasing.

$10 only for this exceptionally pretty Crown Scarf Pin, set with twenty-one genuine half pearls and one genuine cut diamond on top.

$6 only for this solid gold Bull Dog's Head Scarf Pin — beautiful rose gold finish — set with a fine white diamond (no chip).

$5 only for this solid gold head Scarf Pin; set with one pure white cut diamond.

$5 only for this solid gold Knot Scarf Pin — pure white cut diamond in center.

$10 only for this solid gold Locket, with pure white cut diamond in center — just like illustration.

$20 only for this splendid solid gold 0-size Ladies' Watch, warranted 14-k United States assay, set with four white diamonds and fitted with either Elgin or Waltham movement.

$20 to $750 represents our range of prices on diamond solitaire earrings. You will be astonished at the perfect gems we are showing at from $50 to $200, worth today at the advanced prices fully one-third more.

$10 for a pair of very handsome diamond Cuff Links, (like illustration) each set with a large pure white cut diamond (no chip.)

$2.50 only for this pair of solid gold Cuff Links, each set with genuine diamond.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.
The articles described in this advertisement are merely mentioned by way of suggestion, and are not intended to give a representative idea of our stock. To do so in this space would, of course, be impossible. We have many goods at higher prices, and the variety is endless. Of rings alone we have over 10,000 different designs.

Make Your Selections Early.
It is hardly necessary to urge upon you the advantage of selecting your Christmas purchases early. Experience has taught you that. And as it is our wish always to study the convenience of our customers, we will accept a small payment and set aside for you at our risk, anything you may select now.

$18 only for this Solid Gold Open Face Stem Winding and Pendant Setting Man's Watch. It is the thin model, 12-size, and has the celebrated Elgin movement, fully guaranteed. You can have either plain or engraved case.

$12 only for this 0-size Ladies' Solid Gold Watch, warranted 14-karat United States assay, fitted with a good reliable jeweled lever movement fully guaranteed.

$3.00 only for this beautiful Hard Enameled Open Face Chatelaine Watch, enameled on sterling silver in dainty colors, such as turquoise blue, red, green, etc.; pin to match; all in a handsome silk velvet box, as illustrated.

$35 only for this Solid Gold 16-size Stem Winding and Pendant Setting. Thin Model Man's Watch — warranted 14-k United States assay, with 15-jeweled Elgin or Waltham movement.

$40 for this exquisite 14-k solid gold Ladies' 0-size Watch. Set with five large pure white cut diamonds, stones weighing collectively three-eighths karat. You can have your choice of either Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement.

$7.50 Only for this Solid-Gold Open-Faced Chatelaine Watch, perfectly plain back — either plain or fancy dial—fitted with good reliable Swiss movement.

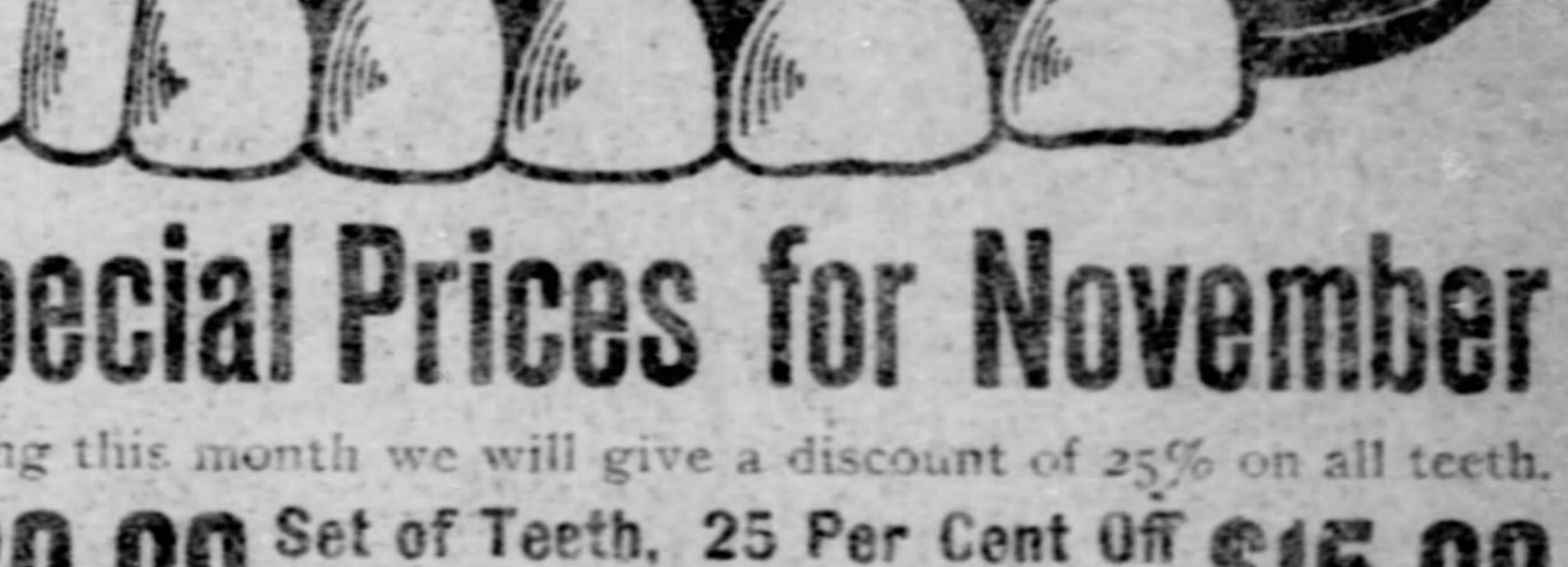
KINGSBACHER BROS., 505 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

"LOOKING FOR THE BAND."

The Acme of Realism.

HOLIDAY GIFTS
GET ONE OF OUR
New Improved Edison
PHONOGRAPHS
—OR A—
VICTOR TAPERING ARM TALKING MACHINE
BUY NOW—PAY LATER.
ONE DOLLAR DOWN AND ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK.
40,000 Records to Select From.
SEE THEO. F. BENTEL CO.,
PITTSBURGH'S LARGEST TALKING MACHINE HOUSE.
433 WOOD ST. Telephone 1940 Court 433 WOOD ST.
P. S.—We take old types of machines in exchange.

Select Coach Harness.
Incomparable for style, finish and superb workmanship.
Perfect adjustment guaranteed.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF HIGH-CLASS GERMAN PLUSH ROBES.
GAREIS & GOULD,
DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
No. 316 PENN AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.



61st Year in Business. Oldest in Allegheny County.

Special Prices for November

During this month we will give a discount of 25% on all teeth.

$20.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings, FREE. $15.00
$15.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE. $11.25
$12.00 Set of Teeth, 25 Per Cent Off With Gold Crown, FREE. $9.00
$8.00 Set of Teeth. - - - $5.00

Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.

We offer $500 reward for the production of one person having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair free of charge.

These prices include Painless Extraction or No Pay. No Cocaine, no Poison, no Torn Mouths.

GOLD CROWN, 22K., GUARANTEED, $3.50.
BRIDGEWORK, GUARANTEED, $3.50.
GOLD FILLING, $1.00 UP. SILVER FILLING, 50c.

'PHONES:
1176 Grant (Bell.)
3447, Ring 4, Grant (Bell.)
191 Main (P. & A.)

OFFICES:
628 Penn Ave.,
1015 5th Ave., 2d door from Washington St.

—LADY ATTENDANTS IN BOTH OFFICES—
We have only first-class operators.
We use only first-class materials.
Open Evenings to 8:30 — Sundays, 10 to 3:30.

LINES OF POLICE NOT CRANK-PROOF

Old New York Patent Medicine Vender Easily Evaded President's Guardians.

HARD TASK TO PROTECT HIM

Is Apparently Impossible to Keep Dangerous Characters at Safe Distance from Nation's Chief Executive—Secret Service Detectives Are Not Infallible.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The primary principle in mechanics that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link comes naturally to the mind in connection with the sudden appearance at the president's side of an old patent medicine peddler who might just as well have been an assassin. Police Commissioner Greene was personally in charge of the uniformed body guard of President Roosevelt yesterday. He had more than 500 policemen lined up and marching and every doorway through which it was arranged the president should pass or which might give access to his person was under strict guard. Yet because he went out of the side instead of the front, as was originally intended, he was intercepted on his way out of church by a perfect stranger who could have shot him before he realized his danger had he meant to do so. The excuse, old as the world, "'Twas the woman did it," is offered by half a dozen officers who were in charge of the entrance by which the strange old man had got into the church. This may be true, but it is not likely to avail the policemen. What worries New York, as it will the nation at large, is the apparent impossibility of protecting the president in any way except by the good will of the American people as a whole. Uniformed policemen, city detectives and secret service men do not seem to be of much use.

Speculating from Prison Cell.

"Al" Adams is said to be speculating in Wall street from his cell in Sing Sing. This is the story which has just come out through an ex-convict who knew Adams personally "up the river." Whether the "policy king" has been making money in the recent flurry in the "street" the ex-prisoner does not know, but as he is usually a "bear" it is possible he is richer than when he went into retirement. It is said that Adams is a model prisoner, but that is the description always made of a prominent man who is unfortunate enough to get into the stripes. Adams is a sensible man of the world and probably he obeys the prison rules as closely as possible. He is a gambler and it is a gambling axiom that the baby act is despicable and that nothing is more contemptible than a "squealer."

Devery's Voice in Retirement.

Little is heard of "Big Bill" Devery nowadays. He is not delivering himself publicly of those characteristic sentiments which made so many of his enemies squirm during the late campaign. He realizes that he is down and out for the present. It is said by friends of his that his defeat hurt him as much because he was so absurdly beaten as on account of the triumph of the men whose chances he had ridiculed so persistently. If he had had a larger vote he would not have minded the fact of others having a decisive majority over him. He is a fighter, and it wounds his pride that he was walloped badly enough to make him look like a "two-spot," as he puts it. But he has not dropped out of the political arena altogether. He keeps his headquarters at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, across the avenue from the famous pump, and he says he will be in the fight when the primaries take place. But no one expects him again to spend so much money, to instigate such big demonstrations, or to become such a prominent figure in any campaign as he was in the last. There is a general impression that "the chief has shot his bolt."

An Amen Corner Dinner.

"Amen Corner" is preparing to give another dinner. The close corporation which has come to be known by the name of its meetingplace is in the habit of having a spread at intervals, whenever a man big enough to be worth while comes into its ken. The dinner under advisement at present will be given in honor of Mayor-elect McClellan, if that distinguished young man can spare the time to attend. "Amen Corner" has entertained Senator Platt and Gov. Odell each at a special dinner, and a short time ago it had one for its own benefit, in the absence of any individual guest of honor. The dinners are always at the Fifth avenue hotel. They could hardly be anywhere else considering that "Amen Corner" itself is in the lobby of that historic hostelry.

Old Story Denied Again.

Weber & Fields, the "team" which used to be as well known in Pittsburgh as it is in New York before it became the joint proprietor of the most successful music hall in the metropolis, will not divide itself. Every now and then there is a rumor that Weber & Fields will separate. There is one now, but the partners deny it emphatically. There is a Rialto yarn that for several years they did not speak to each other except upon the stage. This may be true or false, but it is certain that they are too shrewd to break up a firm which has found its way to enormous prosperity, and whose name, as a firm, is more valuable than ever.

Theater to Change Managers.

There is talk of the "People's" theater, in the Bowery, which has been devoted to the Yiddish drama for the last five or six years, coming under the management of Charles E. Blaney. If this should be done it will again be an English melodrama house. There is not an English-speaking theater south of Fourteenth street on the East Side, with the exception of two music halls, where burlesque is the principal form of entertainment.

Acquiring a Bag-Pipe Taste.

The skirl of the pipes has become a familiar sound on upper Broadway. There is only one player, but he pervades the thoroughfare from Madison square to Forty-Second street, and he plays all the afternoon and far into the night. He wears a Glengarry bonnet, with a long feather, to show that he is a Scot, but leaves his kilt at home. The Charities Organization society has driven hurdy-gurdies off the street, but its officers seem to not have noticed the bagpiper. He gets many nickels and dimes from the late evening crowd in the Tenderloin. The largesse seems to be bestowed in a spirit of curiosity, however, rather than because the performance fascinates the donors. Bagpipe music is an acquired taste, unless one happens to have been born north of the Tweed.

Sports Longing for Ice Skating.

Football enthusiasts in New York today had either to go to Brooklyn to see the High School of that borough meet the Chicago High School team or else run to Philadelphia for the Army and Navy game. The Polo grounds was desolate and empty. With football, golf and horse racing all done for the season, the lovers of outdoor sports can only long for the four inches of ice on the park lake, which will mean the inauguration of the skating carnival. As the weather is now there is reason to hope that the wait will not be a long one.

Wide Open Policy of B. R. T.

Smoking is officially permitted on the rear platforms of trolley cars in Brooklyn. There has been a rule against this species of enjoyment for years, but it has been a dead letter almost from the day the order was made. The discomforts of Brooklyn trolley riding are so great that it would be inhuman to interfere with the masculine desire to lighten the woe of being flattened in a platform crowd by "blowing a cloud." It has always been difficult to adjust the luxury of the smoker with the comfort of the small class of American men that does not use tobacco, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company thinks that the easiest solution is a "wide-open" policy, not even barring cigarettes.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

One of the Founders of the Republican Party to Celebrate Seventy-fourth Birthday Anniversary

Mrs. Bertha A. Wiley. Robert S. Long.
Charles H. Long. Maj. R. H. Long. Mrs. Martha J. Long.

Maj. R. H. Long, one of the founders of the Republican party, will celebrate his 74th birthday tomorrow at his home, 7714 Susquehanna street. The major's son and grandchildren from the Pacific coast and his other children, nephews and nieces will all be present.

Robert Hays Long was born in Lower St. Clair township near West Liberty on November 30, 1829, on the farm settled by his grandfather in 1792. Pittsburgh has been his home ever since. He went to school in a log school house and learned the carpenter's trade in Pittsburgh. In 1861 he was mustered into Company E, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania regiment and was commissioned lieutenant in 1862. After his term of enlistment expired he was mustered in in September, 1864, as major of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and was mustered out again in 1865.

Major Long was married in 1852 to Margaret T. Simpson, by whom he had a son, Robert S. Long, still living, of Los Angeles, Cal. The first wife died in 1868. Later Maj. Long was married to Martha J. McMunn, and two children of that union survive, Mrs. Bertha A. Wiley, wife of Harry S. Wiley, and Charles H. Long.

Maj. Long took part in the historic meeting of September 15, 1855 in the Monongahela House, resulting in the call for the mass convention held in Lafayette hall, Pittsburgh, on February 22, 1856, and the nomination of General John C. Fremont for president. That was the birth of the Republican party.

The figure 13, usually considered unlucky, has borne a prominent part in Maj. Long's career. He was mustered into the army on July 13, mustered out on February 13, mustered in again on September 13, and again mustered out on July 13. His regiment was the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, had 13 companies, and the first reunion of the regiment was held on September 13, 1894. When George H Thomas Post, No. 13, G. A. R., of which the major is a member, was formed 13 silver dollars were collected to defray expenses and a book on Fremont published by Maj. Long was copyrighted on January 13, 1897. Major Long has four grandchildren, the offspring of his son, Robert S. Long.

STREET CAR MEN TRYING TO FORCE RECOGNITION

President W. D. Mahon Is to Come Here to Take Charge of Union's Interest.

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, will probably come to pittsburgh this week to conduct the dispute between the Pittsburgh Railways company and the street car men. Now that the strike in Chicago has been adjusted, President Mahon is at liberty to spend a short time in Pittsburgh.

W. D. MAHON.
International President A. A. S. R. E. of America.

No conference has been held between the workmen and the officials of the company since the early part of the week. President Callery promised to adjust some of the grievances which the men protested against, but, according to the officials of the union, he has allowed the under officials to put on more three-turn runs, to which the men object.

The executive committee will make a formal effort to hold another conference with the company. It is thought President Callery will meet them. If he refuses, the committee will make other efforts until Thursday, and if the company has not granted a conference by that time, the committee will recommend that the men strike to force recognition and secure the conditions asked.

Windows Were Blown Out.

Natural gas escaping from a heater in the bath room of the apartments of Christopher Colbaugh, in the Glen Haven apartment house in Wilkinsburg on Friday night, exploded with a terrific report. Windows all over the house were blown out, a panic was caused and tenants ran out of the building. Colbaugh burned his hand while trying to extinguish the fire, which was put out by the firemen.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

William Carmicheal	Pittsburgh
Lulu Chambers	Pittsburgh
Thomas Jones	Pittsburgh
Lottie Morrison	Pittsburgh
Frank Zieger	Allegheny
Johanna Meitz	Allegheny
John R. Thompson	Pittsburgh
Mary Hulings	Pittsburgh
William T. Christman	Toledo, O.
Mable Vandevort	Coraopolis
John H. Williams	Pittsburgh
Belle Emory	Oakmont
John R. Hoover	Pittsburgh
Elsie Pieser	Wilkinsburg

Holiday Scholarships.

In accordance with its annual custom, the Actual Business College will issue one hundred scholarships on suitable terms, allowing special holiday discounts. Those desiring practical education are requested to call for particulars. Scholarships good for day or night school. Actual Business College, 810 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Twenty-fourth year. (Big Ten Cent Store Building.)

JOHN A. MURPHY CLAIMS MAJORITY OF SELECT

Says Enough Votes Are Pledged to Pass Baltimore & Ohio Ordinances.

Select Councilman John A. Murphy, who is the leading advocate of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad ordinances in the upper branch of the city councils, stated yesterday that he had enough votes pledged to withdraw the Twenty-third ward street vacation ordinances from the surveys committee tomorrow afternoon unless there is a sudden change before the meeting.

Mr. Murphy stated that the Baltimore & Ohio company would not agree to pay a big cash bonus, and he knew that if a bonus is demanded the company will move its Glenwood shops to some point outside the city. Christy park at McKeesport had been optioned by the company for this purpose.

TO DECIDE ON SALE.

Homestead Citizens Meet Tomorrow to Settle Water Works Question.

Homestead citizens at a mass meeting to be held tomorrow evening in the No. 1 fire engine house will hear a report of the expenses and earnings of the borough water works and action will then be taken on the matter of selling the water works to a private corporation.

A company composed of Homestead and Pittsburgh men has made an offer to the borough council for the water works and the citizens objected to the sale until the matter is investigated. Figures have been obtained and the expenses and earning power of the works will be explained in detail by the investigating committees.

DEATHS.

OFHAUSE—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1903, at 7:30 p. m., HENRY, beloved husband of Louisa S. Ofhause (nee Bankard), aged 44 years, 5 months, 22 days.

Funeral from his late residence, Fingal street Duquesne Heights, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock. Services to be held at the German E. V. P. church, Shaler street, at 2 o'clock. I. O. O. F. lodge 45, A. O. K. M. C. 28, Maenner understuetzungs Verein of the German E. V. P. church of West End, Duquesne Maennerchor hall, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(McKees Rocks papers please copy.)

BRANLEY—On Saturday, Nov. 28, 1903, at 12:30 a. m., MARY BRIDGET BRANLEY, relict of Michael Branley.

Funeral from her late residence, 1816 Forbes street, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 9:30 a. m. Solemn high mass of requiem at Church of the Epiphany, Washington street, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Jeffersonville (Ind.) and Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.]

FOLEY—On Friday, Nov. 27, at 9:10 p. m., COLEMAN R., son of Delia A. Cahill and the late Peter J. Foley, aged 9 years, 1 month.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 1107 Wylie avenue, near corner of Elm street, on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Epiphany, at 9 a. m.

GREENOUGH—On Sunday, Nov. 22, 1903, at St. Louis, Mo., CAPT. JOHN GREENOUGH, aged 65 years.

Funeral services today at Trinity M. P. church, Bidwell and Abdell streets, Allegheny city. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOODBOY—On Friday, Nov. 27, 1903, at 11:30 p. m., LIZZIE, daughter of Philip Goodboy, in her 23d year.

Funeral from her father's residence near Snowden, Allegheny county, on Monday at 11 a. m. Interment in Gillhall cemetery.

LOWARY—On Friday evening, November 27, 1903, at 10:25 o'clock, MRS. MARY ACHESON LOWARY, widow of the Rev. David P. Lowary.

Services at her late residence, 1034 Fifth avenue, New Brighton, on Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Interment at Washington, Pa., on Monday morning on arrival of 11:05 train.

[Washington (Pa.) papers please copy.]

M'MURRAY—On Friday, November 27, 1903, at 8 p. m., MARY E., wife of Hugh McMurray, in the 37th year of her age.

Funeral from the family residence, 6 Dyke street, Glenwood, on Monday at 1:30 p. m. Services at Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), at 2 p. m.

[Steubenville and Toronto (O.) papers please copy.]

HODGENS—On Saturday, Nov. 28, 1903, at 3 p. m., MRS MARY GRAHAM HODGENS, widow of Thomas Hodgens, at Taylorstown, Pa., in her 100th year.

Funeral from Canonsburg United Presbyterian church on Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1903. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SHAFER—On Friday morning, November 27, 1903, at 6:45, WILLIAM C., twin son of John and Pauline Shafer, of Greentree, Pa., aged 22 years.

Funeral from the residence of his aunt, Elizabeth Shafer, No. 205 Shetland avenue, East End, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TURNER—On Saturday, Nov. 28, 1903, at 1:40 p. m., WILLIAM F. TURNER, husband of Minerva J. Turner (nee McCartney), aged 64 years, 11 months and 23 days.

Closed are his eyes unto war's desolation,
All is now over, how peaceful his slumber;
Lay him to rest, with the flag mantle o'er him.
Ages will pass and the years without number,
But naught shall disturb the sweet calm of his rest.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 320 East Lacock street, Allegheny, on Monday, Nov. 30, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family and members of Post No. 3, G. A. R., and Allegheny lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W., are respectfully invited to attend.

WHALEN—On Friday, November 28, 1903, at 7:22 p. m., JOHN WHALEN, age 49 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Joseph E. Whalen, corner of Liberty and Fourth avenues, on Sunday, November 29, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Mary's of Mercy church, corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

WILSON—On Thursday, November 26, at 11 p. m., EDWARD WILSON, son of John and Susanna Wilson, in his 29th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Hugh Wilson, 514 Lowell street, Sunday at at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WREN—On Friday, November 27, 1903, at 4:15 p. m., Mrs. MARGARET T. WREN, widow of Capt. G. Wren, in her 62d year.

Interment Sunday afternoon in Pottsville, Pa.

(Pottsville papers please copy.)

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

BRITISH NOT AFRAID OF AMERICAN INVASION

London Report Says German Competition in Steel Business Is Keener.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post cables the following:

"Opinions here concerning our ability to compete with your steel people in the threatened renewal of the "American invasion" are fairly optimistic. In fact, more attention is really being paid to the heavy arrivals of bounty-fed steel from Canada than to your efforts. It is felt that only the trade boom in the United States, with its effect on Canadian markets, saved British products from the full severity of Canadian competition.

The iron trade, as a consequence, is not in a strong condition. More furnaces have had to be put out this week in Cumberland and Cleveland. Chamberlain's "fiscal jingoism," as it is now called, is not likely any the better for this. Among thinking people of the city his argument that we can retaliate on the United States for its tin plate duty is derided. Practical men ask what we are to retaliate on, if raw commodities are excluded from the taxable list by Mr. Chamberlain."

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth Is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and I can make you live, for I can make you well, no matter what your sickness; I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure every known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples throw down their crutches and walk away well and happy; the sick take up their beds and walk. There is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish, and it restores to the perfect bloom of health every poor and unfortunate sufferer.

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, weak vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, enemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and banishes all disease. From the very edge of the grave by the aid of this mysterious compound, I have brought them back to life and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffing of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 5110 Strawn Building, Cleveland, O., and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the internal viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

Steinmann,
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
318 Farmers Bank Bldg. (3rd floor).

PUTTING IT OFF

Is only suffering that much longer. You'll have to have it done some day, why not now? URLING BROS. won't hurt you. Perhaps a little true talk with us would save you courage. "Consultation free."

Born here and established 17 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth, with Extracting. $10 PER SET.
(Always stick up fast—made only by us.)

URLING BROS.

EXTRACTING PAINLESS,
by Air, Gas or applied to gums under the personal care of Drs. Urling.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK (Best) $5.00 PER TOOTH.
Filling, 50c up.

Urling Bros., Home Dentists,

204 Sixth Street,
Cor. Penn Ave., Second Floor.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
City Hours Daily Till 6 P. M.
Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M.
CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

East End Office,
6125 Penn Avenue,
Cor. Collins Avenue.
Both 'Phones.

DRINK

A wineglassful of Radam's Microbe Killer after meals and at bedtime and it will prevent and cure disease by destroying bacteria, the organic life that causes fermentation and decay of the blood, the tissues and the vital organs.

RADAM'S

Microbe Killer is the only known antiseptic principle that will destroy the germs of disease in the Blood without injury to the tissues. Pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the most delicate stomach. A purely scientific remedy, recognized as a true specific.

FOR RHEUMATISM

All forms of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc., are seen, under microscopic examination, to be the result of clusters of tenacious and venomous and highly inflammatory microbes in the blood and in the joints of the frame, the wrists, elbows, knees, ankles, hip joints, back and loins, and in various muscles, including those of the heart, and other vital organs. And, from the testimony of thousands upon thousands of chronic sufferers who have resorted to Microbe Killer as an antidote, it would seem that the disease never fails to yield to its purifying energy; showing the law of the cure to be the elimination of the rheumatic germ and germ poison from the joints, the muscles and the blood.

Arthur E. Fogle, Cumberland, Md., writes: I had been suffering with Rheumatism for eighteen months, during which time I had to keep my limbs in bandages. I had taken many medicines without relief, when I commenced using the Microbe Killer. It cured me completely and I cannot speak too highly of it.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
121 Prince St., New York, or
MAY'S, 505-508 Market St.
W. A. HAWK, 133 Ninth St.
Agents for Pittsburgh.

B. WHITE

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE.
200-202-204-208-210 OHIO STREET, CORNER SANDUSKY

A Chance to Own a Beautiful
House & Lot Free
Hand in Hand With the Opportunity to
Save 20% to 33%!

When White saves you 20 to 33 per cent from other stores' prices, gives you selection from the largest and finest stocks, and offers you credit terms and treatment that you couldn't improve upon, doesn't THAT ALONE entitle him to your trade? But White does more — with every $25.00 purchase he gives you a chance to win a beautiful house, situated in Keating West-View—with every $50.00 purchase he gives you two chances; with every $75.00 purchase three chances, etc.

Don't miss seeing this week's

6 Great Specials!

Call Soon for That BEAUTIFUL CALENDAR FOR 1904 FREE! Adults only Can Get Them

Special $45.00 Bedroom Suit—just 18 of them in stock—fine quartered golden oak production, highly polished — the regular $45.00 Suit you'll see the country over—now Special at $32.50

Special $28.00 Bedroom Suit—made of solid oak, finely polished and finished—beautifully carved—positively the Suit other stores are asking $28.00 for. Just 14 of them in stock—now Special at $18.00

Special $11.50 Odd Dresser—solid oak—large plate mirror—handsomely finished—an $11.50 value no matter where you look—now Special at $7.75

SPECIAL $24.00 3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT—24 of them. Beautifully upholstered in latest style Veronas—strong mahogany frame — a good value at its regular price of $24.00—now Special at $16

SPECIAL $40.00 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT—Splendid mahogany production, upholstered in elegant plain or fancy velours. You can't find it in other stores marked under $40.00—six of them now Special at $26

SPECIAL $60.00 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT—7 of them offered—upholstered in very finest Veronas or Damasks—handsome mahogany frame — a production that cannot be equaled elsewhere under $60.00 or $65.00—now Special at $42

SURPRISE COMING! When You Hear White's Remarkable Prices on Gas and Coal Ranges, Gas and Coal Heaters, Comforts, Blankets, etc.

White Quoting Remarkable Prices to Make His Big Business Bigger in **Carpets & Rugs!**

There Isn't a Better Place in the Country for Carpets. Few as Good!

Beautiful Brussels Carpet—absolutely free from jute—the grand new effects worth elsewhere 95c—for 65c

Best 10-Wire Brussels—in designs and color schemes that will surprise you—worth elsewhere $1 to $1.25—for 85c

5-Frame Body Brussels—a splendid grade in superb colorings—$1.45 elsewhere—at $1.15

Best Super Ingrains in the season's colorings—for only 65c

Brussels Rugs—a handsome new fall effect—9x12—no matter where else you look the price is $18—here for $12.50

3-Suit Velvets—the exquisite new fall shades and colorings—worth elsewhere $1.25—for 95c

Fine Axminster Rug — 9x12 — magnificent new colorings—the regular $28.50 grade—here for $21

THIS HANDSOME GOLD FILLED WATCH
Genuine Elgin Movement
18 or 16 size case.
Guaranteed "20" years. Special for this week only,
$10.25
KEYSTONE JEWELRY COMPANY,
510 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opp. City Hall.

Did you see that grin on Fritzy Hop?
The grin that's all the go—
Want to know what put it there?
The reason's right below:

THE PITTSBURGH BREWING CO.'S
BEER

That's it. That "I'm satisfied" smile goes with every glass. It's in the brew—the perfect brew.

ASK FOR
Eberhardt & Ober   Winter   Hauch
Ober Bros.   Baeuerlein   Straub

To Be Well Dressed

Does not necessitate the expenditure of much money—
If your clothes are carefully repaired, cleaned and pressed they always look right—
Better send them to

Dickson,
THE TAILOR,
420 Wood St.

THE KEELEY CURE has been used successfully for 21 years.
Cures Drink Habit and Drug Users.
The Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

Saves Gas!
Stamford Stoves

BURNS BLUE FLAME
GUARANTEED ODORLESS
Require no flue connection.

A. M. WOODWORTH CO.
Distributing Agents for Natural Gas Territory.
112 WOOD STREET.

If They Own Cameras
Get them Photo Supplies—that settles it for their Xmas Gift. Best, Cheapest at
BELL'S—418 Wood St.

RUPTURE

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN CURED IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.

NO CUTTING, PAIN OR DANGER

Throw Your Truss Away

I can point out hundreds of cases where my treatment has effected cures after all other procedures had been pronounced failures.

If you are wearing a truss, living in the hope that it will cure your rupture, you have only disappointment ahead of you. The best truss manufactured, constructed along the most scientific lines, has not the virtue to cure Rupture.

PILES AND ALL RECTAL DISEASES CURED

Consultation and Examination Free.

Charges and terms reasonable. Satisfactory arrangements made for credit. Illustrated booklet on Rupture, Piles or Fistula free. Say what book desired.

GEO. B. WIX, M D.,
RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST,
Suite No. 204, 2nd Floor, New Werner Building.
631 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. and 6 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 4.

Changes of department locations

Books have been moved to first floor of new Diamond street building.
Toys occupy entire second and third floors of new Diamond street building.
Leather and fancy goods have been moved to next main staircase.
Umbrellas moved to next leather goods, in front of elevators.
Jewelry department has been rearranged and greatly enlarged.
Dress goods have been moved to first floor new Diamond street building.
Women's handkerchiefs, art goods, etc., rearranged and greatly enlarged.
Pictures occupy space formerly occupied by books, on the fourth floor.

STORE CLOSES 5:30 DAILY—SATURDAYS 6:30 P. M.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Christmas ribbons

THE holiday season is here and ribbons will be in great demand for fancy work, etc. Tomorrow we offer fine satin taffeta and plain taffeta ribbons, 3¼ to 5 in. wide and worth up to 25c, at, yd., **15c**

No. 1 satin ribbon—all silk, all colors for tieing presentation packages, bolt of 10 yds., **10c**

Holiday
umbrellas

WE'RE ready—ready for the biggest holiday business in our history. There's hardly a gift list nowadays but what has an umbrella or so on it—and this year more of them will come from "The Big Store" than ever.

Women's holiday umbrellas—very small rolling, with guaranteed taffeta silk covering—handles of silver capped princess, long silver mounted pearl and fancy silvered horn, **1.98**

Women's holiday umbrellas—fine silk covering, with handsome new Paris loop, partridge princess inlaid with silver and fancy pearl handles—at only **2.50**

Women's French silk umbrellas—extra tight rolling, with swell gun-metal post or loop handles, at **3.75**

Men's holiday umbrellas—tight rolling, 28 in. size, taffeta silk covering, with cases to match, heavy horn handles, mounted and inlaid with silver, or the plain boxwood or furze, for **1.98**

"THE Big Store's" Christmas preparations are on an extraordinarily broad scale. Its wide reaching resources, its commanding influences, its great buying power, which cannot be surpassed by any organization in the country, make it clearly stand out as Pittsburgh's greatest shopping center. Christmas stocks are colossal. It has never been your pleasure or good fortune to select your Christmas presents from such broad and matchlessly representative stocks as "The Big Store" now holds.

Leather goods

MOST stores are prone to exact exorbitant profits on leather goods during the holidays. Here, however, the holiday offerings are the best of the year.

Carriage bags—our holiday line is now complete. All the new shapes, in seal, walrus, sea lion, etc., black or colored, moire silk lined, fitted or with inside pocket, **1.00 to 18.00**

Netsuke bags are now the prevailing fad—pretty inexpensive seal, walrus leather, fancy silk embroidered, embroidered silk tapestry and fancy Japanese burnt leather effects, with heavy chains and ivory balls—prices **1.48 to 15.00**

Our great big toy store

THE biggest, brightest, cheeriest, best stocked toy store is that of "The Big Store," there's no doubt about it. It occupies the entire second and third floors of our new Diamond street annex. And you have no conception of the area of this floor space until you come and see. We do not think there is another toy store in the country so big. It's a veritable wonderland containing all that inventive genius has ever produced besides all the old favorites and the biggest population of dolls that young and old eyes ever clapped upon.

On the second floor will be found dolls of every description and everything pertaining to dolls, china tea and dinner services, toilet sets, cooking stoves and ranges, either gas, coal or wood and all necessary utensils, railway trains, magic lanterns from a 25c kind up to a $20 cinematograph games of every description from the old time one to the latest game of flinch. Blocks of every description, from 10c kind up to $2, etc., etc.

The entire third floor is devoted to large toys, wagons, velocipedes, tricycles, automobiles, sleighs and sleds, furniture for little girls, the entire horse family from the little pony up to the almost full grown thoroughbred, tool chests, ten pins, drums, billiard tables, which have slate bottoms and are ready for a scientific game, doll carriages of every description, etc., etc.

Lack of space prevents further description of this wonderful world of make-believe, which Santa Claus has made his headquarters. Bring the children to see the display. It will help you to get into the holiday spirit more easily than any other way.

Our great big book store

IT'S truly a marvel in size and completeness. Of course, it's Pittsburgh's greatest book store—there's perhaps only one other in the entire country that's larger. Think what that statement means. Why, you could take three or four of Pittsburgh's big book stores and place them inside of this one. It occupies the entire first floor of our Diamond street annex.

You will be surprised at its magnitude. The opening of our newly enlarged book store means the inauguration of a new power in the realm of literature. A distributing power of vital import and very broad significance to the multitude of readers of the two cities. Of course you'll do your Christmas book buying here.

And no matter what you want, be it for fancy picture books for the little ones, or for the latest works of history, biography, fiction, etc., it can be best supplied at this wonderful book store.

Famous poets in fine padded leather bindings: Longfellow, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Mrs. Browning, Whittier, Dante, Burns, Moore, Milton, Kipling. Published to sell for $1.25, **Choice 59c**

Illustrated teacher's bible, large clear type, containing concordance, map, etc.—fine regular binding—regular price $2, **1.29**

Copyright books published to sell for $1.50, including: Trial of the Grand Siegneur, Helmet of Navarre, Roskhaven, Ordeal of Elizabeth, Roger Drake, Castle Craneycrow, The Cardinal's Snuff Box, and numerous other titles, **Choice 45c**

Webster's unabridged dictionary—1903 edition, full sheep binding, patent thumb index—published at $3.56, special price, **2.29**

Handy volume classics—dainty holiday binding—hundreds of stnadard titles, including: Vicar of Wakefield, Sesame and Lilies, Black Beauty, Emerson's Essays, Black Rock, Evangeline, Lucile, Hiawatha, Sketch Book, etc., **Choice 19c**

Shakespeare's works, handy volume, pocket edition, 13 volumes fine cloth binding, in cloth case—published at $3.50, special price, **1.98**

New illustrated holiday book catalogue mailed free to any address. Write for it.

Silks and velvets

TO give a silk or velvet waist or dress pattern means the exercising of sense with sentiment. To buy them at "The Big Store" means the employment of judgment and economy.

Novelty silks for waists and dresses—neatly put up in pretty presentation boxes, make most desirable Xmas gifts. The boxes, of course, are free, while the silks are priced especially low, 1.00, 59c and **49c**

Double faced black peau de soie—with our own guarantee woven on both selvedges. These silks are warranted to be absolutely fast black and will not cut or split, **95c yd**

24 in. Columbia taffetas—woven guarantee on every half yard of selvedge, excellent weight and quality for coats, waists and dresses, having gros-grain weave — made to sell for $1 and $1.25 yd., special for Monday and Tuesday at, yd., **75c**

Costume velvets—22 and 24 in. wide, fast metallic and gun metal, every piece made in England, Tuesday at, yd. **45c**

Watches, jewelry and silverware

WATCHES, jewelry and silver sold at "The Big Store" are based on real, not fictitious values. Accordingly you can save anywhere from 20 to 60 per cent on your Christmas presents if you purchase them here. Nothing is more perfectly fitted for gift giving than a watch or pretty and worthful trinkets of jewelry, for they possess permanent value in addition to the Christmas spirit they bring. "The Big Store's" collection affords none other than a most highly gratifying choice.

Watches—solid gold, gold filled, solid silver, French enameled and gun-metal, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs set with diamonds, for men, women, misses and boys, from **1.69 to 100.00**

Clocks—fancy gold novelties, plain and fancy enameled iron, American and royal Bonn porcelain, French crystal case, German make parlor clocks with chimes attached and cuckoo clocks, from the smallest to the largest size— **1.35 to 90.00**

Rings—solid gold, in the most up-to-date patterns, set with doublets and precious stones, plain gold and popular signet rings, for men, women, boys and girls, **50c to 50.00**

Pendants—solid gold, set with pearls, opals and diamond centers, in star, sunburst, crescent and all the latest French effects, **2.50 to 35.00**

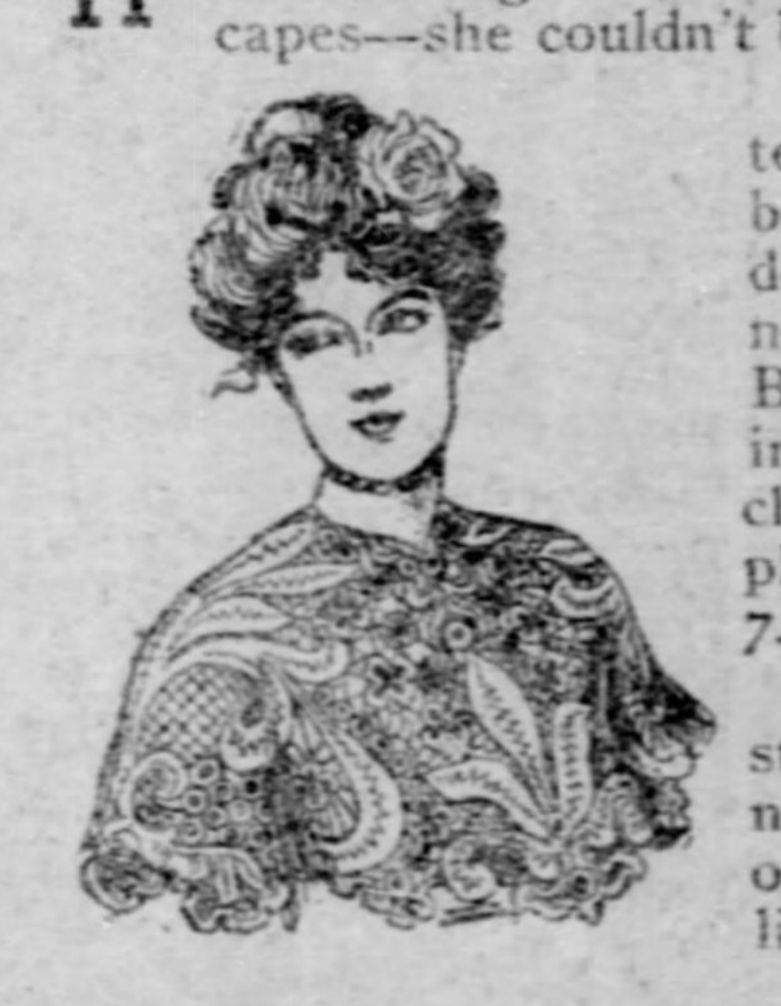
Men's solid gold watch chains, lockets, fobs, with and without chains, cuff links, scarf pins, tie holders, in polished, roman and old gold— **98c to 35.00**

Sterling silver manicure sets—comb, brush and mirror sets for women, military brush sets, brush and comb sets for babies, in most exquisite art nouveau styles, **98c to 50.00**

Sterling silver novelties—such as manicure pieces, pin tray, thimble and needle cases, hem gauge, tape lines, key rings, match safes, cigar cutters and many other little trinkets, in high art patterns, **25c to 20.00**

New large lace capes

HAPPY thought! Give her one of those lovely large lace capes—she couldn't be otherwise than highly pleased.



Dainty richness, cobweb delicacy of texture and beauty of design are embodied in these capes in an unusual degree—and many of the handsomest novelties won't be found outside "The Big Store." Dozens of pretty styles in the new wheat pattern, Irish crochet, teneriffe, etc., deep stole front or plain cape style. Prices $15 down to 7.50, 5.00, 3.50, 2.25 and **1.48**

New Neckwear—dainty Venise lace stocks with medallion fronts; also the new black spangled stocks—the most of them picked from our regular 50c line, tomorrow at **25c**

Dress goods for Xmas giving

ONE of the most serviceable and practical gifts to woman or girl is a dress, waist or skirt pattern of some fashionable dress goods. We've prepared about 7,000 patterns put up in neat, fancy boxes expressly for Christmas giving.

Full patterns of 8 yds.—of 38 in. fancy jacquard, etamine, canvas, knickerbocker suiting, serge, cashmere, etc.—at 2.89 and **1.98**

Full patterns from 5½ to 7 yds.—extra wide pebble suiting, Scotch mixtures, etamines, cheviots, hair line stripe broadcloths, Venetians and fancy suitings at per pattern, 4.59, 3.98 and **3.49**

Waist patterns of fine mercerized vesting, silk and wool waisting and French challie in a vast array of new designs and colors—per pattern, 2.98, 2.65, 2.49, 2.19, 1.98, 1.89 and **1.44**

Two specials for Monday—188 pieces of 54 in. pure wool hair line stripe broadcloth, together with 65 pieces of 50 in. all wool Venetian and heavy melton skirting, representing all the fashionable fall and winter shades besides black—this is an exceptional bargain as the goods are regular $1.25 qualities **69c**

250 pieces pure worsted cheviots, camel's hair zibelines, fancy suitings, venetians and two-tone basket cloth, suitable for general wear and children's dresses, in all the new fall colors and black—75c quality, yd., **49c**

Multitudes of holiday handkerchiefs

THE beauty, breadth and character of our holiday handkerchief display cannot even be measured by what you have seen at "The Big Store" in the past. It is away ahead of our past best in every point.

Women's sheer linen initial handkerchiefs, embroidered and scalloped edged, also plain linen handkerchiefs, ⅛, ¼ and ½ in. hemstitch, also pretty lace trimmed handkerchiefs—worth in the regular way 15c and 20c, choice, **10c**

Children's initial handkerchiefs—with colored borders, initial embroidered in the corner, three handkerchiefs in a box—box of 3 for **25c**

Women's fine hand embroidered, hemstitched or scalloped edged handkerchiefs, in all the newest designs, also dainty lace trimmed handkerchiefs, over 100 different styles, best ever offered at this price, **25c**

Women's mufflers—a beautiful line of liberty scarfs and squares, also crepe de chine squares, with plain and Persian colors, 2.00, 2.75 and down to **48c**

Gloves, the old stand-by

MOST women give and ALL women are glad to receive gloves on Christmas. And, by the way, our glove department is one of the most notable successes of this notable store.

Our usual selling space has been just about doubled for the holidays—would like to quadruple it if we had the room—even then it wouldn't be a bit too big for the vast holiday trade that will center here.

Women's K clasp English walking gloves—prix seams—also our "Juliette" three clasp grenoble kid dress gloves, all shades, very stylish gloves, pair, **1.00**

Our three clasp "Beatrice" suede gloves—real kid with fancy or self embroidered back; black, white and all colors, pair, **1.25**

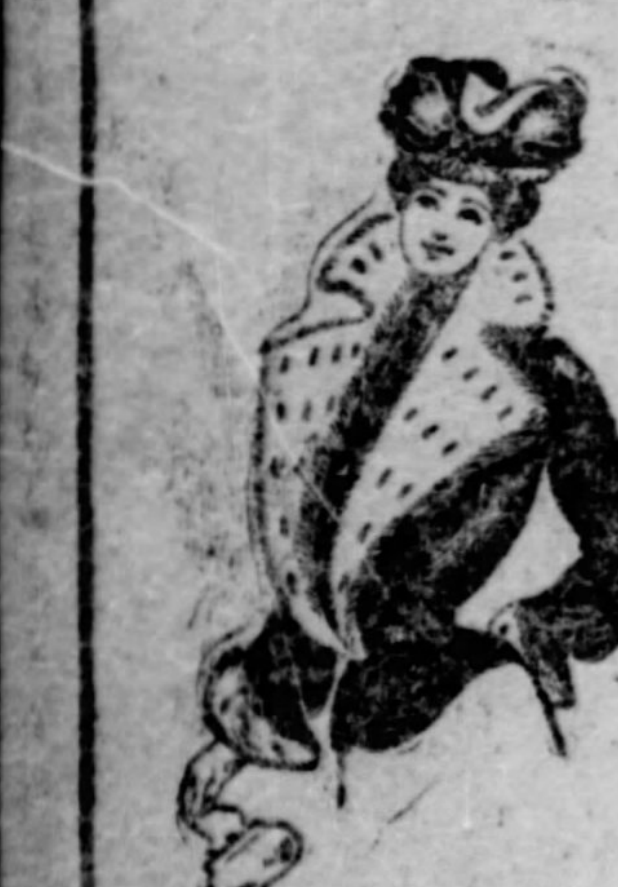
Our "Queen" quality kid gloves—two large clasps, splendid glove for either street or evening wear; black, white and all shades, ultra fashionable gloves, pair, **1.25**

Our famous "Norwood" suede or glace grenoble kid gloves, unexcelled for style, fit and wear; black, white and all colors, **1.50**

Famous Jouvin over-seam sewn kid gloves, latest Paris stitching, two large clasps, very swell gloves, at **1.75**

The celebrated "trefousse" kid gloves—both suede and glace—also our "Marvel" pique washable gloves; Fisk, Clark & Flagg cheverette and Fownes' English walking gloves, **2.00**

Furs, waists, coats and suits—these reduced prices should settle the gift question for you



Double imperial scarfs—fine French lynx or electric seal, tail trimmed—would be good value for $3.50, at **1.98**

Fur scarfs—in genuine squirrel, Isabella or sable fox and wolf; double or single stole effect or imperial style—$10 kind special tomorrow at **5.00**

Fur scarfs—the newest imperial or pelerine shape, double length, in genuine chinchilla, moie, Isabella or American fox, silk fringe trimmed—worth $50, special tomorrow at **25.00**

Fur scarfs—in genuine American fox, sable fox or Isabella fox, squirrel lined or half lined—regular $15 scarfs special tomorrow at **12.00**

Persian lamb coats—genuine Leipsig dye; flat, small or large silky curl; rever and collar faced with chinchilla or baum marten—worth $200, at **125.00**

Genuine nearseal jackets—so good an imitation of the real seal that you can hardly tell which is which, new shapes—worth $40, at **25.00**

Genuine sealskin jackets—22 or 24 in. long; new shape collar and soft rolling rever, very rich, soft lining—very rich and luxurious fur coats—real value $200, tomorrow at **145.00**

Special purchase and sale "Derby" waists

If you've ever worn this make of waists you well know the high degree of excellence which characterizes every garment—and you'll not need a second invitation to take advantage of this cut price sale.

350 dozen in the lot—made of heavy vesting, mohair, etamine, veiling, flannel or taffeta, peau de soie, crepe de chine and fancy silks—in black, white, light blue, pink, lavender, etc., or changeable color effects. Sale prices

1.98, 2.49, 3.49, 5.00 and up

The regular prices are just about twice the above.

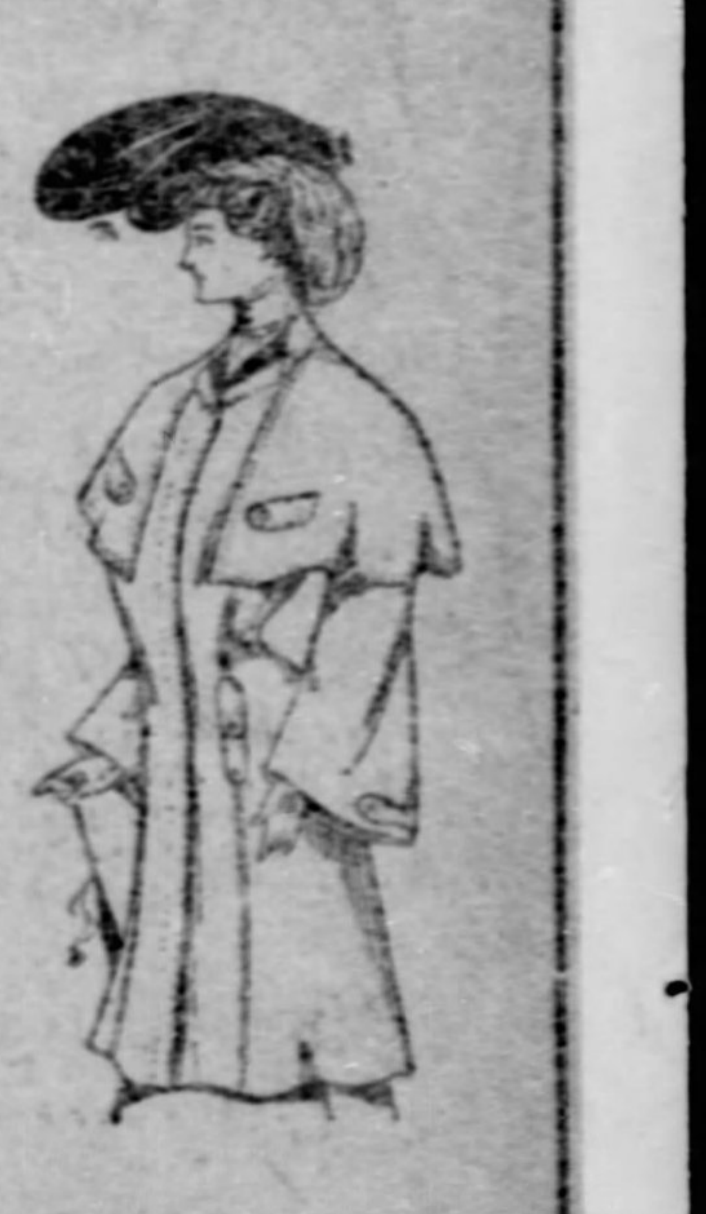
Women's tailor-made jacket suits—in three-quarter length coat or blouse styles, made of extra fine materials, with a high degree of tailoring excellence throughout—walking or dress length skirts—have been selling for $35, $50 and $65, all now go at **33.00**

Women's swell coats—also suitable for misses, 27, 30 or 42 in. long, in the now-so-fashionable military effect, made of best kerseys, silky zibelines or coverts—coats which have found a ready sale at $25, now **18.00**

Women's tailor-made jacket suits—in fashionable three-quarter length coat or blouse style, made of splendid mixed or plain materials—reduced for this sale from $18, $25 and $27 to **12.00**

Women's and misses' military coats—choice from 6 splendid styles, made with the newest broad shoulder effect; single or double military cape, trimmed with silk ornaments, 27 or 30 in. long; in fine kerseys, meltons or zibelines, black or colored — well worth $15, tomorrow at **10.00**

Women's handsome silk velour jackets—in the latest Louis XIV. blouse effect, beautifully trimmed with passementerie trimming, with white or self color lining—you'd readily pay $25 for these coats if we didn't make the price **16.50**



A special sale of
crib blankets

A CRIB blanket makes a most sensible gift for the little one. Buy it at this sale tomorrow and it will cost you 1-3 less than usual.

All wool crib blankets, size 30x40 in., pair, **1.25**
Cotton warp wool filled crib blankets—30x40 in.—pair **1.00**
All wool crib blankets—36x50 in.—pair, **2.00**
Cotton warp wool filled crib blankets—36x50 in.—pair **1.50**
All wool crib blankets—48x64 in.—pair, **3.00**

Useful gifts for women

COMBINE the useful with the pretty in the selection of your Christmas token of regard. To get the very best value for your money, come here.

Taffeta silk petticoats—with graduated, pleated flounce, trimmed ruffle or ruche on edge, silk underlay and dust ruffle, also several other styles—splendid values at 5.98 and **4.98**

Women's elegant petticoats—made of rich taffeta, 20 different styles, some with deep graduated flounce, several rows of ruching or tucked circular flounce, 10.00 and **7.50**

Women's silk dressing sacques — accordeon pleated, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, large circular collar, very rich coloring, at **5.50**

Women's kimono wrappers—made of all wool French flannel or silk—plain and dotted designs, tucked yokes, satin or Japanese silk bound, black and dainty colors— **7.50**

Millinery reduced

IN order that the millinery department may not have to take a back seat during the holiday season, we'll each day offer very special inducements. This for tomorrow:

Women's fashionably trimmed hats that have been selling for $8, $9 and even $10; the latest draped tailored effects, made of fine cloth or velvet, many trimmed with ostrich plumes or fancy feather breasts—all reduced to **5.00**

Give the baby a new dress

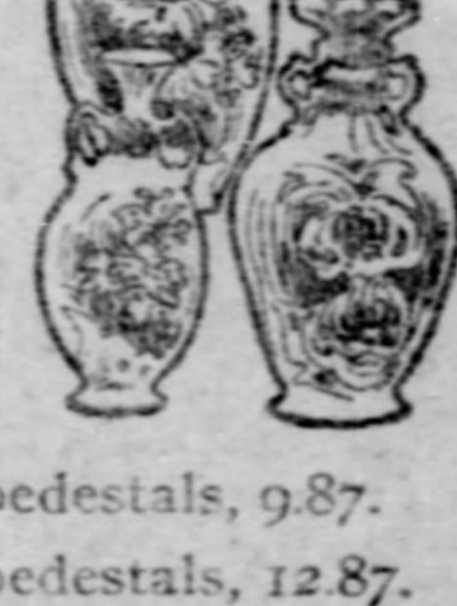
NO better place to buy it than here. Not dozens but hundreds of styles to choose from—made of all-wool cashmere, cloth or fancy wool materials, in princess or Mother Hubbard effect, light and dark colorings, sizes 1 to 6 years— **50c to 5.00**

Special sale of children's aprons—embracing about 50 different styles, all neatly made and variously trimmed with embroidery or lace, all sizes, **25c to 2.50**

Sale of sample vases

RARE objects of art picked up at big price concessions—the products of leading European and Japanese potteries. And you know you couldn't give a handsomer Christmas gift than a dainty vase.

$1.50 vases at 98c.
$2.25 vases at 1.48.
$3 vases at 1.87.
$3.50 vases at 2.48.
$4.50 vases at 2.98.
$5 vases at 3.48.
$6.50 vases at 4.48.
$7 vases at 4.87.



Italian marble pedestals

Imported Italian marble pedestals—Four offers that gift-buyers will do well to investigate:

$10 marble pedestals, 7.87.
$12 marble pedestals, 8.87.
$14 marble pedestals, 9.87.
$17 marble pedestals, 12.87.

Holiday slippers

FROM time immemorial slippers have occupied a prominent place in the favor of gift buyers.

Last year, although we made very extensive preparations we couldn't quite supply the demand. In planning for Christmas, 1903, we profited by last year's experience and laid in slippers of all sorts in abundance; French vici and alligator leather, high and low cut, and the prices:

50c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00

Oriental rugs for Xmas

REGAL Christmas gifts, indeed, are Oriental rugs—there's nothing grander, and they afford the recipient a lifetime pleasure. Expensive? Not so much so as you've perhaps been led to believe—not if you buy them here.

It may seem unbusiness-like to reduce prices now, but that's just what we're doing—especially on the smaller sizes.

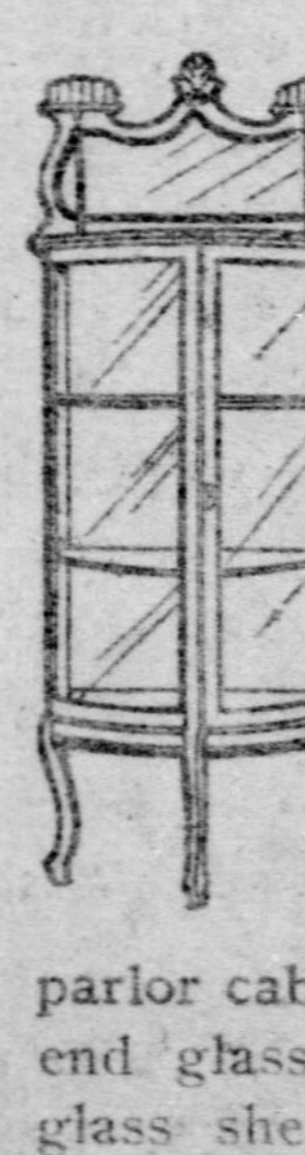
1 lot of antique Kazak, Guendje, royal Cabistan and silky Afghan rugs, average size 4x8 ft.—real value up to $30, tomorrow's price **17.75**

1 special lot of antique Shirvan, Daghestan, Moesul, Persian and antique Kazak rugs, average size 4½x7½ ft.—real $25 values tomorrow at **12.50**

1 special lot of Shirvan, Carabaugh and Hamedan rugs, with rich, smooth silky finish, in colors to blend with any decoration—former price $12, this sale, **7.25**

1 lot of Anatolian mats—good heavy quality, in very pretty patterns, 3 feet long, colorings to suit any taste—former price $3, this sale **1.50**

Annual holiday sale of furniture



IT is the custom of "The Big Store" to inaugurate about this time the annual holiday sale of furniture. It is an event of considerable importance anticipated by thousands of thrifty women who know the nature and character of the sale.

Every character of furniture is embraced, the strong practical sorts, and the more artistic and refined, ideally suited for Christmas remembrance. The stock is indeed prolific in holiday suggestions among which we mention:

Music cabinets, parlor cabinets, combination bookcases, library cases, writing desks, fancy parlor rockers, couches, parlor suites, gilt cabinets, leather furniture, etc.

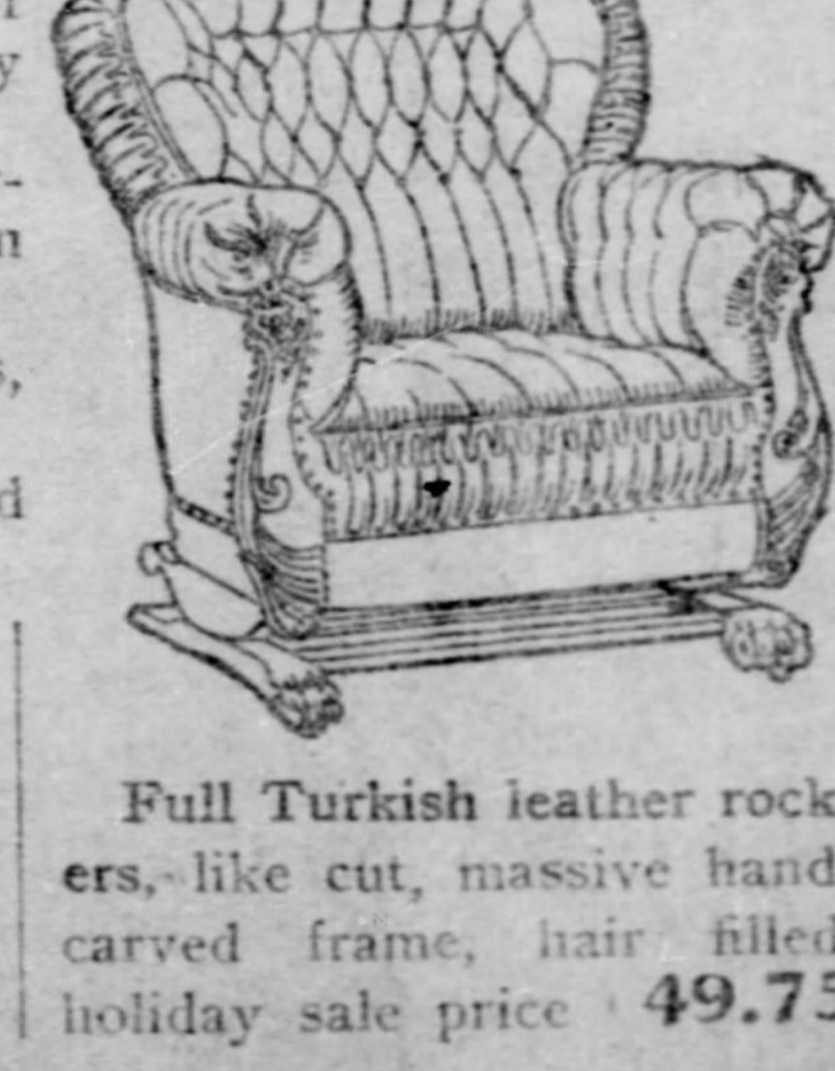
Any article selected now will be held for Christmas delivery. Just to show the trend of values we quote five representative specials:

Solid mahogany parlor cabinets, full bent end glass, mirror back, glass shelves — holiday sale price, **24.75**

Quartered golden oak and birch mahogany finish rockers—carved back and polished seats, also saddle seats — holiday sale price, **2.98**

Women's writing desks, beautiful mahogany, marquetrie, inlaid, piano polish, large drawers—holiday sale price, **9.75**

Solid mahogany music cabinets, hand carved, double swell drawer, French bevel mirror, holiday sale price, **15.98**



Full Turkish leather rockers, like cut, massive hand-carved frame, hair filled, holiday sale price **49.75**

Xmas candies & groceries

TOO early to buy Christmas candies? Yes, it is, but we'll take your orders now and deliver the candy Christmas.

Figs—extra fancy—lb., 19c, 14c and **12c**

Washed figs — in boxes, **10c**

Dates—stuffed with nuts, etc., large box 25c, smaller box, **10c**

Washed figs — in baskets—2 lb. 50c, 1 lb., **25c**

Duff's molasses—best and purest—gallon, 60c—½ gallon, 30c—qt. can, **15c**

New Balle duc—red or white glass, **25c**

Plum pudding—Richardson & Robbins—4-lb. can, 85c—3-lb. can, 65c—2-lb., 45c—1-lb., **23c**

Prepared mincemeat—5-lb. crocks, **50c**

Armour's prepared mincemeat—3-lb. can 35c—small can, **12c**

Armour's mincemeat, condensed — 3 pkgs., **25c**

Salad dressing—Yacht Club — ½ pints, **25c**

Alpha salad cream—25c bottles, **19c**

Tobasco sauce—McElheney, bottle, **45c**

Snider's oyster cocktail sauce, pint, **24c**

New vegetables, fruits, etc.—some very special offers tomorrow that'll make it well worth your while to come in. Sample cans opened for your inspection and tasting.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS BY GAZETTE'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALL THE LATEST LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH NEWS. EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903. SIX PAGES.

FRANCIS JOSEPH GOING TO PRUSSIA

The Austrian Emperor Seriously Thinks of Paying a Visit to the Kaiser.

CONSIDERS HIMSELF YOUNG

One Monarch Who Shows No Fear of Anarchists and Constantly Appears on the Streets Without a Guard—His Acts of Kindness.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is being stated here that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is seriously thinking of paying the kaiser a visit, and, though no politics are connected with it, the wish of the aged head of the nation, whom Prussia fought and vanquished in 1866, to see the kaiser after his illness has caused a very favorable impression here.

In spite of his 73 years, Francis Joseph by no means regards himself as old, and very few young men do as much work as he does.

He was recently advised by his doctors to shorten his day somewhat—he rises at 4 in the morning—but he replied, decidedly: "It is quite impossible. I can only do all I have to do in the day as it is."

The emperor, who is every inch a soldier, is never seen in citizen's clothes except when on his hunting expeditions.

His recreations are few, one of his favorites being the stalking of the chamois. For this purpose he sometimes visits one of his shooting boxes, generally in the Styrian Alps.

He has an extraordinary gift for languages, and not only can he speak fluently those used in every part of his realm, but he has a perfect command of French and English.

Like the venerable king of Denmark, Emperor Francis Joseph is quite a father to his people, and he frequently walks alone through the narrow streets of the poorer part of Vienna.

The risk he thus runs from anarchists has been pointed out to him, but he refuses to change his habits, saying that no Hapsburg was ever a coward.

A few days ago he was driving in an open carriage through a side street when a little ragged boy ran up to his carriage and threw a dirty, badly-spelled letter into his lap, asking the "Dear Mr. Emperor" to help his poor mother, who was sick in bed.

Within two hours the poor woman had food and wine, and now the boy is working in the imperial stables, earning enough to keep his mother in comfort.

Should the emperor visit this city the people will not be barred from the streets through which he will pass on his way to the imperial palace.

SCOTLAND YARD MAN RETIRES FROM SERVICE

Chief Detective of Political Department Is an Expert on Anarchism.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The best known of all English detectives outside of fiction—has just retired from active service after a career of 31 years in all ranks of the metropolitan police.

Supt. William Melville, chief of the political department of Scotland Yard, was an expert on anarchism and international secret societies.

He had to deal with all the anarchist scares and dynamite conspiracies that have come to light in recent years, and wound up his career with an investigation into the recent Armenian tragedies at Peckham.

Perhaps his most notable capture was that of Ravachol, the miscreant who threw the bomb in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, and who was caught by Melville at a London railway station when on his way to a theater.

The retiring superintendent accompanied the late queen on several of her continental journeys, and also shadowed King Edward on his recent continental tour.

Mr. Melville was born in County Kerry, Ireland, 55 years ago, and still retains in perfection his native brogue.

In spite of all the anxiety of his great responsibilities, Mr. Melville wears his years remarkably well, and he is one of the most genial men at the head of affairs in Scotland Yard.

Like all London police officials, he rose from the ranks of the metropolitan police force.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE PROPOSES TO MOVE SOON

Will Sek a New Abode in the Neighborhood of Carlton Gardens.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, it seems, are about to undertake the formidable task of removing their household from Carlton House terrace to a new abode in the neighborhood of Carlton gardens.

They have lived in their present stately mansion, with its elevated position and fine view over the Mall and St. James' park, since Mr. Choate's appointment to London four or five years ago.

Their new home, though only a few yards distant, has not the same splendid situation, being placed at right angles to the terrace.

The old house, however, will doubtless see next season a return of the American colony's gayeties, for the owner, Lord Curzon, is returning with his American wife from India for a short holiday at home.

It was at first thought that the duke of Richmond's fine house in Belgrave square might become the new Choate residence, as it is quite near the embassy, but Mrs. Choate was particularly attached to the somewhat austere neighborhood of Carlton House terrace, and is delighted at having been able to secure the Carlton gardens house, which, by the bye, was once the residence of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the prime minister.

ANOTHER FREAK RACE FOR LITTLE ACTRESSES

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—"La Marche des Minuinettes" is the next freak footrace on the program. As its name indicates, it will take place at midnight or soon after. The contestants are to be little actresses, whose professional duties are usually ended at that hour. The race is organized by a comic paper, La Sourie, and will take place in the middle of January.

Freeman Wins Golf Contest.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—The Paris Golf Club this week finished its tournament for the Prix du President. Mr. Freeborn, with 98 points, carried off the prize, beating H. M. Harriman by only one point. A great improvement is now found in the course since the adoption of the new greens.

SMOKING ON THE CARS IS BURNING QUESTION

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—Smoking cars on the Metropolitan are becoming a heated question and the opposition party, which is strong, is making itself heard. Despite the fact that the prefect of police, M. Lepine, favors smoking cars, the council of hygiene has declared itself opposed to the innovation and has asked the prefect of the Seine to prevent its adoption.

THEY ACTUALLY DO THE WORK

Food Eaten Is Worthless Unless Digested—Some Stomachs Must Have Help.

Food taken into the stomach which, from the nature of the food or the condition of the stomach, is not digested, is worse than no food at all. This is a true statement as far as it goes and a great many dyspeptics go only this far with their reasoning. They argue with themselves that because their stomachs do not do the work given them, they must be given less work; in other words they must be starved. It would be just as sensible for a business man who is unable to do all his own work to cut down his business to his own capacity as it is for a man to starve himself to relieve his stomach. The sensible business man employs help and goes forward with his business. Likewise the sensible dyspeptic will employ help for his stomach and give his body proper nourishment.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do the work assigned to them. They relieve weak and overburdened stomachs of a great portion of digestive action. Their component parts are identical with those of the digestive fluids and secretions of the stomach and they simply take up the grind and carry on the work just the same as a good, strong, healthy stomach would do it.

On this account Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are perfectly natural in their action and effects. They do not cause any unnatural or violent disturbance in the stomach or bowels. They themselves digest the food and supply the system with all the nourishment contained in what is eaten and carry out Nature's plans for the sustenance and maintenance of the body.

How much more sensible is this method than that employed by many sufferers from weak stomachs. By this means body and brain get all the good, nutritious food they need and the man is properly nourished and equipped to carry on his work and perform his duties. He could not possibly be in proper working condition by starving himself or employing some new fangled, insufficient food that does not contain enough nutriment for a year-old baby. A strong man doing strong work must be properly fed and this applies to the brain as well as the body.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, by relieving the stomach of its work, enable it to recuperate and regain its normal health and strength. Nature repairs the worn and wasted tissues just as she heals and knits the bone of a broken limb, which is of course not used during the process of repair.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box and they are the one article that the druggist does not try to sell something in the place of that's "just as good." Their unqualified merit and success and the universal demand for them has placed them within the reach of everyone.

HOTELS.

HOTEL YORK
NEW YORK.
7TH AVENUE, COR. 36TH STREET.
JUST COMPLETED.
ABSOLUTELY FIR-PROOF.
250 Rooms, European Plan, without Bath, $1.50 to $2.50; with Bath, $2.50 to $4.00.
Just a step from Brodway and all the big shops, theaters, surface and elevated cars.
STOKES & WILLIAMS, Props.

LIGONIER SPRINGS HOTEL-SANITARIUM.
The Great Health and Pleasure Resort.
Two Hours from Pittsburgh. LIGONIER, PA.

Open all the year.
Best of Baths and Electric Treatment.
Special medical attention for Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases and Chronic cases.
Send for Booklet.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazete and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's Ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at The Gazette office.

Pittsburgh Headquarters
Terms Reasonable.
THE NEW HYGIA.
CHAS. A. SHEEDY, Proprietor.
New York and Pacific Avenues.
Five doors from joint railroad agency. Open all year. Newly furnished. Buffet attached. White service.

THE STRATH HAVEN.
Open all year. Kentucky ave., near Beach. Steam heat; special rates. Special attention given to cuisine and service. Albert E. Glennie, manager, formerly Grand Pacific, Chicago and Hotel Pierrepont, New York.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Booklet mailed.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

THE PENNHURST.
Michigan ave. and the Beach. Perfectly equipped for winter guests. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. Winter rates.
WM. R. HOOD.

Florida.

ROGERS HOUSE
WINTER PARK,
FLORIDA.
Now open. Boating, hunting, fishing, golf and all outdoor sports and recreations possible every day during winter season. Schools and college, best in country. For terms and accommodations, write to
MRS. M. E. CHRISTIE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).
Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.
from Pier 42, North River, foot Morton st.
*La Touraine...Dec. 3|La Bretagne....Dec. 24
La Champagne.Dec. 10|La Touraine....Dec. 31
*La Savoie....Dec. 17|La Champagne...Jan. 7
*Twin Screw Steamers.
General Agency, 32 Broadway, New York; McCormick & Co., 506 Smithfield st.; First National Bank, Fifth ave. and Wood st.; C. R. Weltershausen, 717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Past experience enables us to give much assistance to our patrons in selection of Holiday Gifts for their friends.

GUSKY'S

EVERYTHING TO WEAR
300-400 MARKET-ST

Women's Furnishings

WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS OR PANTS; heavy fleecing; colors, ecru or gray, at 50c and.... 25c

WOMEN'S FAST BLACK VESTS OR PANTS; ribbed fleeced balbriggan—special at.... 50c

WOMEN'S UNION SUITS, in fast black ribbed merino—Oneita make—$2 values, here Monday.... $1.00

WOMEN'S TIGHTS, in ribbed fast black merino or wool at $1.50 and.... $1.00

Women's Furnishings

WOMEN'S GOLF GLOVES, in wool or mercerized silk; plain colors or fancy—special at 50c and.... 25c

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, in fleece lined balbriggan or wool—large assortment to choose from at 50c and.... 25c

WOMEN'S BELTS—newest styles in silks, satins and elastic—special values at $1.00 and.... 50c

WOMEN'S 13c SEAMLESS STOCKINGS; fleece lined, fast black—Monday 9 to 12, per pair.... 7c

These Are Busy Days in Men's Furnishings; Reasons Why:

Men's Winter Underwear In heavy camel's hair and natural wool; also in sanitary fleece lined health underwear, in plain colors and mixtures; best makes and finish—usual 63c values, here only.... 50c

Men's Wool Underwear Made of pure wool, scoured yarn; soft and fleecy to the touch; come in tan and brown colors—cheap at $1—here.... 87c

Men's Australian Lambs' Wool Underwear in natural grey, also in camel's hair and plain colors—a quality that sells usually at $1.75 and $2, here $1.50

Sweaters for Men In immense variety—plain or fancy weaves, in plain or combination colors—prices $4.50 and down to $1.50

Boys' Sweaters In all combinations and every kind and style of fancy weave—splendid assortment to select from—prices $1.50 and down to.... 50c

Jersey Coats For men—high grade, tailor-made garments—suitable for house or office wear—grand values at $6 and down to.... $2.50

Cardigan Jackets For men, in all the good kinds; best values in these cities at $5 and down to.... $1.50

Night Shirts Show a complete assortment of all qualities in flannelette and flannels; newest color effects—unusual values at $2.50 and down to 50c

Pajamas for Men In fine quality flannelette—two extraordinary values at $1.50 and.... $1.25

Gloves Men's Dress Kid or Mocha Gloves; silk lined or unlined; the season's latest colorings—great values at.... $1.00

Men's Walking Gloves Made of imported Cape Stock, out seam styles, in Dent's, Perrin's, Hercules and Adler's make, at $2.00 and.... $1.50

Men's Scotch Wool Gloves In hundreds of styles; plain or fancy combinations—much underpriced at $1.00, 50c and.... 25c

Men's Lined Dress Gloves In mocha, kid or astrakhan—large assortment to select from at $1.50 and down to.... 50c

Fur Gloves and Gauntlets In sealskin, nutria, beaver, otter, coney and muskrat—every good kind represented, prices $15.00 and down to 25c

On Sale Monday, 9 to 12 Boys' 25c and 34c Waists and Blouses, in flannelette. Monday, 9 to 12, choice only.... 19c

Banish the Idea of Paying High Prices for Women's Suits

These, at $20 Will give you just as much satisfaction—as much style, quality and fine workmanship as those you'd pay $30 for elsewhere. Fabrics, too, just as exclusive—blacks, blues, browns and fancy mixtures. Blouse and long coat effects. Unexcelled in fit, make and finish—Gusky's Sales-price.... $20.00

Women's Coats Feel particularly proud of these natty garments. You'd feel the same if enveloped within their warm folds. Kerseys and zibelines are materials shown. Colors, black, blue, oxford or brown—in the ever popular box style. Nicely made and finished; worth $10—Sales-price.... $6.98

Women's Coats: Extra Maker, owing to tardy winter weather, was obliged to sell quickly—consequently forced to sell cheap. We secured entire lot at great discount. Elegant garments in castor and black—kerseys and zibelines. Military style with capes. Cheap at $18—Sales-price, Monday.... $12.00

Women's $13.50 Coats Limited assortment—probably enough to please fifty patrons. In black or castor—popular materials. Have capes and belt; satin lined and prettily trimmed—correct in fit and tailoring—special Sales-price.... $13.50

Women's Fine Coats These garments come in black only. Very smart, artistically made coats. Half fitted back—box front, with collar; lined with rich satin—exceedingly neat, becoming styles—impossible to duplicate 'em under $25—OUR price, Monday.... $15.00

Women's Finest Coats A handsome new shipment just in—surpasses anything we've ever shown before in Women's Coats. Of good black kersey; blouse style; long skirt and cape over shoulder. Made after newest models. Most surprisingly big values at $30—Gusky's Sales-price only.... $20.00

Ready for You Tomorrow With Our Women's $25 Suits

New Styles Only Are included in this offering—shipments we've just received from most exclusive makers in the East. Can choose from blue, brown, black and mannish Scotch mixtures, in fine zibelines and broadcloths. Warranted for style and service; worth $35.00—Sales-price, Monday.... $25.00

Women's Coats Only difference between these Coats and those you pay $15 for in other stores is the price. Many women have found it out. Time for you. In black zibeline, with cape. Military style—matchless in fit and workmanship—choice tomorrow for only.... $9.00

Girls' Coats: Cheap You'll have to part with little money to buy these neat, serviceable Girls' Coats Monday. Very fetching styles—ideally girlish. Designed, made and tailored for good wearing capacity. Sizes 6 to 14. All go Monday for only.... $5.00

Girls' $12 Coats Brown, blue, red and black colors—in best grades of dependable kerseys and zibelines. Come in sizes 6 to 14. Collection embraces every worthy idea, every new style innovation—worth $15, yours Monday for.... $12.00

Women's Nearseal Coats Rousing good special this: High-grade, up-to-date Nearseal coats—in best selected skins. With revers, large Medici collar; satin lined and latest effects: A1 values at $45, here Monday for.... $36.00

Fur Scarfs and Stoles An assortment here that embraces every desirable fur—from garments at $8.50, including Isabella Fox, raccoon, marten, etc., to better grades at $18, embracing baum marten, blended mink, sable and other well known furs—you'll find complete satisfaction. Specially good values Monday at.... $10.00

Neat Saving in These Boys' Overcoats

Maker over-estimated his output—found too many garments in stock, then turned to us for relief. We bought the entire lot—hundreds of smart, reliable Overcoats, at very low price. In double-breasted style, made of good quality oxford grey frieze—linings, trimmings guaranteed—for chaps ages 6 to 10 years—WORTH $3.50—Sales-price, Monday, $2.50

Boys' Reefers: Extra Included in same purchase were these stylish, durable Reefers, 250 to be exact. Of finest grades blue chinchilla and oxford frieze; muff pockets, storm collar, warranted for wear, fit and workmanship—sizes 3 to 8—WORTH $2.50—Sales-price Monday.... $1.49

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits Our buyers are in ecstasies over them. Never have such style, quality-tailoring been offered for so little. Cheviots and cassimeres are the materials. Designed, made and finished in faultless manner. Suitable for boys, sizes 7 to 16—unusual values at $5, Sales-price, Monday.... $3.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits Exceptionally good values—in either cheviot or cassimeres. Prettily trimmed—and positively unexcelled for style and service—ages 3 to 12—WORTH $5, Sales-price, Monday.. $3.00

On Sale Monday, 9 to 12 Boys' $3.00 Russian Blouse Overcoats, in blue or green frieze—trimmed with Astrakhan—sizes 2½ to 5—Monday, 9 to 12.... $1.89

New Smoking Jackets

For Christmas—and otherwise: Handsome new assortment, just received—come in season's latest styles and patterns. Of especial interest are those with plain front, fancy plaid back, golf collar and cuffs—prices range from $10 and down to.... $5

Some Timely Suggestions for Holiday Gift Buyers

Handkerchiefs

Nothing more sensible or suitable for a Holiday gift for man, woman or child. Our assortment includes every good kind made. Details:

Women's Handkerchiefs

In Swiss embroidered, lace trimmed or plain hemstitched, in lawn or linen—prices $1.00 and down to.... 5c

Men's Handkerchiefs

In plain or fancy bordered hemstitched, in lawn or linen, at 50c and down to.... 10c

In Japanese silk at $1.50 and down to.... 50c

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs—in silk, lawn or linen at 50c, 25c and.... 13c

Toilet Articles

Unusually large line to select from—in sterling silver and silver plated; also in ebony and ebonoid, in Combs, Mirrors, Cloth, Hat and Hair Brushes, Manicure Pieces and Military Sets—best values in these cities.

FANCY TOILET SETS—In celluloid; also work boxes, manicure sets, shaving sets, collar and cuff boxes, gloves, handkerchief Boxes, etc., at money saving prices.

METAL JEWEL CASES—Entirely new and novel lines at $5 and down to.... $1.00

TRAVELING COMPANIONS—Choice line for men or women, in leather roll-ups—dependable high-grade fittings at $15 and down to.... $2.00

WOMEN'S AUTOMOBILE BAGS—Largest and best showing in Greater Pittsburgh—every kind and style of leathers, in all newest shapes—prices $7.50 and down to.... 50c

The Great Doll Display

Here includes every member of the Doll Family.

We import our dolls direct, thereby saving all middleman's profits and securing many novel and distinct styles not obtainable elsewhere.

We handle Dolls on the same small profit basis that we do our other lines. Result: A saving of at least a third on every purchase.

Dress Dolls, $12 and down to 10c.
Kid Body Dolls, $7.50 and down to 25c.
Jointed Dolls, $8.50 and down to 25c.
Novelty Dolls, $2.50 and down to 13c.

Silver Tableware We handle only reliable goods and guarantee the wear of every article sold here. This season's showing is by far the largest and best we've ever made. Handsome new designs in Tea Sets, Baking Dishes, Water Pitchers, Bread Trays, Crumb Sets, Candelabras and Candle Sticks—all at lowest possible prices.

Cut Glass Doing a large business these days in our cut glass. Reason will be apparent when you see the rich cuttings, artistic designs and low prices on Bowls, Nappies, Pitchers, Vases, etc.—will save you ¼ to ⅓.

Rogers' 1847 Tableware Such as Knives, Forks, Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Cream, Gravy and Soup Ladles, Cold Meat Forks, Berry Spoons, etc., at less than other's prices.

Carving Sets Meriden Cutlery Co.'s famous make at $10 and down to.... $2.50

Umbrellas When in doubt buy an umbrella. You're sure to be right. Our collection is a representative one, and includes all the good styles.

Women's Umbrellas Covered with Gloria Taffeta, Union and all silk; mounted with plain or silver trimmed natural wood; also ivory, pearl, horn, silver, gold and gun metal handles—prices $15 and down to.... $1.00

Men's Umbrellas Covered with Gloria Union, Taffeta and all silk; mounted with plain or silver trimmed natural wood—ivory, pearl, buck and Cape Horn handles—prices $13.50 and down to.... $1.00

All Umbrellas Engraved Free of Charge.

Choice Twenty-Five Styles in Women's "Duchess" Shoes

Every one new, this season's effects, for $3. Reasonable, indeed. Of best grades fine leathers, in light, heavy or medium weight, hand turn or welted soles—button, lace or blucher cut—in latest toe and heel innovations worth $4 elsewhere, here.... $3

Misses' and Children's Dress Shoes Very serviceable—shapely—hygienic-built footwear in Patent or fine black kid—made over correct fitting foot form lasts—unexcelled for style and service—Gusky's Sales-price $3 and down to.. $1.25

Boys' "Academy" Shoes For either school or dress. Have them in sturdiest leathers, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Patent Colt or Enamel—lace or blucher effects—exact duplicates of men's styles—matchless in wearing capacity—Sales-price, $3 and down to... $2

On Sale Monday, 9 to 12 Misses' and Children's $1.35 and $1.65 School Shoes—in Box Calf or Vici Kid; button or lace. Monday 9 to 12, sizes 11½ to 2, $1.24—sizes 6 to 11.... 98c

$15 for These Men's $18, $20, $22 and $24 Suits Means a Mighty Saving

That too, right in the height of the season, when you'd appreciate it most. Backward season and a resolve to reduce our stock are the incentives for this UNPRECEDENTED CUT IN PRICES.

Sale started off with a rush Saturday. Sold hundreds of suits. Expect to double the number tomorrow. Cassimeres, cheviots and worsteds are the materials. In fancy mixtures, plaids, overplaids, checks and stripes (no blacks or blues included in this offering).

Coats three and four-button sack, single or double-breasted effects, made with broad shoulders and positively unequaled elsewhere under $22 to $30.

Assortment embraces all our fancy suits in the $18 and $20 grades, as well as small lots, odds and ends in our $22 and $24 lines—all marked now for quick selling at.... $15

'Twould spoil our Overcoat story to tell it in the headlines. The few sentences here are so brimful of economy, quality, honest, dependable truths, we want you to digest 'em word for word.

Overcoats here, as usual, are right up-to-the-second in style, distinctiveness and NEWNESS. Viewed from any point you'll find them more than satisfactory. Roomy, well-made garments, carefully balanced and finished in every detail.

Come in the belted back or traditional modes, as you prefer. Some lined with fine satin, others with mercerized silk. Designed and tailored by expert workmen.

Collection includes good, serviceable kinds only. Not one in the whole lot but what's equal to Overcoats you'd pay from $5 to $10 more for elsewhere—prices here, only $42 and down to.... $10

Small Profits Bring Big Business In Men's Hats.

More men finding out daily what a saving there is for them to buy their Hats HERE. Are YOU one of them. If not, we'd be glad to show what we can do for you. Hints:

Stiff Hats for Men In all the newest blocks, in every dimension; up to the minute in style, and guaranteed in quality—best Hats ever offered at $3, $2.49 and.... $1.98

Soft Hats For Men In fashionable shapes and in every wanted color—more than your money's worth at our prices, $3.00, $2.50, $2.00 and.... $1.50

Winter Caps For men, boys and children—in cloth or plush, with double bands or inside band, in every late style—unusual values at $1.00 and... 50c

On Sale Monday, 9 to 12 Boys' and children's 50c All-Wool Toques, fancy striped, Monday 9 to 12.... 25c

ARE SLEEPING ON TO GREAT BEYOND

French Scientists Studying the Fatal Coma of the Congo Free State.

THEIR NURSES ARE SCARED

Three Negroes With Peculiar Malady Now in Parisian Hospital and Attendants Are Afraid to Retire Through Fear That They May Never Awake.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The nurses and attendants of a large Paris hospital are in a panic, hardly daring to go to sleep at night, fearing that they may never wake up again. It all comes from the fact that the famous Prof. Blanchard has imported three Congo negroes from Africa for the benefit of the medical academy.

These negroes are suffering from the "sickness of sleep," the mysterious illness which is more dangerous than cholera or bubonic plague and which devastates enormous territories of Africa of their whole population. It is this year ravaging the regions along the Gambia river.

The victims are suddenly seized with an irresistible sleepiness and the malady always ends fatally. The three negroes are at present in a hospital in Rue Michel Auge, sleeping quietly in the large operating room, smoking innumerable cigarettes when awake, but evidently knowing that they are doomed.

Only one is able to eat and all are as pale as their complexion allows, having changed from jet black to light gray. The most famous physicians of Paris have been unable to suggest any treatment and the death of one patient is expected hourly.

They all agree, however, that the disease is not infectious and can only be contracted in the peculiar climate of the Congo district.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the czar has decided that there are too many princes in Russia and that most of the exotic creatures carrying this proud title and whom we know so well in Paris and at Monte Carlo, have no right to any title whatever.

As a rule, they come from Caucasus, where they are as numerous as colonels in Kentucky.

Convinced that these half-civilized people disgrace Russian nobility in other countries, Czar Nicholas has appointed a commission to separate the tares from the wheat.

The poor members of the commission are having no sinecure, as many of these princes claim that the titles were conferred upon their ancestors at the time when Colchis Mingrelia and Imeritia were independent kingdoms.

The kings of these ancient states were evidently very liberal in bestowing titles. One Caucasian prince claims that one of his forefathers was made a prince because of picking up a belt which his sovereign dropped, and was very much hurt when the commissioners decided that he was to be called prince no more.

The Parisian paper which recently buried a large amount of money in the streets of this city and which I hear has been imitated by a New York daily, is not the first Paris paper to advertise for readers in an original manner.

We have seen many such papers come only to disappear.

There was the Croguemort, which was printed on black paper and which offered its subscribers free burial.

This mournful looking paper failed after a life of only a few months.

We have seen the Benefactor, which for 10 cents a month supplied its subscribers with medicine and medical attendance.

Then came the Naiade, which preached cleanliness and was printed on "insubmersible" paper and which could be read in the bath tub or while you were taking a dip at Trouville.

After these came the Boute, whose subscribers were allowed to choose their own editors; the Pour et Contre, which had two editors of diametrical opposite opinions, to please everybody, and the Guillotine, printed in red ink, which offered its readers a seat in the front rank at public executions.

All these tricks have been tried and failed, and the Persian of today, revolutionary though he is in many respects, continues to read his Matin or Figaro.

ONLY PERSON OF ROYAL BLOOD IN AN ORCHESTRA

Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria Is a Believer in Real Work.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, brother of the King and a nephew of the Prince Regent, is probably the only person of royal blood who plays in an orchestra in a public theater.

During the recent Wagner Cycle at the Royal Theater at Munich the prince, who is an excellent musician, could be seen playing his violin in the orchestra, subject to exactly the same discipline as the other members.

The prince is a believer in work, and he has not only qualified as a doctor of medicine, but, like his oculist cousin, Duke Carl Theodore, he practices and gives his services to the poor free of charge.

He is a clever surgeon and an expert gynecologist. He is forty-four years of age and the father of three children, whom he has educated according to his own views.

A son, aged nineteen, studies medicine; a daughter of seventeen, is an artist.

When the prince regent recently accused him of being eccentric and lowering himself by forgetting his dignity as a member of the royal house, he replied: "Must I then be a drone because of my royal descent? My work as a doctor makes me a useful member of society."

BRIDGE IS POPULAR IN PARISIAN TEA ROOMS

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—Bridge has become quite the rage in Paris salons. In fact, wherever smart people congregate it furnishes a subject of conversation and a pretext for informal reunions, thus replacing the usual futile afternoon and evening visits. In the chateau in autumn a bridge table is continuously installed, and in Paris the day is laid out with a view to a bridge party, the theater being neglected for the attractions of the game, which often takes place in tea rooms.

More Carriers Appointed.

Postmaster George L. Holliday has appointed the following substitute mail carriers for the usual Christmas rush of business: Lyman S. Divers, John Thomas, George W. Harris, Samuel McMullan, Albert W. Helm, James F. Gayton, Thomas G. Brown, John O'Brien, Francis R. Conway, W. J. Monroe, James K. Hilliard, Abram C. Mellott, Thomas S. Moore, Theodore W. Hartdung and Charles S. Evans.

$12.50 CHICAGO AND RETURN. $12.50
P. & L. E. R. R.

Tickets on sale November 29, 30 and December 1, returning on or before December 7. Sleeper reservations and tickets at 357 Fifth avenue.

ANTI-CLERICALS CAUSE A TURMOIL

Situation Among French Serious Because of Ban Against Catholicism.

CHURCHES ARE ATTACKED

Peasants Believe Because the Cross Is Removed They Are to Be Allowed to Attack the Edifices—One Church Was Set on Fire and Others Looted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Camille Pelletan, the minister of marine, formerly the most modest and retiring of men, has grown considerably in his own estimation since his marriage. He now even seems to think that, should the present government be forced to resign, the whole French nation would be on its feet, clamoring for his return.

At a recent banquet he said, speaking of the Falloux law, which restricts the right of opening schools for the instruction of children:

"There is too much liberty nowadays, and certain kinds of liberty are dangerous. It is just and right that men are given the liberty to gather peaceably, as long as this right is only given to adults. It is right that we should have freedom of the press, because journalists address citizens in possession of their reason; but when it comes to freedom of instruction limitation is necessary, because teachers address children, and children have no right to liberty."

Speaking of the possibility of the fall of the ministry, M. Pelletain said that personally he would be only too happy to be relieved of his duties, but if he should be forced out to give room for the party who stands for reaction, he felt sure that the whole nation would rise in protest.

Of his old modesty nothing seems to be left, and Mme. Pelletan is said to be very ambitious.

The anti-clerical policy of the present French government, as advocated by M. Combes, is causing serious troubles in all parts of France.

The actual removal of the cross from nearly all public buildings and the intended removal of the cross which has surmounted the dome of the Pantheon ever since that magnificent structure was built have given the lower classes of the population of towns and cities the impression that any one may rob or violate a church.

In several places mobs have invaded the Catholic churches in search of valuables, and seem to have been surprised when the police interfered.

One of the most flagrant offenses is reported from Montpellier, where the mob, after having tried unsuccessfully to break into the magnificent cathedral of St. Mathieu, put fire to the church and tried to drive the firemen away.

The great majority of the French, the farmers and vineyardists, as well as the laboring class outside the large cities, are beginning to feel incensed against a government which openly fights the Catholic church and thereby tempts to these deeds of violence, and a sharp protest against the policy of M. Combes may be expected on the floor of the parliament.

BEWARE OF CRESTS.

Their Use Upon Note Paper Is Said to Be Extremly Bad Form.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—When you get a letter from a so-called society woman and you find on her note paper a crest, you may look upon her as a dowdy or an outsider. So says T. P. O'Connor in M. A. P.

With reference to some correspondence, which has been published on the use of crests on note paper, he quotes from an encyclopedia, which says that no ladies, except the sovereign princesses, can with any propriety use a crest. No penalty is attached, but it is not etiquette to use one. Monograms and coronets neatly engraved appear on writing paper and envelopes, but the mood of today is against ornaments of this description.

24 HOURS FROM PARIS TO ROME VIA TUNNEL

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—A trial of a long-needed express train from Lausanne to Brigue on the Simplon railway was made this week, starting from Lausanne at 8:20 o'clock in the morning and reaching Brigue at 11:10 o'clock. Thus the weary journey in the hot, dusty Rhone valley is reduced by three hours. When the Simplon tunnel is finished the trip from Lausanne to Milan will occupy less than six hours, and when the Mont D'Or is pierced and an additional line completed 24 hours will suffice for the journey from Paris to Rome via the Simplon tunnel.

HATS ORDERED OFF IN MADRID THEATERS

MADRID, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—Hats have been tabooed in Madrid theaters by order of the governor, causing a considerable stir among the senoras and senoritas. One young lady, a great society favorite, threatened to go to a theater with the biggest hat in Madrid and searched the shops for days for the article in question, but finally refrained. In the Lyric Theater a bevy of young girls rebelled but the great majority, however, obeyed the order to the delight of hairdressers.

PARISIAN FASHIONS IN MEN'S NECKWEAR

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—I had an interesting talk with Charvet, a shirtmaker, on fashions in men's neckwear. It appears that a taste for light-colored ties is growing. Charvet showed me a heap of new silks, steel gray and gray with microscopic black dots or stripes, and gray with small designs in black, all ready for making to order in four-in-hand or Ascot style.

Sir James Thomson Ritchie Is Lord Mayor of London.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR AND MAYORESS OF LONDON

At best it serves no better purpose than being an annual treat for the children. Sir Marcus Samuel on November 9, is Sir James Thomson Ritchie, a brother of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, who resigned the office of chancellor of the exchequer at the recent cabinet crisis.

He is 69 years old, and is partner with his brother in a great jute business.

He has been identified with the municipality of London for the past 12 years, being one of the sheriffs in 1897, when he received his knighthood as one of the honors distributed at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

Sir James is a fine-looking man and certainly will make a more dignified lord mayor than his predecessor, who is of a very decided Semitic type.

As he is a widower, his eldest unmarried daughter will undertake the heavy social duties of lady mayoress, which she is sure to do admirably.

Sir James Ritchie's mayoralty will be memorable for the absence from the time-honored inaugural pageant known as the "lord mayor's show," of the allegorical cars which have hitherto been its most prominent feaure.

This action is regarded as a very sensible one, and not a few people would be glad if the whole thing were abolished.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The lord mayor of London, who succeeded and a field day for the pickpockets.

To compensate for the absence of the circus element, a great parade of the various volunteer regiments of the city was introduced as the great feature of the show.

WHISTLER PICTURE COMING TO AMERICA

Millionaire Art Collector Once More Captures an Old World Treasure.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The British patrons of fine arts are very much concerned over the probability of another Whistler prize being arried off to America. This is the "Fur Jacket," which was painted somewhat later than the famous portrait of "Rosa Cordes," which lately crossed the Atlantic at a large figure.

"Fur Jacket" shows a lady in full length and the general effect is one of low tones, the fur trimmed black velvet cloak telling against the dark background. William Burrell of Glasgow, the owner, has been offered, it is said, considerably more than was paid for "La Princesse," which, as mentioned last week, brought in auction the largest sum ever paid for any Whistler. If it goes to America it will be at a figure which leaves $25,000 far behind. But what price is asked is not yet known. Nevertheless it is expected that no matter how high the price asked, "Fur Jacket" will follow "Rosa Cordes" and "La Princesse" to America; money being lacking in Glasgow and in the National Art Collection Fund. Both are still too weak through lack of funds to compete with the enthusiastic American millionaire art collectors.

ROXBURGHE AND BRIDE SOJOURNING IN PARIS

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The duke and duchess of Roxburghe arrived on their honeymoon trip on Tuesday and will await the arrival of Mrs. Ogden Goelet before going to Scotland. The party arrived at Cherbourg at 6 o'clock on Monday evening aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm. The duchess was dressed in a dark blue traveling costume and furs and looked extremely well. A special train conveyed the party to Paris, where they took up quarters at the Hotel Ritz.

MORE GAMBLING TABLES OPEN AT MONTE CARLO

MONTE CARLO, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The number of visitors have increased so much here that two more trente et quarante tables have been started. Another impending change is the opening of a private club under the Casino management. Baccarat will be the main feature and the there are mild jokes as to whether or not the membership will be open to ladies. Familiar faces are reappearing daily in the restaurants and gardens.

CHAMBERLAIN GETS SUPPOR TFROM STAGE

Olga Nethersole and Mrs. James Brown Potter Escape Cause of Protection.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Joseph Chamberlain is making recruits in unexpected quarters. For some time stars of the variety stage have been helping in the cause of protection of ditties designed to catch the popular ear and now some more or less bright lights of the drama have proclaimed their adhesion to the same flag.

Olga Nethersole, who is in Birmingham this week, declares herself an enthusiastic follower of Chamberlain. "When I was in America," she said, "I saw that protection had made the country, but I cannot imagine any one being content with the policy we have here." Miss Nethersole says Great Britain needs protection against plagiarists, the litigation over Sapho having convinced her of the inadequacy of the copyright enactments.

Wilson Barrett also suffers from fiscalitis, and when he gets opportunity expounds his views from the stage. At the conclusion of the performance of the "Sign of the Cross" at Nottingham the other night he came before the curtain and treated the audience to a speech in favor of protection.

Finally Mrs. James Brown Potter is going to help on the fiscal tariff cause by reciting to musical accompaniment a monologue based on some of the arguments employed by Mr. Chamberlain. She begins in Birmingham, so she should have a favorable reception. Mr. Chamberlain has given a photograph of himself to grace the cover of the printed monologue.

LORD ROBERTS READY TO RETIRE FROM ARMY

Commander of British Land Forces Doesn't Want to Be Considered a Drag.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—With reference to the reports already cabled that Lord Roberts had resigned his office as commander-in-chief, a usually good authority says the facts are as follows:

Lord Roberts has placed himself unreservedly in the hands of the government. He is ready and willing to vacate his position at any moment if it is thought that by doing so he would in any way benefit the service or remove the difficulties. At the same time he has determined to retain his office, health permitting, if it is considered expedient that he should do so.

Lord Roberts recognizes that age is somewhat against him, and he is not desirous of holding onto his command if it is considered that he is in any sense a drag on the military coach.

Perfect Weather at Nice.

NICE, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—Perfect weather has been experienced during the week and guests are arriving in shoals. The Rev. and Mrs. Adamson held their first reception this week at the pretty rectory of the American church.

Whistler's Works Bring $8,000.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—One painting and a number of etchings and lithographs of Whistler were sold this week at the Hotel Drouout. The sale netted almost $8,000.

ADMIRAL SAITO

GENDARMES IN KOREA

GENERAL KODAMA

Interesting photographs of Japanese and Korean figures. On the left is General Kodama, commander of the Jap- the commander of the Japanese navy.icture of gendarmes in Korea, and on the top is a picture of Admiral Saito, anese land forces; in the center is a p

TWO PATRONS LOST TO TURF

Deaths of Prince Soltykoff and Sir John Maple Keenly Felt in London.

THE HORSES ARE TO BE SOLD

Big String of Racers Belonging to the Late Baronet Are to Be Disposed of. Duke of Roxburghe a Probable Purchaser.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—By the deaths of Prince Soltykoff and Sir John Blundell Maple, which occurred within a week of each other, the English turf has lost two of its most prominent supporters. Both were members of the Jockey club the former having been elected as far back as 1866. But the latter, though he went in more heavily for racing than the Russian prince, was not admitted to that exclusive club until a few months ago. His loss to the turf, however, is almost incalculable. His famous racing establishment at Falmouth house, which is regarded as one of the sights at New market, and his splendid breeding stud at Childwickbury, St. Albans, gave employment to a large number of people, and as the sums he expended in various departments of racing was something prodigious, his place will be very hard to fill.

When measured by the standard of a Derby winner, no animal of the highest class was bred by him, but no expense was spared to make his stud the most complete in Europe of its kind, and perhaps the only other which can compare with it is that owned by the French sportsman, M. Blanc.

The big string of horses training and belonging to Maple are to be disposed of at the Newmarket Craven meeting next spring. The mares and foals will be offered for sale during one of the July meetings at Newmarket. The lists will contain many good performers, both on track and in stud, and not unlikely some of them will eventually reach America.

Apropos of the sales a rumor was current in Manchester today to the effect that the Duke of Roxburghe intends to purchase a large house and training establishment at Newmarket and that large purchases will be made in his behalf at the forthcoming blood stock sales at Newmarket.

Except for the loss of the two sportsmen referred to, the flat racing season concluded with the wind-up of the Manchester meeting yesterday has passed off without anything extraordinary having occurred. The decision of their owners to break up the racing stables of W. C. Whitney and the Messrs. Keene is still the subject of gossip in turf circles. The colors of Whitney and the Keenes will be greatly missed, but racing men on this side won't have it that the season just ended has seen the last of them. On the other hand they aver that the visitors are sure to be over here again when having racing stock worthy of competing in the big races.

As regards racing itself, the season has only been an ordinary one, beyond the deeds of the smart mare, Sceptre, the ownership of which brought Mr. Bass into such quick prominence on the turf; the classic victories of Rock and Sand, whose owner, Sir J. Miller, easily heads the list in winning owners, and the nine consecutive wins of Maj. Loders' two-year-old, Pretty Polly, which by the way was trained for all her engagements by Higgings.

ENGLAND'S RULERS LIKE TO RIDE FAST

Earl of Shrewsbury Gives Interesting Facts Regarding King and Queen as Autoists.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot gave some interesting details regarding the king and queen as automobilists when proposing the royal toasts at an automobile dinner held this week. Lord Shrewsbury has had the privilege of driving both the king and queen. His majesty, he said, while exceedingly keen on pastimes, takes little drawbacks and accidents incidental to it with the utmost good humor. Qeen Alexandra did not mind how fast she was driven, but impressed upon her driver to be careful of dogs which might stray on the roadway. Lords Shrewsbury also alluded to the enormous sums which it cost competitors for the Coupe Internationale.

He calculated that three of the French cars which took part in the last race represented no less than £195,000. Their entrance fee was £200 per car, and about 50 firms entered three cars each. This meant £30,000. Each of the cars cost £1,000 to produce, which brought the aggregate to £180,000, with £10,000 to £15,000 for repairs and expenses. This meant that the three cars left in after the trials cost each country £65,000 each. This sum, he contended, ought to be very greatly reduced.

BROKEN-DOWN BANKER WRITES GOOD PLAYS

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The Revue D'Art Dramatique has caused a flutter in literary dovecotes by declaring and practically proving that "Francillon," by the younger Dumas, produced at the Theater Francaise in 1887, was really the work of M. A. Chirac, a broken-down banker, who sold it to a dramatic agent with other plays for $300. This expose has made Chirac the hero of the hero, and theatrical managers are besieging him to write plays.

PARIS IRONWORKER WINS $50,000 PRIZE

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—M. Albert Varesi, a young Parisian ironworker, is the lucky winner of a newspaper's first prize of $50,000 for correct guessing as to how many grains and the weight of wheat in a litre bottle. There were 1,314,801 readers who sent solutions, 27 guessing the right number, namely, 39,488. Besides the chief prize, the journal also awarded $95,000 in money, villas, pianos, automobiles and watches.

Cloudy Weather at Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—The weather this week in Paris has been generally cloudy. The temperature during the day has been a few degrees above normal, the extremes varying between 42 and 52 degrees. The effect, however, was chilly, owing to the constant damp atmosphere.

Paris Has a New Game.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—The game of pelote baisque is still increasing. M. Gustave Rives, director general of the automobile exposition, who is an architect by profession and designs many buildings for use in the sport, has laid a proposition before the city council for the erection of a new building for pelote.

Americans Patronize Concert.

PARIS, Nov. 28—(Special Cable)—Under the patronage of Mrs. John K. Gowdy, Mrs. John Hoff, Mrs. Charles Greene, Mrs. Isaac Van Winkle and other prominent Americans in Paris, a concert was given on Wednesday. Among those who lent their aid was Jane Noria, who sang "Salut a Toi," from Tannhauser.

WEDDING DAYS WERE THE SAME

Two Archbishops Celebrate Their Silver Weddings Together.

THEIR WIVES ARE VERY CLEVER

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—By a most interesting coincidence, both the archbishop of Canterbury and the archbishop of York recently celebrated on the same day the completion of 25 years of happy married life.

The double silver wedding has been marked by the showers of congratulations that have reached the two archiepiscopal couples.

Mrs. Randall Davidson, the consort of the primate, is in the unique position of being the daughter of one archbishop of Canterbury and the wife of another.

The present archbishop was chaplain and secretary to Archbishop Tait, and at Lambeth palace he wooed and won his master's daughter.

Mrs. Davidson is a most gifted woman, a finished musician and an ardent cyclist, though of course these recreations come after her philanthropic work in engaging her energies.

The archbishop, who has held the see only since the beginning of this year, is one of the youngest primates in history, being only 55.

Dr. McLagan, archbishop of York, shares with his brother of Canterbury not only the same wedding day, but also the same birthplace—Edinburgh.

He is, however, 22 years older than his ecclesiastical senior.

At one time he held a commission in the Indian army, but retired as lieutenant in 1852 and was ordained four years later.

He is best known outside his church work as an ardent horseman and a great lover of bird and animal life.

His wife is a daughter of the sixth Viscount Barrington. She is a clever speaker and an excellent organizer, and has been engaged in many philanthropic schemes, especially that of the housing of the poor.

Like Mrs. Davidson, she is an accomplished musician, and makes a hobby of gardening.

Season Opens at Mentone.

MENTONE, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable)—The season may be said to have commenced in real earnest by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, whose residence is always the scene of receptions or garden parties. Mr. Ellis, who hails from America, has rebuilt part of the magnificent Palace Carnoles.

HEAVY BLOW AT CONGREGATIONS

More Stringent Bill Against Teaching Pending in French Senate.

WILL BE VERY COSTLY LAW

Its Operation Will Compel Spending of Many Millions to Replace Religious Schools With Public Schools—Peaceful Pilgrims from England Visit France.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The first reading of the education bill has been completed in the Senate. It contains a clause which forbids any member of a congregation to teach, without specifying whether the congregation be authorized or not. This clause is aimed at the Christian brothers, who have 1,500 schools, and congregations of female teachers who have 2,000. If the law be finally passed it will be necessary to dissolve all these schools. It is calculated that in order to replace them the state will have to add $4,000,000 to the appropriation for public education, which is already $45,000,000, and that the communes will have to spend $15,000,000 to build new public schools. But as the municipal elections will take pace next May the present municipal councilors would not like to present themselves as candidates before the voters with projects for spending money and creating loans. It was therefore necessary to prescribe delays in the law, destined to make the public burdens less heavy and permitting the religious schools to continue some time longer.

The question now is to know whether the Socialists propose that France shall begin to disarm or whether they wish that disarmament shall be simultaneous. Public opinion in France is not in favor of France setting the example of disarmament and taking the initiative. As to a simultaneous disarmament, it is not for the conquered nation to propose it but for the conquerer.

For that matter, stronger than all parliamentary moves, the facts of ordinary life are bringing about the disarmament, or at least a peace which will be prolonged. On Wednesday there arrived in Paris about 150 members of the British parliament, accompanied by 80 ladies of their families. They were given a most cordial and enthusiastic reception and everybody tried to be agreeable. Such exchanges of visits are powerful factors for peace and unity. Their success will bring imitators. Already people are beginning to talk of a visit of an Italian group. Thanks to railroads, the Twentieth century will probably see many happy migrations which will replace wars and render them impossible.

J. CORNELY.

THE OLD HOMESTEADS.

Historic Monuments to the Thrift of Our Ancestors.

It is as natural for us to love the trees, the meadows, the old homesteads, as it is to want food and drink. Our ancestors built well when they erected those old mansions, the walls of which are in many cases as firm and good to-day as they were one hundred and fifty years ago. Our ancestors lived more simple lives than we do at the present day. They lived closer to nature. They lived in the sunshine and out of doors. As a rule they ate simple foods and easily digested them. To-day the American people eat fast, eat unwholesome foods and are shut up in dark and close offices, shops and illy ventilated rooms. Nature provides us with all we need for life if we only can take advantage of the good air, sunshine and eat good fruits and vegetables. Nature also provides the remedy for ill-health and stomach troubles in its roots, herbs and barks. Some forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief of staff to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., found that certain herbs, roots and barks, when made into a concentrated extract, helped in the assimilation of the food and purified the blood. This "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce makes pure rich blood. *Every bottle bears the stamp of public approval.* The reason many patent medicines fail in curing disease and eradicating poisons from the blood is because they contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. R. V. Pierce never believed in the use of alcohol for a medicinal tonic, as he found it shrunk up the red blood corpuscles, and although it might give temporary benefit, it did no lasting good. Any one can easily prove that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol by simple distillation. Therefore do not permit the dealer to persuade you that he makes something better, or knows of something "just as good," for it is almost certain to contain alcohol or narcotics, and will not do you the lasting good which this "Discovery" of Dr. Pierce is sure to do. Thousands of people have given their testimony as to its merits, and lack of space only permits us to publish a few of the many letters received every day from those who have tested its merits. The reason they speak so highly of it is because it supplies the needed strength to the body to throw off a cold—to prevent catarrh, pneumonia or consumption. By its nourishing qualities the body is filled with renewed vitality and for the weakened system as a remedy for those recovering from sickness it is the safest tonic one can take.

"I would be ungrateful indeed," writes Mrs. J. M. Kizziar, of Murfreesboro, Ark., "should I not do all I could to assist you in your great effort to relieve the suffering. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be the means of helping some poor suffering woman to find relief, as I have done. Words fail to express my gratitude to you and to the Faculty of your Institute for the relief from the great suffering I so long endured. I consider my cure almost miraculous. Six years ago my health began to fail. I took many different kinds of patent medicine, was treated by two or three different physicians but steadily grew worse. Had almost given up in despair, when I decided to try Dr. Pierce's medicines, as a last resort. I learned that he invited all the sick and suffering to consult him, so thought I would write and place my case in his hands. He kindly answered my letter advising a course of his medicines. I sent for Dr. Pierce's book the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' read it carefully, and followed his advice as faithfully as I could. My disease was so complicated I had but little hope. I was suffering from inflammation and congestion of stomach and liver, piles, ulceration of womb, also prolapsus, congestion and irritation of ovaries. At the time I commenced treatment with Dr. Pierce, I was greatly emaciated, complexion pale and sallow, eyes lifeless, and sick and tired all over. Would have weak spells so I could hardly move hand or foot. All the nourishment I could take was a little milk and cracker—even then I would suffer untold agony. Did not dare take a drink of cold water. Had a dreadful headache all the time; back ached so I could not rest day nor night; pain in side under shoulder-blade and in back of neck; had a ringing or roaring in ears, night-sweats, chilly sensations and hot flashes, also palpitation of heart, and menstrual derangement. Hands and feet were cold and felt numb or 'asleep.' By the time I had taken one bottle each of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' I felt some better, my head and stomach did not pain me so much; and, as I persisted in the treatment one by one my aches and pains disappeared. Now I can eat anything I want and can do the housework for a family of six. I now enjoy better health than for several years past."

"When first I commenced taking your remedies," writes Mr. E. F. Cingmars, of 533 Penn Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. "I had been for four months under treatment of a well-known specialist in this city for catarrh and stomach trouble, rapidly getting worse. Got so bad that I could not eat anything that did not distress me terribly and I was obliged to quit taking the doctor's treatment entirely. I was greatly reduced in flesh. As a last resort I wrote to you and stated my case, and after receiving your instructions I followed them closely. After taking five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one vial of his 'Pleasant Pellets' I commenced to improve, and decided to continue the medicines and observe your instructions regarding hygienic treatment. It is now nearly six months since I commenced your treatment and I can say that I am well and never felt better in my life. Am very grateful to you for what your medicine has done for me."

"Nine or ten years ago my health became very poor, and in 1892 was so far gone that good doctors pronounced my case the worst they had ever treated," writes Mr. Harvey Phipps, of Florence, Ala. "I had acute stomach trouble, liver complaint, catarrh, and was so nervous I could not sleep. I finally took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and in a few days noticed a decided improvement. When I had used three bottles of the 'Discovery' I was a new man; could eat mince pie for supper, go to bed at seven P. M. and sleep until seven A. M."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent on receipt of stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARQUIS DE GABRIAC SINCERELY MOURNED

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The hand of death has been laid heavily on Paris society this week. The death of the Marquis de Gabriac on Sunday at the age of 73, caused a most painful impression at the Jockey club, where the former ambassador's reputation as a brilliant conversationalist was universally appreciated.

TRAGEDY ACCOMPANIES JOURNALIST'S WEDDING

PARIS, Nov. 28.—(Special Cable.)—The marriage this week of the Vicomte Pierre de Vaureal, chairman of the board of directors of the venerable journal Des Debats, to Mlle. Berte Debourg, daughter of a wealthy oil maker of Alexandria, was rendered tragic by the sudden death of the father of the bridegroom.

HOW AN INVESTMENT OF TWO CENTS MAY SAVE HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND UNTOLD SUFFERING.

If you are a sufferer from catarrh or deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio, and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands, to be a positive cure for all forms of catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied and gives instant relief. Read what those say who have used this remedy.

"The testimonial I gave you four years ago stated how badly my daughter was afflicted with catarrh; how for seven years her speech was affected so one could hardly understand what she said; that the best physicians we could get, both here and in Cincinnati, acknowledged that they could do her no good and that we were then advised to try Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm which we did and how after using less than three jars of the balm she was cured—her voice being fully restored so that she could speak and sing and that no one would suspect that she had ever been afflicted.

I now desire to add, that during all of these years she has been and is now perfectly well and strong—now weighs 147 pounds and has not had the slightest symptom of her former trouble since. I cannot say too much for what your Catarrh Balm has done for her." A. P. Frazier, Aug. 15, 1903. Until recently Curator of Dayton Public Museum.

$5.00 This Coupon Is Worth **$5.00**

CUT IT OUT

Present it at our office and we will allow you credit for this amount. This is good for only a short time, and to Gazette readers only, so avail yourself of the greatest opportunity ever offered for getting first-class Dentistry at the oldest and most reliable Dental offices in the city.

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE.

25 YEAR GUARANTEE

By all means have your dental work done by an expert specialist, one who is conscientious and capable of doing the best work. We always give satisfaction. That is the secret of the success of this office. Another reason: Our charges are very moderate.

FOR ONE MONTH

we offer the following extraordinary liberal inducement:

$20.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off **$10.00**
With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings FREE.
$15.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off **$ 7.50**
With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling FREE.
$10.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off **$ 5.00**
With Gold Crown FREE.
$5.00 Set of Teeth 50 per cent off **$ 2.50**

Remember, we give a 25-year guarantee on all Dental Work, thus insuring you the best work.

Our Gauze Aluminum Plates have caused a sensation in dental practice. They are made of the lightest material ever used in plate construction, giving perfect ease and comfort to the mouth.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION ALWAYS FREE.

DR. ROBERTS' Dental Parlors
631 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Second Floor, Werner Building.
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. daily; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays.

FOR $15

We Will Make a Suit or Overcoat to Your Order.

Man's comfort in life depends largely upon the clothes he wears. A man feels well and enjoys living if his clothes fit him and are made of good materials.

The only way to get a perfectly comfortable suit of clothes or overcoat is to have it made to order by a good tailor. Of course, that does not signify that you should pay a big price.

On the contrary we demonstrate to our customers that a really good suit or overcoat can be made to order for $15. You say if we can do it other tailors can? Not so. We buy our materials in such enormous quantities that we get them much cheaper than other tailors do. We have stores in a number of other large cities for which we buy materials.

If you have not time to come in, write or send for samples. We have such a lot of suitings and overcoatings that we are sure we can please you.

Pressing and repairing free for one year.

THE PITTSBURGH TAILORING CO.,
227 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOUNTZ GIVES HIS REASONS

District Attorney Is Told Why the Doctor Should Be Granted a Pardon.

GERTIE WILD GETS VERDICT

City Solicitor of McKeesport Answers Mandamus Proceedings Brought by Catherine Soles—Township Assessors Lose Test Case Over Per Diem Pay.

Notice was served yesterday on the prosecuting counsel of the intention to apply for a pardon for Dr. Walter P. Kountz, convicted of manslaughter for killing Contractor John E. Walsh. The reasons given for asking a pardon are that the verdict should have been murder in the first degree or acquittal and that a verdict of manslaughter was manifestly absurd; that the defendant only defended himself from a murderous attack made upon him by the deceased, and this after the deceased had made threats to kill the defendant on sight; that the ends of justice have been accomplished by the punishment of the defendant to this date; the good character of the defendant; the fact that the defendant's relatives are among the most respected people in Allegheny county.

D. F. Thompson, a dentist of Coraopolis, has brought suit for $20,000 damages against John Cooper. He alleges that on November 24 Cooper, accompanied by two men, went to his office in Coraopolis, threatened him, called him a cur, said he would send the plaintiff to the penitentiary and expressed surprise that a decent woman would enter the office. A patient was in the office at the time. Thompson alleges that Cooper's conduct has injured him in his business.

Burglar Sent to Penitentiary.

A verdict of $4,883 was rendered yesterday afternoon in the case of Gertie Wild against E. H. Berger and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the United States circuit court. When all the evidence was in on Friday Attorney W. K. Jennings, for the defendants, moved to take the case away from the jury, alleging a preponderance of evidence for the defense. Judge Joseph Buffington denied the motion and the case went to the jury yesterday morning.

Miss Wild sued to recover damages for alleged false arrest. In 1900 she was in the employ of the Metropolitan Company and was arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The case was tried in the Allegheny county courts, and Miss Wild was acquitted. The damage suit was tried twice before, and each time Miss Wild recovered a large verdict, which was set aside.

Gertie Wild Wins Again.

John Marofsky was sentenced in criminal court to pay the costs of the prosecution and to serve three months in the workhouse. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Jennie Uedzinski, alleged that on the evening of October 20 Marofsky went to her home at Industry, Pa., and struck her husband on the head with a sledge hammer.

Judge John D. Shafer said he was convinced that the defendant had no recollection of the crime he had committed. He said he believed the defendant was, at the time, very drunk.

James Harris, found guilty of burglary, was sentenced to the Western penitentiary for two years and 11 months. He entered the home of Eliza Cooper at Redmans Mills on October 1 with intent to commit a felony.

Frank Scholl, a constable of Brackenridge borough, who was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit a criminal assault, brought by Nick Gemer in behalf of his wife, was ordered to pay a fine of $50 and costs and to serve three months in the Allegheny county jail. The court said it would be proper for Scholl to resign his position of constable, and his attorney agreed that this was the proper thing. The resignation was drawn up in the court room. The judge said he would consider it.

Richard White, colored, convicted on a charge of barratry, was sentenced to serve nine months in the workhouse. He was charged by George Harris with bringing unjust and troublesome law suits and with being a daily disturber of the peace.

City Solicitor's Answer.

W. F. Newlin, city solicitor of McKeesport, has filed an answer in the mandamus proceedings brought against him by Catherine Soles, to compel him to accept $9,300 and satisfy judgments entered by the city of McKeesport against her for an amount a couple of thousand dollars greater. In her petition she stated the solicitor had been instructed by council to accept the amount and satisfy the judgments which were for street improvements.

The answer filed by the city solicitor sets forth the proceedings of council in the matter, alleging the action of select council was illegal, and shows the resolution became an issue between the two branches. The answer states that common council passed the ordinance finally and it was returned to select council for action. After being placed on second reading in select council a motion was made to reconsider the resolution and an attempt made to recall the resolution from select. The answer avers that notice of the action of common council to reconsider the resolution was given to Mr. Brown, city clerk, and clerk of select council, and he in turn notified Mr. Dearson, president of select council. Select council, however, passed the resolution finally after the action of common council to reconsider. Mr. Brown, the clerk, is charged with refusing to give common council the resolution for reconsideration but that branch secured a copy and defeated the resolution. It also passed a resolution directing the city solicitor to collect the liens as entered. The bill avers the resolution for the reduction is null and void.

Requests to Charities.

Barbara Kretz, late of Allegheny, leaves $500 to the Home of the Good Shepherd, Allegheny; $200 to the Church of the Most Holy Name of Jesus; $300 to St. Joseph's Orphan asylum, and $300 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Washington avenue, Allegheny. The residue of a $7,000 estate is given to children.

In the stated case of George A. McWilliams against the county of Allegheny, to have the court fix the amount the plaintiff was to receive for serving as an assistant assessor for the triennial assessment in Harrison township, Judge F. H. Collier yesterday, in a brief opinion decided that the plaintiff was entitled to $2 a day and not $5 a day, as provided for by the act of 1903.

The decision means a considerable sum saved by the county, as the suit was a test case which involved the amount to be received by a number of the assessors. The commissioners contended that the act of 1903, providing $5 a day for assessors of townships of the first class, was unconstitutional. Judge Collier does not find the act unconstitutional, but finds it does not repeal the local act of 1868, which fixes the remuneration at $2 a day. Judgment for $20 was ordered entered for the plaintiff, 10 days' service being furnished.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Exceptions to the report of the Virgin alley viewers have been filed by Trinity church, the First Presbyterian church and S. C. Grier.

H. L. Fisher has filed a bill in equity against J. A. Mcfrath to secure an accounting of the profits of several shooting galleries which he alleges they ran jointly.

Quarter sessions court has been petitioned to re-district Collier township. There are now four election districts in the township and the petitioners ask that the number be increased to five.

Mike Lorenzo was ordered to pay the costs and serve 30 days in the workhouse for perjury. He was convicted of swearing falsely against Viola Hood, when she was being tried on a misdemeanor at an alderman's office.

A petition in bankruptcy was entered in the United States district court by Louis Kaplan, who conducts a ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings store on the South Side. Kaplan gives his liabilities as $1,168 50, and his assets as $100.

The following executions were issued yesterday: John I. Shanks vs. W. J. McWilliams et al., $1,759 80; same vs. same, $1,759 80; same vs. same, $1,759 80; same vs. same, $1,759 80; same vs. same, $1,759 80; John Rees use vs. Robert Rees, $650 01.

Mary Ella Weedon, who is suing Hugh Weedon for divorce, filed a petition asking for alimony. She states that Weedon has an estate worth $30,000 and a yearly income of $7,000; owing to the divorce suit she will be put to heavy expense and she and her children will be destitute.

In the estate of Maggie A. Kiser, deceased, R. W. Kiser has filed exceptions to the findings of the court in allowing D. O. Kiser a one-third interest in the estate. It is set forth that the evidence indicates an arrangement among those interested in the estate that D. O. Kiser was not to participate.

By an order of the court of quarter sessions, judgment on the bond of George M. Rees was satisfied on the payment of the costs. Rees was bondsman for Frank Mooney, convicted of assault and battery. Mooney left town and Rees had to spend several hundred dollars in bringing him back for sentence.

A report on the mental condition of Charles Cawley, who killed his mother and four other members of the family at Homestead, has been filed with the district attorney by Dr. W. K. Walker and Dr. T. M. T. McKennan. They agree that the boy is insane. The report will not be made public until Cawley's trial, which is set for December 7.

Other libels in divorce filed were: Annie McAndrews vs. John W. McAndrews, Mary C. Laurence vs. Charles Laurence, Alexander Barbour vs. Frances Barbour, Frederick Meteronberg vs. Sadie Meteronberg, and Robert A. Boice vs. Nellie H. Boice, all for desertion; Lillie A. Scott vs. George A. Scott, cruelty; Blanche D. Klaus vs. Albert D. Klaus, infidelity.

In the matter of Mattie Johnston against Joseph Miller, the defendant has petitioned common pleas court No. 2 to be permitted to take an appeal from the decision of Alderman Henry Eynon, in giving judgment to the plaintiff for $10. The petition sets forth that Miller wanted to take an appeal before the time limit had expired but on one occasion was told by the alderman that the latter had no time then to make up a transcript of the record. He says he does not owe the amount, that he never boarded with the plaintiff.

The Ewalt Street Bridge Company has filed a bill in equity against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Allegheny Valley Railway Company to compel the removal of the sidings from Forty-third street, near the bridge approach. It is alleged that the companies have no lawful right to maintain the tracks at this point; that they have changed the grade of the street, making the bridge difficult of access; that these tracks in conjunction with the tracks of the Pittsburgh Junction railroad make it dangerous near the entrance to the bridge.

EDWARD ENJOYS COUNTRY VISITS

King of England Is Fond of the Hospitality of His Subjects.

SEASON FOR HOUSE PARTIES

His Majesty Has Spent the Week Shooting at the Estate of Lord Farquhar. American Women Among Those Who Entertain the King.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Unlike Queen Victoria, who always had an objection to staying under the roof of even her noblest of subjects, King Edward is very fond of paying visits to his friends, both in the town and country. This is the height of the season of country house parties and the king has recently been the guest at several of the stately homes of England.

This week he has been shooting at the Castle Rising, the residence of Lord Farquar, and next week he goes on a few days' visit to Elvidon Hall, one of Lord Iveagh's seats. Here his majesty will find renovations and alterations surpassing in their beauty. The new hall has been arranged in the center of the house, called Indian hall. It is an architectural gem, constructed throughout with Carrara marble, giving an effect of dazzling whiteness. The hall is domed with 28 large columns which carry the superstructure and there are three large galleries. The design recalls an old Indian temple and it has, in fact, been copied from one of the finest examples in India. Its construction has occupied 150 men over five years and the cost will run into the six figures.

The duke and duchess of Devonshire are among the king's most favored hosts and the Rothschild family always has been honored. The first Hebrew wedding the king, then the prince of Wales, ever attended, was the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild. During the last 20 years the king has often been the guest of this popular couple. Lady Rothschild is another hostess who has long enjoyed exceptional favor of the king and the queen.

Lady Dudley, too, can claim to be a favorite hostess of royalty. During the last 10 years, some of the most successful royal hostesses have been among those of American women, who have become English by marriage. In this connection many names leap to the mind. Notably these of Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, Lady Randolph Churchill and her niece by marriage, the duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Adair, Lady Naylor Leyland, who since her husband's death has lived a very retired life. It is believed she is about to emerge from her seclusion and will give several royal parties the coming season.

WARSHIPS TO CELEBRATE LOUISIANA CENTENNIAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Moody has decided to have one or more vessels of the United States navy at New Orleans to take part in the celebration of the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana territory next month. France and Spain will, it is expected, each be represented on that occasion by a modern man-of-war. The United States will be represented by the battleship Texas and possibly by the triple-screw cruiser Minneapolis.

BRIEFS OFF THE CABLE.

LONDON—William J. Bryan lunched with Joseph Chamberlain at Highbury.

LONDON—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, sailed for South Africa.

PARIS—The chamber of deputies unanimously adopted a credit of $40,000 to permit the participation of the French labor organizations in the exposition at St. Louis.

BERLIN—A fishing flotilla, consisting of five boats, from Finkenwaerder-on-the-Elbe, is considerably overdue and, presumably, has been lost in the North sea, with the entire crew, totalling 15 men.

PARIS—A violent storm swept the French coast all night. The cities of Bordeaux and La Rochelle suffered heavily. It is feared that casualties have occurred among the fishing fleets.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO—The indications are that the cigarmakers' strike will end November 30 by a compromise on $6 per thousand for brevas. The workers demand $7 and the factories offer $5. The strikers failed to enlist public sympathy and thus weakened their cause.

BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA — Premier Stourdza, who has held the portfolio of public works and interior since the reconstruction of the cabinet at the end of 1902, completed his cabinet by giving the public works portfolio to M. Porum-Baru, vice president of the chamber of deputies.

KAISER ASKED TO GIVE UP SMOKING

Anti-Tobacco Smokers Say the Fragrant Weed Caused the Polypus.

PETITION SENT TO EMPEROR

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The origin of the kaiser's polypus, which has startled the people of two hemispheres, is no longer a mystery. The Society of Anti-Tobacco Smokers has settled beyond a doubt—or, at least, to their own satisfaction—that had the kaiser never smoked, his vocal cords would never have needed the surgeon's knife.

Like most Germans, the kaiser is an inveterate smoker, and delights in a pipe of good Havana, especially prepared for him. He recently added a most gorgeous meerschaum pipe, with a turquoise mouthpiece, decorated with the German eagle, artistically carved, and a large "W" in gold, to his already unique collection of pipes.

The society is said to have sent a petition to the kaiser asking him for the sake of the Fatherland to give up smoking. The kaiser, however, has no such intention, and is looking forward with great pleasure to the day when his physicians will allow him the use of his favorite pipe.

American gourmets, who form a very large part of the clientele of the fashionable and high-priced restaurants of this city, would be surprised if they knew the ingredients of many of the savory dishes which they eat here.

During the last two or three years the price of meat, and especially beef, has grown so high that even the chefs of the most fashionable restaurants have looked around to find substitutes. These substitutes are of many kinds, and it is said that at the present time no four-footed animal is safe any longer, and that the meat of horses has almost entirely replaced beef.

Statistics for the last year show that during that time Parisians and their guests have eaten 41,790 horses, 485 donkeys and 19 mules. A chef of one of the most exclusive restaurants in this city recently said that, according to his opinion, horse meat, if from young horses, was far superior to the choicest beef, and that, were it not for the strong prejudice against this food, he would not object to letting the whole world know that it was used very largely in his cuisine.

Though our present administration is exceedingly radical in many ways, and claims that it is impossible now to obtain any office under the government except by force of merit, it is evident that this rule does not apply to its own sons. M. Combes had hardly come into power before he provided his son Edgar, a most insignificant young man, with an excellent position in the council of state. M. Valle, the keeper of the seal, has found an important position for his son as judge at Tunis.

M. Chaumie, unfortunately, had no son old enough to occupy prominent positions, but during the visit of the king of Italy he succeeded in making King Victor Emanuel decorate his oldest son, evidently hoping that this decoration would in time make him more fit to occupy a position of importance.

In the meantime the dissatisfaction of the French people with the present government is growing so rapidly that even the Royalists, who have kept silent for a long time, have begun to raise their heads and have issued a circular calling on their supporters to rally around the royal standard in the hope that the chaos which would follow the overflow of the present government would give them a chance to come into power again.

Of course, no one any longer takes the Royalists seriously, but there are many people, whose knowledge of politics cannot be denied, who think that the days of the present ministry are counted, and that it will be followed by a strong reaction.

Lawrenceville Baby Mystery Unsolved.

The body of the girl baby, about six months old, found on the bank of the Allegheny river at the foot of Fortieth street on November 15, was buried yesterday at the expense of the county in Highwood cemetery. The child was thought to have been murdered or killed in an attempt to throw it into the river. It was taken to the morgue and during the week a large number of women called to view the remains. It was not identified, and the police were unable to solve the mystery of its death.

Will Look Up Suspect's Record.

Gustave Herforth, who was arrested Friday night as a suspicious person, was committed to jail yesterday to await further investigation as to his past record. There was a "jimmy" found in the residence of H. M. Preston at No. 914 St. James street which had been robbed. There were some letters stamped on it by the blacksmith who forged it, as he thought he was making the tool for a thief. Herforth was not identified by the blacksmith yesterday.

GERMAN COURSE HAS SHARP TURNS

Fournier Inspects Probable Route of Next Inter-National Cup Race.

SURGICAL KIT FOR AUTOS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Fournier and M. De Knyff have been in Germany for the last few days going over the proposed international automobile cup course in the vicinity of Homburg. They report that, generally speaking, the course is well adapted for the purpose. It is wide enough and also smooth. The only serious objection is some curves, which are very abrupt and will require great skill on the part of the drivers. The German club will probably select this course. Each of the French manufacturers who competes in the trials for teams will be allowed to enter three machines. The fee for each will be $1,000.

M. Lumiered of Lyons proposes a complete pharmaceutical and surgical outfit to be carried by automobilists promoted by the fact that automobilists are usually far from pharmacies, surgeons or competent aid when accidents occurred. Hence he has devised a convenient kit for quick use. It contains various medicines and tablets, with directions for use in case of accident, also for influenza, bruises and irritation of the eyes; medicated cotton and small surgical instruments, sterilized arnica and ether.

J. Poole, who is traveling in Spain in the interests of the Olds motor works, had a narrow escape this week from serious injury. He and Mr. Youngs were speeding along a road just outside Madrid when a file of mules suddenly blocked the road. Mr. Poole did his best to stop but he and Mr. Youngs shot head foremost among the animals. Mr. Poole, Mr. Youngs, the mules and the automobile all escaped without scratches.

Another Negro Lynched by Mob.

CHARLESTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—John Fogle, a negro, was lynched near St. George today, for an assault on Miss Ross, a young white woman.

THIS HANDSOME

Ladies' Fur Scarf

Very Latest Style.
62 INCHES LONG.

Given Away Absolutely

FREE

This very stylish fur scarf *measures full 62 inches long,* made of ***REAL ELECTRIC SEAL,*** has four large full brown marten tabs and is ornamented with handsome neck chain to fasten with, it is fully equal in appearance to any $15.00 fur scarf. We will send it ***absolutely FREE*** to anyone for selling 24 of our newest fancy articles for ladies' wear at 10 cents each. They are **strictly high grade goods, entirely new this season,** and the **greatest sellers** you ever saw. You can easily sell the 24 articles in half an hour.

DO NOT SEND US ANY MONEY

simply send your name and address and we will send the 24 articles by return mail, ***POSTPAID.*** Go among your friends and sell them. When they are sold, then send us the $2.40 you receive for them, and we will send you this ***HANDSOME FUR SCARF absolutely FREE,*** the ***very day*** we get your letter.

Send Your Name To-day.

Address

EMPIRE MFG. CO.,
78 Dearborn St., Dept. 672, Chicago, Ill.

The above firm is thoroughly reliable and will do exactly as they agree.—Publisher.

Tomorrow Starts the Greatest Sacrifice Sale Ever Held in Pittsburgh

$250,000 worth of seasonable and trustworthy merchandise to be disposed of in twenty days—a Herculean task, you'll say. Not so, when the right prices (quick-selling prices) are put upon the goods. We've undertaken this sale in a systematic manner and propose to **PUSH it.** Costs, profits or present selling prices will not stand in the price-cutter's way. We're over the threshold of Christmas buying and **quick action, big sales,** is the order of the day. Many offers in this "ad" may appear ridiculous in face of the fact that cold weather is here (generally the time of most merchants' profit-harvests), but the goods must go! **We've ignored costs—let profits go to the winds—made prices that were never equaled for lowness in this city—that's sure!**

Ribbons — Tomorrow we offer a 10-yard bolt of best quality of satin and gros grain baby ribbon for **10c**

Bags — Latest style Automobile Shopping Bags, fitted with 3 pieces—all colors, for **48c**

Handk'fs — Hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs for children for only **5c**

Pins — 1 dozen Duplex or Clinton style Safety Pins, all sizes—for only **5c**

Silks — Japanese Silk, 23 inches wide, black and all colors, 35c kind, for **28c**

Turnover — Collar and Cuff Sets—plain hemstitched style per set **10c**

Gloves — Women's good quality French Kid Gloves, any color, all sizes, **59c**

Doylies — Linen, fringed with open work, in round, oval or square, each, **5c**

Toweling — Russian roller, good quality 8c kind for **5c**

Satins — Black and all colors, 20 inches wide, value 50c, only **39c**

Curtains — White Swiss ruffled in plain or striped center, pair, **48c**

HOSIERY

Women's cashmere hose; regular and out sizes; value 75c a pair; tomorrow.......... **49c**
Women's cashmere hose; value 35c; tomorrow.......... **25c**
Women's silk fleeced hose; plain or ribbed top, value 35c; tomorrow.......... **23c**
Women's fleeced hose; extra heavy fleecing, value 19c; tomorrow.......... **12½c**
Boys' and girls' ribbed cashmere hose; medium and heavy weight; value 39c; tomorrow.......... **25c**
Boys' and girls ribbed fleeced hose; sizes 6 to 9½; value 25c; tomorrow.......... **15c**

THE FASTEST GROWING STORE IN GREATER PITTSBURGH

The Leader
DEPARTMENT STORE
242 to 244 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO 237 to 241 DIAMOND ST.

MILLINERY SPECIALS

Black dress hats, made of fine velvet shapes, trimmed with two very long, black ostrich plumes (guaranteed) and silk ribbon, jet buckles, etc., positive $8.00 hat; Monday special.......... **$4.98**

Pattern hats cut down. All our latest hats marked $30.00, $25.00, $20.00 and $15.00 on sale Monday at $12.50, $8.98 and.......... **$5.98**

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

Corsets, etc.

At 29c New dip and hip corsets—drab and white short hip corsets in latest style, all sizes from 18 to 25, value 50c.

At 29c Woolen shoulder shawls — knit wool shawls in black and evening shades, real value 75c.

At 25c Children's flannelette skirts, in pink and blue stripes, with scalloped edges, value 50c.

Santa Claus' wonderland is here

We've transformed our large Diamond street annex into a veritable exposition of toys and dolls. The latest and most ingenious devices for the instruction and entertainment of children will be found at The Leader as nowhere else. We've set our minds and put forth every effort to do the largest toy business in Pittsburgh this year; and when you see the vast assortments, and the ridiculously low prices, you'll be amazed how such dependable goods can be sold cheap. We can't advertise prices today, but take our word for it that

We'll save you more money on toys than other stores.

Towels

10c each for 20x40-inch hemmed buck towels with red border; also bleached Turkish towels soft and absorbent; are regular 15c towels, too.

15c each of all linen knotted, fringed damask towels; fancy colored border; the 20c kind; offered for tomorrow's sale only, at 15c.

Suits and coats

Ladies' and misses' suits — About fifty suits of various lots in best long coat styles, ready for Monday sales at special prices; reduced from $15.00 and $18.00; choice.......... **$10.00**

$15.00 for ladies' and misses' suits; special on Monday about forty suits of plain and mixed wool cloths in best styles of the season—long and short coat models, extra values; reduced from $20 and $25.

$10.00 Fine winter coats —montagnac, kersey and zibeline coats, in tan, castor, blue, brown, black, skinner satin lined, fine tailoring and the most desirable styles shown, 30 to 45 in length, in half fitting and box effect. The Leader's prices beat all competition.

$10.00 ladies' and misses' coats—unexampled good value here at ten dollars; kersey, zibeline and rough weaves, all silk lined and military cape, high collar and metal buttons. The fad of the season; also plain coats in assortments to please every one; the best ten dollar coats in America.

$15.00 velvet suits—figured novelty and plain velvets in black and colors, in various styles of trimming; choice and beautiful designs; reduced from $20.

Furs and Childs' Coats

98c for furs. Black coney scarfs with six tails; good skins.

75c for children's ermine sets, muff and collar; splendid value at $1.00.

Fox scarfs and pelerines in all lengths, with brush tails.

$10.00, $8.98, $6.98

$3.98 for children's coats. Velvet, silk and cloth coats for children 1 to 4, reduced from $5.00 and $6.00.

$3.98 for silk petticoats. Heavy crisp taffeta silk petticoats, accordion plaited; black and colors.

Neckwear specials

Another cut rate sale women's new styles Neckwear, including the new Fifth Avenue or Alsatian Bow Stock, in black and all colors; the new silk embroidered three-tab Taffeta Stock, in black and all colors and combination of colors; also tailor-made Stock, studded with steel beads, and Venice Lace Stock, in white, butter and ecru, and Taffeta or Madras Tab Stock, in all colors. The prevailing prices on these styles are 35c and 50c, our prices are

24c @ 15c

Dress goods

$1.25 yd. for 54-in. all wool broadcloths, imported goods, in all colors, including black. This material is one of the best wearing tailor suiting, and we sponge it, ready for the tailor's use, $1.50 quality.

98c for English and Scotch tweeds, 54 in. all wool mixed effects, in dark and medium colorings, some are tinged with red and green; good, heavy weight, style is perfect; goods that retail for $1.50.

69c yd. for English Meltons 54-in. heavy weight melton in grey, blue, oxford, brown and other colors; suitable for coats, separate skirts. These goods are all wool and will give good, satisfactory wear; regular $1.00 value.

35c yd. for 42-in. all wool cheviot, in black only. This is an especially good value and the black is perfect; regular 59c goods.

Frames

French picture novelties, frames are finished in lacquer gold and cannot tarnish. They are fitted with glass and pictures, mounted on gold mats. There are over 25 new subjects in the pictures to select from.
7-in. x 7-in. circles, Monday.......... **10c**
11-in. x 11-in. circles, Monday.......... **25c**
16-in. x 16-in. circles, Monday.......... **50;**
Florentine oval frames, like the center cut, finished in Roman gold and fitted with glass, hand-cut mats and backs; some stores ask as much as $1.50 for them—we never did, for we offer them for only.......... **50c**

Pictures

Our picture frame factory is running night and day on holiday orders. If you have any embroidered linens or pictures you want framed bring them at once, and look and see our 2,000 new molding samples and see how little it will cost you.
Picture frames to order.......... **50c up**
Read-made frames.......... **25c up**
Extra Special for Monday—while a lot of 1,000 lasts—two-opening photograph frames, just like cut, finely finished in Roman gold, with neat brass corners and fitted with glass and hand cut mats; never sold under 30c—choice.......... **15c**

Domestics

3½c for silver grey, mournings and fancy dress prints, regular 6c kind.

4c each for good quality cotton batts, while 10 bales last.

5c yd. for 36-inch bleached muslin off the piece usually sold at 8c.

7c each for 42x36 and 45x36 bleached pillow cases, regular 10c kind.

6½c yard for outing flannel, light and dark, in neat stripes, worth 10c.

9c yard for 36-inch book fold flannelettes in dots, stripes and Persian patterns, worth 15c.

10c yard for Cinderella baby flannel; off the piece, in plain pink, red, light blue, navy, cream and white, worth 15c.

23c yard for silk embroidered domet flannel, suitable for skirtings and infants' wear; regular 35c quality.

33c each for 72x90 brown sheets, 3-inch hem, usually sold at 45c.

77c for 12-yard bolt English long cloth, worth $1.25.

Underwear

Women's white fleeced vests and pants; value 39c a garment; form fitting, well made and warm.......... **23c**
Women's fleeced "Oneita" union suits; exceptional value, worth 75c; tomorrow.......... **50c**
Boys' shirts and drawers; natural color; all wool; sizes 24 to 34; offered at tomorrow's sale for only.......... **48c**
Girls' vests and pantalets; camel's hair color; sizes 18 to 34—rise 3c on each size; 9c to.......... **29c**

China for Xmas gift buyers

FANCY CHINA
25c up to $25

and all the in-between prices for fancy articles and sets in the new Morafura Japanese china. Comes in hundreds of dainty articles suitable for Xmas gifts, such as salad dishes and salad sets, chocolate pots and chocolate sets, ramikins, mustards, milk jars, Mayonnaise sets, salts and peppers, jewel stands, syrup pitchers, cracker jars, spoon and olive trays, fancy cups and saucers, etc. Make your selections now and have them put away for Xmas.

$7.48 for English porcelain dinner sets, containing 100 pieces, conventional border decorations; actual value $10.50.

$13.50 for the Warwick American porcelain dinner sets, containing 100 pieces, with large platters and tureens, dainty pink or blue decorations, with gold tracings; actual value $16.50.

$18.00 Carlsbad china dinner sets, that formerly sold at $22.50; new dainty pink border decorations, richly embellished with gold.

$25.00 for Limoges china dinner sets, odette shape, beautiful all-over decorations, in a neat pink spray design, Haviland's latest conceits; also in open stock; buy as you like; value $32.50.

$4.48 sets, four styles of neat decorations; for English porcelain 12-piece toilet value $5.50.

$7.50 and $8.50 for choice of eight new toilet set patterns, 12 pieces and finest American porcelain, large rose, chrysanthemum and pansy flower decorations, with rich tints and gold tracings; values up to $10.00; other styles at $10.50, $12.50 and $15.00.

50c $1.00 and $1.50 for choice of about 200 new art jardinieres, rich over-glaze mottled effects, size of jars 8 in., 9 in. and 10 in.; values up to $2.50.

75c $1.50, $2.50 and up to $15.00 for fancy vases in the new Rozone art ware, exactly the same as Rookwood at half the price.

Gloves, cheap

59c for ladies' kid gloves in black, white, tan, mode, grey, green and beavers, 2 clasps.

$1.48 for "The Alberta" French kid gloves, black, white and all the newest shades, worth $1.50.

49c for ladies' cashmere silk lined gloves, in black, mode, grey and beaver, with black and fancy lining, worth 75c.

Thread — Tomorrow we offer Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton for only, per spool, **3 1/3c**

Floss — Salter's wash Embroidery Floss in all colors — sale price, per skein, **3c**

Lighters — Brass Gas Lighter and box of dripless tapers, both for only **10c**

Cushions — Satin covered Pin Cushions—4x5 in., 19c—6 in. square, 15c, and 4 in. square, **10c**

Ribbon — Good quality 4-inch black Silk Ribbon—at, per yard, **15c**

Curtains — White Nottingham, 3 and 3½ yds. long, in new designs, worth $2.75, **$1.50**

Underw'r — Balbriggan, heavy ribbed blue or flesh color, worth 50c, Monday, **35c**

Neckwear — Folded Squares, can be tied several ways; correct style; tomorrow, **50c**

Susp'd'rs — Fancy silk embroidered, strong, in fancy box, value 50c, **25c**

Underw'r — Blue Cashmere, heavy, all-wool soft and warm; regular $1.50 garments, **$1.15**

Shirts — "Progress" Dress Shirts, latest styles, Garner's percales, regularly $1.50, tomorrow, **95c**

Bows — Maline bows or rosettes, well made, any color— **10c**

Belts — The new wide crush leather belts at tomorrow's sale for only **24c**

Neckwear — Women's white collar and cuff sets, very stylish —price, per set, **10c**

Garters — Foster hose supporters, large pad, 4 straps, good quality elastic, **24c**

Silks — 36-in. wide, all-silk black taffeta; guaranteed to wear—85c quality, at, yard, **53c**

Velvet — Silk velvet in black and all colors; regular price 85c—at, yard, **83c**

Covers — Heavy tapestry, fringed couch covers, striped patterns **$1.19**

Curtains — Nottingham Lace, "seconds," imperfection scarcely noticeable—a pair, **79c**

Underwear — Fleece-lined union suits, natural colors; $1.00 value **69c**

Renaissance — Hand-made Battenburg center pieces—15 inches square, for only **48c**

Collars — Chiffon Collar Foundations, choice point style or round, for only **7c**

SYRUP OF FIGS

To sweeten,
To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

Dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated;
For men, women and children;

There is only one Genuine Syrup of Figs; to get its beneficial effects

Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

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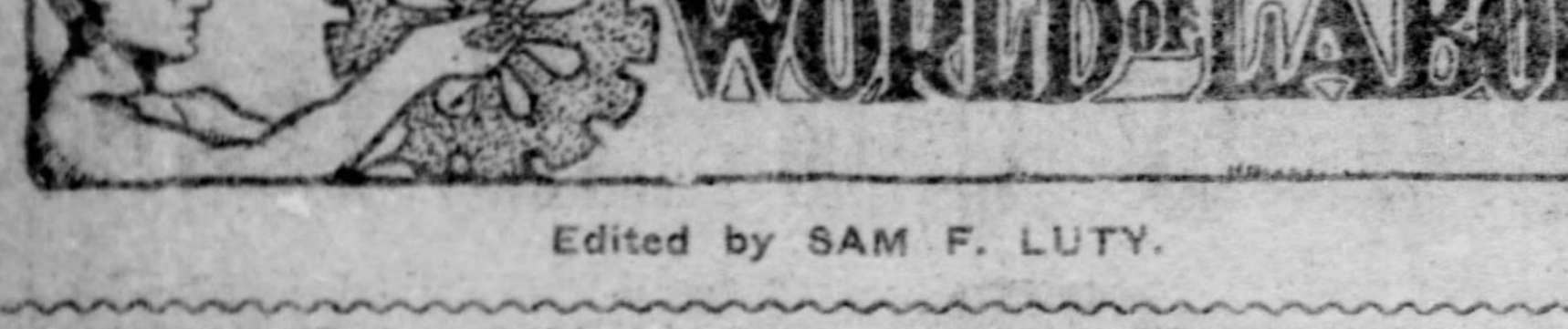
The genuine Syrup of Figs is for sale by all first-class druggists. The full name of the company—**California Fig Syrup Co.**—is always printed on the front of every package. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.


IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

THE FIGHT FOR CONTROL WILL SOON BE ENDED

After Years of Dissension Harmony May Be Restored in Knights of Labor.

After many years of dissension, the expenditure of thousands of dollars and heavy losses in membership, it is likely that the question as to which faction of the Knights of Labor is the legal body will be definitely decided this week.

The case of Simon Burns et al. against John W. Hayes et al. is scheduled to come up tomorrow for a hearing in open court before Justice Anderson in the supreme court of the district of Columbia, in Washington. Burns, as general master workman, is recognized by district assembly No. 3, composed of the members of the order in the Pittsburgh district; all of the members of the Window Glass Workers' association, local assembly No. 300, and by fully four-fifths of the membership all over the country. Hayes is posing as general master workman and is in apparent legal possession of the headquarters of the order in Washington. He is enjoying the full use of the property and issues a journal regularly every month. Burns held a mortgage on the property, amounting to about $14,000, which was due on March 31, and he expected to obtain quietly possession of the property by foreclosure on that date and turn it over to the order. This, it was believed, would dispose of Hayes without any further legal proceedings. The plan, however, was not carried out, as Hayes in some manner obtained the money needed, paid off the claim, and continued to do business as usual. Headquarters were opened by the Burns faction in the same street. The postmaster was instructed to deliver no Knights of Labor mail to Hayes, and a similar order was given to deliver none to Burns or his representatives. As a result, there was considerable confusion and the proceedings that are to be heard tomorrow were instituted. According to the ruling of the court, each side may present six witnesses. Three witnesses are to be allowed each side upon the question of the alleged expulsion of Henry A. Hicks, general master workman, from the order.

When the details for the hearing were being arranged Mr. Burns, through his attorneys, agreed to submit the question to the court for a decision as to which is the legal body, and base it on the membership that could be shown by producing the books of the district and local assemblies of each of the factions. There seems to be no doubt, according to the members of the order in the Pittsburgh district, but that the decision will be based on the bona fide membership, and in that event Burns will undoubtedly win.

Mr. Burns expressed himself yesterday as confident that the Hayes faction will be enjoined from doing business as the Knights of Labor. He declined, however, to outline his plans for the future of the order at present. It is understood that when the disturbing element is effectually removed the work of restoring the order to its once strong position will be vigorously begun.

John Fernau, master workman of the Pittsburgh district, who has been with the anti-Hayes faction for years, and who is now a member of the general executive board, declared yesterday that from information he has received as to the status of the case he is positive Hayes will in no way be connected with the Knights of Labor in less than a month from the date the hearing begins. Mr. Fernau says the years of litigation has prevented the order from growing, instead its membership has fallen off by the thousands, and the American Federation of Labor has taken its place as the strongest body of organized labor in the world. Mr. Fernau says that when the affairs are straightened out there will be a rapid growth in membership, as, from his experience in the past, he is of the opinion that workingmen prefer a secret labor organization to an open one.

The Knights of Labor has had a checkered career within the last 10 years. In 1887 the order numbered fully 1,000,000 members, and Terrence V. Powderly, one of the greatest labor leaders of former years, was the general master workman. Internal dissension occurred, the cause being attributed to Hayes, who held the position of general secretary-treasurer.

The trouble became serious when the general assembly was held in New Orleans, in 1894, and the movement to defeat Hayes was prevented by the exclusion of 14 delegates from the assembly. Included in the number were six delegates from National Trades Assembly No. 135, composed of coal miners. The delegates who were excluded had arranged to vote against Hayes, and they were denied seats in the convention on a technicality. As a result, there was a split in the order, and in Columbus in February, 1895, the Independent Order of the Knights of Labor was formed. W. B. Wilson, now secretary of the United Mine Workers, was made the general master workman. This organization continued for two years, when the coal miners formed a separate organization and some of the seceding district and local assemblies returned to the old order.

Powderly retired in 1896 and James B. Sovereign was chosen general master workman. He was deposed at the Louisville meeting, in 1897, and Henry A. Hicks was elected. In Chicago in the following year John N. Parsons was made the general master workman. The management of affairs, however, was in the hands of Hayes, and members began to desert the order in large numbers, declaring they would not return until Hayes was retired. At the general assembly held in Boston, in 1899, a new board was elected, charges were preferred against Hayes and he was expelled. He refused to leave and continued to conduct the affairs of the order. He secured the support of the window glass workers through an objectionable decision given by Parsons in a dispute in that trade. Two factions resulted from this trouble, and both held conventions in Birmingham in 1900. The Hayes faction elected Simon Burns as general master workman, and Parsons was continued in that position by his adherents. Then followed expensive litigation. It is estimated the various proceedings in the courts has cost the order fully $50,000. The case was finally decided in favor of the Burns faction. Mr. Burns at once began the work of reuniting the order. He had retired as general master workman and Henry A. Hicks succeeded him. Arrangement had been made to hold the general assembly in Niagara Falls in November, last year. Hayes had quarreled with Hicks, and through the board, which he controlled, Hicks was expelled. The action, it was contended, was illegal, and Hicks continued to serve. He granted a special dispensation to all Parsons adherents, and all the districts sent representatives to the convention. Hayes was outnumbered and withdrew with a few of his followers and held a convention of his own, where he was elected general master workmen. The main body of delegates elected Simon Burns, and the contest that is now on is to determine which convention was legal and which body controls the largest membership.

The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was formed in Philadelphia. Its organization was the direct outcome of the garment cutters of that city forming an association in 1863 that was practically a trades union and it had considerable influence. The necessity of a secret organization had been under consideration for some time and on December 9, 1869, the date of the dissolution of the garment cutters' organization, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for reorganizing into a secret society. A meeting was held on December 23 and the Knights of Labor formed. Uriah S. Stephens was elected grand master workman. The first annual report showed a total of 69 members in good standing. In 1872 the first local assembly was formed by ship carpenters and caulkers. From that time on the growth of the order was phenomenal, until it reached the highest point, in 1887, with fully 1,000,000 members; in the Pittsburgh district there were over 20,000 members at that time. The membership began to fall as rapidly as it grew, and today there are probably not more than 40,000 members of the order in both factions.

WILL INCLUDE LABOR.

Collecting Trade Union Data for Next State Industrial Report.

Robert C. Bair, chief of the Pennsylvania bureau of industrial statistics, was in Pittsburgh for several days arranging to obtain data regarding labor organizations, for a report that is being prepared. The bureau has been in existence since 1878 but none of its reports has contained any statistics of labor bodies.

Mr. Bair recently addressed the following letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"My Dear Sir: It is a lamentable fact that our bureau has no statistics as to organized labor, or as to the work performed by it. This is to be accounted for by perfectly natural causes.

"The growth of statistics among the organizations has been silent and imperceptible. Suddenly a tremendous mass of figures, carefully and systematically tabled is realized to be in possession of these labor organizations. This information need only to be gathered officially by our bureau to compile a most interesting and valuable public record.

"A further reason for our seeming failure in this matter has been the rapidity with which your American Federation of Labor has expanded. This development has surprised public attention and found most statistical bureaus unprovided for the garnering of so vast an acreage and voluminous a crop of facts as your organization has produced.

"I am pleased to say to you that the bureau of statistics of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in all things which pertain to industrial conditions in this state, and the presentation of every atom of economic evidence which ought to be preserved, not only for present public use, but for the future, and the history yet to be written of this great commonwealth.

"This bureau is earnestly concerned in the welfare of our people and the preservation of all facts and figures which, when analyzed, will illustrate and illumine the simple story of American enterprise and American labor.

"If the officers of federated labor in our state will co-operate with us and promptly return the labor blanks we shall yet provide for them, we will accumulate material thereby for our annual report for 1903 of great value to all concerned. In the meanwhile it will greatly facilitate our bureau's plans if you will join your influence with our purpose and encourage such co-operation on the part of all organizations affiliated with and subject to a federation of labor in Pennsylvania. I shall be gratified to hear from you at any time."

A Labor Union Incorporated.

The Oil Workers' union is the first labor union in West Virginia to take out a charter, and probably the only one in the country. Its members are employes of the South Pennsylvania Oil Company, the branch of the Standard Oil Company, operating in West Virginia. Those at the head of the movement have been discharged, the company being hostile to a union. The Oil Workers' union was chartered with a $50,000 capitalization. It includes pumpers, drillers and helpers. The incorporation makes it liable for damages.

HOW THE UNION MILLS ARE BEING OPERATED

Official Reports Received at Amalgamated Headquarters from Various Points.

While many non-union iron and steel plants are in operation, a number having resumed after a period of idleness during the week, including works at Duquesne and Monessen, the union mills of the country are not being operated satisfactorily. This is indicated by the official reports from different lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers received last week, and which will be published in the Amalgamated Journal, the organ of the association. The reports are as follows:

Granite City Lodge No. 11, Illinois. National Enameling and Stamping Company, Granite City, Ill. Twenty-two tin plate mills. Eleven working, 11 idle; no orders. Prospects, dark.

Iron City Lodge No. 1 Pittsburgh, Pa., Zug & Co., Limited. Boiling department, 22 furnaces working in all departments this week. Bar and guide department, 10-inch and 8-inch working. Sheet and jobbing department, Nos. 2, 5 and 6 working; 1, 3 and 4 idle. Working about half time in the sheet mill department. Prospects, fair.

Sheet Mill Lodge No. 43, Reading, Pa., Reading Iron Company. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working. Bar and guide department, one six-inch working. Sheet and jobbing department, both mills idle; have no idea when they will start. Prospects, uncertain.

Cambria Lodge No. 17, Connellsville, Pa., Humbert plant, American Tin Plate Company. Six tin plate mills; all idle.

Banner of the West Lodge No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill. Tudor Iron works. Five-mill plant, 16, 12 and 9-inch, spike and puddle mill, all working; 12-inch off one day; no orders. Standing turn men, crowded. Prospects, fair.

Good Will lodge No. 59, New Castle, Pa. All departments idle. Prospects, encouraging.

W. A. Carney lodge No. 13, Alexandria, Ind. Republic Iron and Steel Company. Muck mill off all week. It is reported the puddlers will be on this coming Wednesday.

Bird lodge No. 47, Birdsboro, Pa. E. & G. Brook Iron Company. Six puddling and two scrap furnaces, sheet mill and factory working. Prospects, uncertain.

Parkersburg lodge No. 6, Parkersburg, W. Va. Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company. Mills 1, 3, 4, 6 and the bar mill working.

Sylvan lodge No. 15, Moline, Ill. Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department, two 12-inch and 8-inch continuous on. Prospects, good.

Lake lodge No. 2, East Chicago, Ind. Inland works of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bushelling department, all idle, squeezer broken. Bar and guide department, bar and 9-inch working, 8 and 10-inch idle. Prospects, poor.

Cooper lodge No. 19, Anderson, Ind. American Tin Plate Company. Seven mills, all working.

Tubal Cain lodge No. 28, Pittsburgh, Pa. Republican Iron Company. Boiling department, 20 furnaces working, 20 idle; no orders. Bar and guide department, skelp mill working; 12-inch idle; no orders. Prospects, uncertain.

Pride of Findlay lodge No. 62, Findlay, O. Ohio Rolling Mill Company. Muck mill idle. Prospects, unknown.

Steubenville lodge No. 52, Steubenville, O. Pope Tin Plate Company. Six mills working, six idle. Prospects, unknown.

St. Louis lodge No. 4, St. Louis, Mo. National Enameling and Stamping Co. Three tin and three sheet mills, all on. Standing turn men, three. Prospects, fair.

Emlyn lodge No. 29, East Chicago, Ind. Emlyn Iron works. Entire mill off; no orders. Prospects, uncertain.

Hyde City lodge No. 46, Clearfield, Pa. Clearfield Steel and Iron Company. Boiling department, 14 furnaces working, six idle. Bar and guide department idle. Rail mill working double turn. Prospects, uncertain.

Springdale lodge No. 30, Youngstown, O. Mahoning Valley plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Bar and guide department; all idle; no orders. Prospects, unknown.

Muncie lodge No. 20, Muncie, Ind. Indiana mill of Republic Iron and Steel Company. Two puddle furnaces worked three days, three turns; five scrap furnaces worked four days, three turns; gas pretty fair; steam short and holds back. Plenty of men. Prospects, uncertain.

W. E. Eagen lodge No. 9, Ashland, Ky. Norton Iron works. The wire mill is working double turn this week. Standing turn men, none. Prospects, uncertain.

Pride of New Castle lodge No. 2, New Castle, Pa. Greer's mill, American Tin Plate Company. Working full, with good prospects for a steady run. Standing turn men, 20.

Riverside lodge No. 1, Pottstown, Pa. Potts Brothers Iron Company. Boiling department, idle. Sheet and jobbing department, idle. Expect to start November 30. Prospects, unknown.

New Kensington lodge No. 7, New Kensington, Pa. Pennsylvania plant of the American Tin Plate Company. Idle. Pittsburgh plant also idle.

Park City lodge No. 6, Ashland, Ky. Ashland Steel Company. Blooming mill and Bessemer converting department. On four days; idle two; no gas. Standing turn men, plenty. Prospects, fair.

South Sharon lodge No. 15, South Sharon, Pa. Plant American Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 10 mills on, 10 idle. Standing turn men, plenty. Prospects, unknown.

Jarvis lodge No. 8, Terre Haute, Ind. Highland Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, all furnaces idle; no orders. Prospects, bad.

Midland lodge No. 23, Muncie, Ind. Plant American Sheet Steel Company. Six sheet and one jobbing mill; idle. Prospects, bad.

John Collins lodge No. 8, Bessemer, Ala. Plant Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. Boiling department, nine puddling and two sand bottoms start Monday. Bar and guide department idle. Sheet and jobbing department, idle. Prospects, bad.

Queen City lodge No. 2, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phoenix Horseshoe Company. Four nine-inch mills and 18-inch scrap mill. Two working. Prospects, good.

Lincoln lodge No. 8, Republic mill, Covington, Ky. All furnaces in forge are idle. Finishers working single turn.

Gas City lodge No. 9, Gas City (Ind.) plant American Tin Plate Company. Mill on except hot mills Nos. 7 and 8; engine broke.

Empire lodge No. 6, Ohio. Empire Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, O. Mills 10-inch and puddle idle; no orders.

Michigan lodge No. 1, Detroit, Mich. Steel Spring Company. Worked last week, idle this week. Prospects, uncertain.

Cataract lodge No. 2, Cleveland, O. Union Iron and Steel Company. Mill working steady. Prospects, good.

Pioneer lodge No. 23, Niles, O. Empire Iron and Steel Company. Sheet and sheet bar mills Working. Prospects, good.

Friendship lodge No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va. Top mill. Idle.

Newport lodge No. 5, Newport, Ky. Newport Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, eight furnaces working. Bar and guide department, sheet-bar mill, working. Sheet and jobbing department, nine mills working, one idle. Prospects, uncertain.

Brandywine lodge No. 33, Lebanon, Pa. American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company. Boiling department, 22 furnaces on, 11 idle, being repaired. Bar and guide department, four guide and two bar mills working, two guide mills idle; orders scarce. Prospects, bad.

Hoosier lodge No. 4, Muncie (Ind.) plant American Rolling Mill Company. Working steady. Prospects, uncertain.

AN ORGANIZER RETURNS.

W. A. Shaw Tells of an Experience With Machinists at Providence.

William A. Shaw of this city, formerly business agent of the Pittsburgh district lodge of the International Association of Machinists, since his retirement, and, until a week ago, he has been a general organizer for the association. During the past month he has been doing some successful work in the New England states. He has met with obstacles, however, and in a recent report to headquarters he tells of his experience in Providence, R. I., as follows:

"I was booked for an open meeting which was held by lodge No. 147. This meeting, which was attended by the usual number that had attended all such meetings in Providence, which is about 20, ended my work in that city. I want to give the members of this lodge, No. 147, much credit for sticking together in face of the cold apathy of the balance of the machinists of Providence. Of all the machinists I ever met the men in this town are the worst. In spite of the fact that Mr. Vrale, the general manager of the Brown-Sharpe Manufacturing Company, told me that he realized that the nine-hour day had come to stay and that he would grant the same just as soon as his men were sufficiently organized to ask for it, they are satisfied to work the old 10-hour day, and thank the Lord if they get $2 for it."

Mr. Shaw has just returned to Pittsburgh and is back at work at his trade.

A New Sheet Plant.

W. C. Dickey, recently of Pittsburgh, and formerly associated with Kirkpatrick & Co., Limited, in the manufacture of planished sheet steel, has organized a new company to be known as Fard-Dickey Steel Company. The new plant is located at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, near the mills of the Inland Steel Company, adn will be completed and making sheets about January, 1904. Mr. Dickey has had an extended experience in this line and recently took out patents for an improved process for the manufacture of planished sheets, which will be utilized by the new company.

PAINTERS NEW SCALE.

Full Text of Document Just Submitted by Employers for Consideration.

A mass meeting of painters will be held at headquarters, No. 416 Wood street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to consider an unexpected proposition from the Master House Painters and Decorators' association. The employers' organization is affiliated with the Builders' Exchange league and is forced to arrange for the termination of its wage agreements with the workers on December 31. In order to comply with the laws of the league the master painters prepared a new scale dating from January 1. It was sent by Secretary E. R. Cluley to Secretary E. A. Eisel of the painters' district council, with a request that action be taken at once. Section 12 of the present agreement provides that the term of the scale may be changed when a uniform time is agreed upon in the building trades. A number of trades have so far agreed to a termination on the last day of the year, but the painters may not consent to cancel their present agreement which is for one year, from March 15 last, unless all other trades are a unit on the matter.

The master painters are determined to annul the present agreement on December 31 and have already begun to arrange for continuing in business in the event of trouble. Advertisements have been inserted in newspapers in all towns in Western Pennsylvania and adjoining states for journeymen painters and during the week replies have been received from over 200 men. The addresses of available men will be preserved and they will be sent for if needed. Secretary E. R. Cluley said more painters are needed in Pittsburgh and a number may be engaged this week. He does not expect any trouble with the union over the new scale, which is practically the same as the old one.

Following is the full text of the scale just submitted:

Article I. That eight hours' work on the job shall constitute a day's work. Regular working hours shall be from 8 a. m. until 12 o'clock noon, and from 12:30 to 4:30 o'clock p. m.

Article II. Section 1—When a workman works overtime he shall be allowed time and half time, excepting when employer desires to work double turn, and in such case the employer reserves the right to employ two sets of men, one for day turn and one set for night turn, and if the day turn men desire to work on the night turn they shall be permitted to do so without interference from the union.

Section 2—Workmen shall be paid double time for Sundays and the following legal holidays: July Fourth, Labor day and Christmas day.

Article III. Employers shall employ apprentices as may be determined by each association.

Article IV. Where the unions cannot provide the employers with first-class mechanics to execute their work, the employer reserves the right to employ whom he pleases for the proper execution of his work.

Article V. The rate of wages for journeymen or mechanics shall be 42½ cents per hour.

Article VI. All employes shall be paid in full each week or not to exceed two weeks, but when a journeyman is discharged he shall be paid on the day of his discharge.

Article VII. All car fare over 10 cents shall be paid by the employers.

Article VIII. When men are sent from the city to work it is agreed that the employers pay one-half of married men's board and all traveling expenses.

Article IX. Any shop employing seven journeymen on an average during the year will be entitled to have a foreman who need not be a member of the union, and who may work at any branch of the trade as the occasion requires.

Article X. The workmen shall not order a strike on a shop or a job on any dispute or misunderstanding; but any dispute or misunderstanding shall be referred to the executive committee of the employers' association and the union of workmen, and in case they fail to agree the dispute shall be settled by arbitration, the employers to select one man, the union or workmen one man, and these two a third man. The decision of these three shall be accepted as final.

Article XI. This scale and shop rules to continue in force from January, 1904, until December 31, 1904.

Article XII. That should either party to this agreement desire any change in this scale at its expiration, three months' notice prior to the termination of this scale is to be given the employers or workmen, stating specifically, in writing, what change is desired; otherwise this agreement is to remain in full force for another year.

SHOULD NOT CONTROL.

Casson Declares the Socialists Cannot Conduct Their Own Affairs.

The attempt of the Socialist party to obtain control of the late convention of the American Federation of Labor and the manner in which this party seeks to control the government, has brought out a statement from Herbert N. Casson. Mr. Casson is one of the most prominent trades unionists in the country and a writer on labor subjects. He tells how the Socialist party conducts its own affairs, as follows:

"The fact that the party Socialists of the United States are a wrangling, dishonest, bankrupt gang of trouble-makers is shown by their last annual report. This report, made by Leon Greenbaum, national secretary of the Socialist party, was not supposed to be seen by anyone outside of the party. It is a long report and filled with the evidence of the Socialist party's incompetence to manage even its own little affairs, not to speak of the affairs of the nation. The following 20 points are admitted in the report and shown to be true by the secretary himself:

"1. Factional fight in Utah.

"2. Factional fight in North Dakota.

"3. Factional fight in Nebraska.

"4. Dishonest appropriation of $115 dues by Illinois Socialists.

"5. Dishonest appropriation of $200 dues by New York Socialists.

"6. Fourteen state committees can't or won't pay dues.

"7. Kansas Socialists repudiate dues and refuse payment.

"8. Fight between Illinois Socialists and headquarters.

"9. Official reports suppressed by New York and Illinois Socialists.

"10. Wisconsin Socialists rebel against headquarters.

"11. Membership has fallen off in 15 states.

"12. Half of the local organization pay no dues.

"13. Debt of $310 repudiated by eastern Socialists.

"14. Debt of $334 repudiated by Socialist state committees.

"15. Net debt of Socialist headquarters, $1,835.62.

"16. Only 10,000 due-paying members in the whole party.

"17. Headquarters makes a capitalistic profit of 10 per cent on supplies.

"18. Pennsylvania Socialists tried to break up coal miners' strike.

"19. Socialists tried to smash American Federation of Labor.

"20. Tried to smash trades union political movement in San Francisco."

A RUMOR CRITICISED.

Pittsburgh Fakir Rebuked by the United Mine Workers Journal.

The report which started in Pittsburgh a week or two ago that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was to be given a position in President Roosevelt's cabinet rapidly spread all over the country. Information as to the appointment was said to have come from a close friend of the miners' president. The official organ of the coal miners' organization refers to the rumor as follows:

"Who is the 'close friend' of President Mitchell, in Pittsburgh, Pa., who starts all the cock-and-bull stories about him? It is strange that none of the men who are daily in contact with President Mitchell ever learn of his aspirations or intentions until they find them out via the 'close friend' in Pittsburgh. Those who are friends of President Mitchell know that he has no political aspirations, cares nothing for politicians and would scorn to make any deal from which benefit would accrue to himself personally. They know that he spends from 12 to 18 hours a day laboring in the interest of the United Mine Workers in particular and unionism in general. Surely if President Mitchell did contemplate any such a course as the 'close friend' maps out for him, Secretary W. B. Wilson, W. D. Ryan, G. W. Purcell or T. L. Lewis, W. R. Reynolds and many other close and confidential friends would know something about it. Mr. Mitchell certainly would not go to Pittsburgh every time he wanted to make a public declaration of his intentions. All these stories about President Mitchell are absurd on the face and false in fact, and upon examination the 'close friend' in Pittsburgh would be found a virulent enemy. Pittsburgh seems to be the depot for these stories now. Fairmount, W. Va., used to be the starting point."

WILL RUN ALL WINTER.

Eight Locomotive Plants in Operation With Large Orders to Fill.

The eight plants owned by the American Locomotive Company are all being operated and there is no indication at the present time that any of its plants will be closed in the very near future as the result of the lull in the demand for locomotives.

It was the good fortune of the company to have a large amount of business booked at the time the railroads began retrenching by delaying purchases of railroad equipment as well as in other ways. The various plants are now engaged in turning out the orders placed several months ago.

There is a probability that should new business continue on the present diminished scale, it will be necessary for the company to close some of its smallest works. Other things being equal, the plants that are the most expensive to operate would be shut down first, in the event of closing any of them.

The best equipped plants are those located at Schenectady and Dunkirk, and it is pretty certain that these plants will be kept in continuous operation, assuming that business will be sufficient to keep them running.

As to current orders, an official says: "New orders for locomotives are on a limited scale and it is impossible to say when an improvement in the demand will take place. As a rule, new orders are placed early in the year and we hope that such will be the case the coming year."

CIGAR MAKERS PROTEST.

International Union to Urge Congress to Retain Present Tariff Rates.

George J. Thompson, label secretary of the Cigarmakers' International union, has been sent to Washington to enter a protest before congress on behalf of the organized cigarmakers against the enactment of that portion of the Cuban treaty which makes a reduction of 20 per cent from the Dingley tariff rates on imported Cuban cigars. The cigarmakers allege that the effect of this provision of the treaty would place the skilled workmen who make high-grade cigars at the mercy of the American Tobacco Company.

The company, it is said, controls 80 per cent of the cigar output of Cuba and about 90 per cent of the Cuban tobacco crop. If the tariff is removed, Mr. Thompson says, it will mean that the company will increase the output in the Cuban factories and place the product in the markets of New York and other large cities, driving independent manufacturers out of business and throwing over 6000 skilled workers out of employment. Under the present tariff laws the exports from Cuba have amounted to about 100 bales of tobacco and 200 cases of cigars a week. With the duty removed the figures would be reversed.

P. J. CONLON CONDEMNS SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS

P. J. Conlon, first vice president of the International Association of Machinists, in a communication to the members, severely scores the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in connection with the ending of the strike against the Westinghouse Machine Company. He said: "I spent a week in the Pittsburgh district in an unsuccessful attempt to adjust the strike at East Pittsburgh. Owing to the peculiar location of the Westinghouse works it was deemed advisable to declare the strike off for the reason that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had gone back to work and the affair not being an association one, it was dragging along very unsatisfactorily. It does seem that the Amalgamated society would get tired of their warfare and would co-operate a little more than they do. It seems as though it is a premeditated affair on the part of some of their officers to antagonize the International Association of Machinists wherever opportunity offers itself. I have seen a few statements which Isaac Cowan makes in the Toronto Star, but in regard to the situation at Pittsburgh I must say that his information is not correct."

Read Kate Greenleaf Locke's "Talks on the Art of Housefurnishing" in the Home Journal Section.

THE GAZETTE'S DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED LABOR LEAGUE OF WESTERN PENN'A

Second and fourth Sundays, Knights of Labor hall, 535 Smithfield st. W. T. Hamilton, president; E. A. Maginn, vice president; John J. Toole, recording and corresponding secretary; E. W. Hambleton, financial secretary; George Miller, treasurer; Joseph L. Evans, J. J. Kane and Neil Courts, trustees.

IRON CITY CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL

First and third Thursdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. G. A. Hess, president; W. J. Kelly, recording secretary; H. J. Carey, financial secretary; J. M. Fink, treasurer; C. E. Winslow, A. B. Alston and R. J. L. Black, trustees.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

First Friday, Moorehead hall. T. H. Dolan, president; J. J. Dolan, vice president; W. L. McAfee, secretary-treasurer, Beaver st., Allegheny; T. A. Means, Robert Lewis and W. Kiley, trustees. Organizations affiliated with the council follow:

International Typographical Union.

No. 7—Headquarters, room 53, Shannon building, 326 Fourth ave. J. B. Culley, sec. First Sunday, 238 Fourth ave.

No. 16 (German)—Last Tuesday, Moorehead hall. Herman Patten, sec., 130 Merrimac st.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

No. 9—First Wednesday, Cherry ay. and Sixth ave. T. A. Means, sec., 7312 Kelly st.

No. 81 (Feeders)—Second and fourth Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Thomas C. Neeson, sec.

No. 64—Fourth Saturday, Moorehead hall. Ed Royce, sec.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

No. 56—Second Monday, Cherry ay. and Sixth ave. W. A. McCullough, sec., 37 Chestnut st.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

Headquarters, 225 Fourth ave. H. W. Legleitner, president; Edward F. Welsh, secretary; Saturdays. Board of business agents daily at 9 a. m. Organizations in the building trades follow, but all are not directly affiliated with the council:

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

No. 27—Headquarters, 225 Fourth ave., Tuesdays. James J. McKee, business agent.

No. 218—(Steam Fitters. Headquarters 112 Fourth ave., Mondays. Old City hall, E. A. Maginn, business agent.

International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union.

No. 4—Tuesday, 302 Grant st. T. J. Williams, business agent.

No. 26—(Helpers), Mondays, 225 Fourth ave. G. Schraffrath business agent.

International Union of Steam Engineers.

No. 66—Mondays, 412 Smithfield st. H. F. Smith, business agent.

No. 95—Saturdays, 412 Smithfield st. Walter Wright, business agent.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Headquarters, 225 Fourth ave. W. Hume, sec., 18 Roberts st.

Branch 969—Alternate Wednesdays, Penn ave. and 16th st.

Branch 952—Alternate Tuesdays, Christian hall, McKees Rocks.

International Association of Ornamental and Architectural Housesmiths.

No. 1—First and third Mondays, 302 Grant st. Matthew Dougherty, business agent.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

No. 12—Fridays, Moorhead hall. Nathanial Glass, business agent, 225 Fourth ave.

Marble Cutters' and Setters' International Union.

No. 24—Tuesdays, Moorehead hall. Ira C. Wade, business agent, 1 Federal st. ex., Allegheny.

International Building Marble Polishers and Helpers' Union.

No. 15—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. James Lynch, business agent.

National Elevator Constructors' Union of the United States.

No. 6—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. Jas. P. Caldwell, business agent.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

No. 98—Tuesdays, 535 Smithfield st., C. E. Langlands, business agent.

International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union

No. 2—First and third Wednesdays, 302 Grant st. P. Mulvehill, business agent.

Gravel and Composition Roofers' Union

No. 10,476—First and third Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. J. C. Miller, business agent.

Amalgamated Art Glass Workers' Union.

Second and fourth Tuesdays, Moorehead hall. Thomas Holland, business agent.

Marble and Mosaic Workers' Union.

No. 8509—Guerino Colotto, sec., 1224 Penn ave.

Asbestos Workers' Union.

No. 10640—First and third Mondays, 414 Diamond st. C. G. Rice, sec., 32 Chatham st.

Tuck Pointers and Front Cleaners' Union.

No. 10691—Second and fourth Mondays, Mannerchor hall, Southern ave. August P. Peterson, 9 Williams st., Mt. Washington.

Building Trades Laborers' Union.

No. 10737—First and third Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' hall, Arthur st. E. Chambers, business agent, 7 Carrie st.

Cement Finishers and Helpers' Union.

No. 10937—Second and fourth Mondays, 6004 Center ave. H. A. McCollim, sec., 7047 Fletcher st.

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

No. 167—Mondays, 952 Penn ave., Evert Finicum, sec.

Pile Drivers' Union.

No. 10708—Thursdays, 9 Market st. J. E. Dee, sec., 217 Goodrich st., Allegheny.

Hod Carriers' Union.

No. 7541—First and third Mondays, Odd Fellows' hall, Allegheny. G. W. Stoner, sec.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union.

No. 2—Headquarters, 510 Wylie ave., Fridays. Daniel Gildernew, business agent.

No. 4—Mondays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock sts., Allegheny. Jos. P. Rice, secretary.

No. 33—Second and fourth Tuesdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. Geo. Jones, sec.

No. 34—414 Diamond st. Jacob Wadle, secretary, 608 First street, Allegheny.

No. 35—South Twelfth street. Isadore Moetler, secretary, 2420 Sarah street.

No. 82—Moorhead hall. Antoine Cureador, secretary, Bothwell street, Allegheny.

No. 83—O'Brien hall, Braddock. Alex. Ramsey, secretary.

No. 84—626 Whittier street. Angelo Scarves, secretary, 13 Orphan street.

Operative Plasterers' International Association.

No. 31—Wednesdays, 225 Fourth avenue. James M. Culp, business agent.

No. 18—Tuesdays, Wallace block, Wilkinsburg. L. A. Hovis, sec.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

No. 3—Headquarters, 510 Wylie avenue. Thursdays. W. C. Bennett, secretary; George Boyd and J. C. Thomas, business agents.

Stone Cutters' Association, Western Pennsylvania.

First and third Tuesdays, McKnight's hall, Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. James Laird, sec., box 230.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

No. 5—(Inside wiremen.) Fridays, 302 Grant st. E. P. Allman, business agent, Chatsworth ave.

No. 14—Thursdays, 302 Grant street. George Schmatzinetz, business agent, 3 Heman st.

No. 319—Second and fourth Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. J. J. Horner, sec., 225 Lothrop street.

No. 161—Uniontown. J. F. Monon, sec.

No. 326—Connellsville. Frank Buttermore, sec., New Haven.

No. 33—New Castle. W. A. Bryan, sec.

No. 342—New Brighton. George J. Wolf, sec.

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

Smoky City lodge 154—Thursdays, 225 Fourth ave. William O'Hara, business agent, 11 Camp st.

Duquesne lodge 31 (Helpers)—Tuesdays, 952 Penn ave. Charles Jenkins, business agent, 1721 Penn ave.

National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.

No. 15—First and third Mondays, Ann st. and Eighth ave., Homestead. Thomas E. Austin, sec., box 32, Hays.

No. 36—First and third Mondays, West Elizabeth. W. H. Bennett, sec., box 234.

No. 45—Second and fourth Tuesdays, McKeesport. S. F. Cary, sec.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

District Council—Office, 313 Chronicle Telegraph building, 347 Fifth ave. First and third Tuesdays, Arnfeld hall, 1119 Penn ave. J. C. Kephart, sec., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg; A. M. Swartz, J. A. Ross, O. I. Lewis and H. C. Whitfield, business agents. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:

No. 882—Second and fourth Tuesdays, G. A. R. hall, Verona. G. H. Milliken.

No. 142—Wednesdays, 1119 Penn ave. William P. Patton, Ruch and Ashland sts.

No. 164—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorehead hall. H. Gottschak, 5113 Duncan st.

No. 165—Mondays, Geyer hall, East End. W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.

No. 202—Saturdays, Hartmann hall, East End. R. J. L. Black, 7041 Idlewild st.

No. 211—Wednesdays, Federal and Erie sts., Allegheny. J. J. Watkins, 219 Hemlock st.

No. 230—Thursdays, Carson and S. 12th sts., W. F. Willock, 11 Bausman st., Knoxville.

No. 237—First and third Thursdays, Chestnut and O'Hara sts., Allegheny. George Walters, 41 Branch st., Allegheny.

No. 246—Second and fourth Wednesdays, New Brighton. A. Burry, 545 Eleventh ave.

No. 254—(Stairbuilders). First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. F. A. Park, 5435 Kincaid st.

No. 256—Fridays, Christian hall, McKees Rocks. Chris Youtz.

No. 288—Mondays, Homestead. J. C. Kenhart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkinsburg.

No. 333—Thursdays, New Kensington. Mathew Mainwairing.

No. 385 Second and fourth Fridays, Odd Fellows' hall, West End. Oscar Gluckner, Elliott P. O.

No. 402—First and third Wednesdays, Walterhatter's hall, South Twelfth st. Matthew Thoms, Mt. Oliver.

No. 430—Wednesdays, Lohr's hall, Wilkinsburg. O. Berkey, La Belle st.

No. 571—Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. B. Sumney.

No. 699—Mondays, Sewickley. G. W. Rastley, 607 Broad st.

No. 773—Mondays, Russell hall, Braddock. A. J. Fisher, Locust st.

No. 827—Tuesdays, Fifth and Market sts., McKeesport. F. P. Boyd, 2101 Sylvan ave.

No. 890—Saturdays, Second and Hazelwood aves. Charles J. Shane, Norfolk st.

No. 936—Mondays, Wilmerding. Wilson A. Long, 112 Ray st., Braddock.

No. 1034—First and third Wednesdays. Monaca. Henry J. Taylor.

No. 1079—Mondays, Clairton. J. W. K. Hodge.

No. 1156—Fridays, Homewood and Hamilton aves. Otto F. Frey, 602 Rowan ave.

No. 1060—Mondays, Tarentum. A. W. Hazlett.

No. 1252—First and third Fridays, Arlington and Southern aves. Joseph Spinneweber, Carrick.

No. 1273—First and third Mondays, Coraopolis. C. F. McGahan.

No. 1382—First and third Mondays, Forsyth hall, Sharpsburg. Charles G. Labor, 713 Evergreen ave., Allegheny.

No. 1441—Wednesdays, Duquesne. C. E. Burns.

No. 1504—Wednesdays, Jeannette. John Haas.

No. 500—Butler. H. F. Waldemeyer, 511 N. Castle st.

No. 1782—Economy. C. M. Greig, box 7.

No. 1048—First and third Thursdays, Soles hall, McKeesport. Geo. W. Kinkaid, 922 Locust st.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

District Council—Headquarters, 416 Wood st. Fridays. E. A. Eisel, sec.; Frank E. Smith, business agent; Frank Curran and T. B. McDonald, asst. bus. agts. Local unions attached to council and secretaries follow:

No. 6—Mondays, 416 Wood st. John St. Ledger, 1307 Veto st., Allegheny.

No. 72—Wednesdays, 416 Wood st. Al Firth, 37 Greely st.

No. 84—First and third Tuesdays, 416 Wood st. Joseph Beck 87 Wyoming st.

No. 100—Wednesdays, 903 Federal st., Allegheny. Bert Barker, 15 Federal st. ext.

No. 282—(Paperhangers) Thursdays, 416 Wood st. W. N. Ake, 1611 Thompson st.

No. 291—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Homestead. J. H. Bossart, Hays park.

No. 417—McKeesport. L. F. Haverstroh, 617 Strawberry ave.

No. 457—First and third Wednesdays, Carnegie. J. C. McKowan, box 31.

No. 458—Alternate Auesdays. Russell hall, Braddock. E. J. Boiler, 843 Talbot ave.

No. 462—Mondays, Wallace building, Wilkinsburg. Samuel McCormick, 413 McNear st.

No. 551—Tuesdays. Vilsack building, East End. William Bryson, 327 Cedar st.

No. 608—Wednesdays. Odd Fellows hall, West End. L. M. Green, 200 Bell ave., McKees Rocks.

No. 647—Alternate Thursdays, Sewickley. D. M. Wallace.

No. 60—Mondays, Faulitz hotel, Mt. Oliver. M. F. Smith, 1811 Wharton st.

No. 765—Mondays, McKelvey's hall, Sharpsburg. W. T. Yerkins, 4 Katherine st., Etna.

N. 860—Wednesdays, Turtle Creek. M. H. Thompson.

No. 910—Tuesdays, Coraopolis. E. S. Dickson.

No. 923—(Paperhangers). Wednesdays, 6004 Center ave. W. L. Cramer, 5330 Harvard st.

No. 977—Tuesdays, Duquesne. J. E. Lytle.

No. 1007—(Car Painters). R. C. Canning, Linwood ave., Allegheny.

International Association of Machinists.

Pittsburgh District Lodge No. 6—Headquarters, room 308 Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. Calvin Sullivan, pres.; H. J. Niebaum, sec.; Stuart Simpson and Charles F. Diedrich, business agents. Lodges under the jurisdiction of the district lodge and recording secretaries follow:

Pittsburgh 52—Saturdays, 318 Fifth ave. Harry J. Niebaum, Elliott P. O.

Duquesne 199—(Linotype). First Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. D. B. Donnelly, 5933 Broad st.

Lawrence 487—Mondays, Dublin hall, Butler and Fifty-fifth sts. M. J. Connelly, 5440 Natrona st.

Ft. Pitt 228—First and third Tuesdays, Lacock and Federal sts., Allegheny. H. L. Fullerton, 710 Dawson st.

McKees Rocks 260—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Bell ave. and P. & L. E. R. R., McKees Rocks. William Stevenson, box 732.

Braddock 32—Second and fourth Thursdays, Mendel's hall, Braddock. William H. Brooks, box 157, East Pittsburgh.

Verona 132—First and third Fridays, K. of P. hall, Verona. Alex. B. Sorbie.

McKeesport 151—First and third Wednesdays, 440 Market st., McKeesport. W. H. Parker, 606 Beech st.

Keystone 296—Second and fourth Mondays, New Brighton. W. H. Hall, 412 Sixteenth st.

Monessen 510—Monessen. N. G. Johnson, box 254.

New Kensington 541—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Blosser's hall, New Kensington. S. G. Longwell.

Junior Machinists 1—First and third Fridays, 1000 Fifth ave. Emil C. Danner.

Monongahela City 556—Tuesdays, I. O. O. F. hall, Monongahela City. George S. Ashton, New Eagle.

Washington 555—Second and fourth Saturdays, Polite's hall, Washington. E. P. Maurer, 276 Jefferson ave.

Butler 562—Sundays, Main st., Butler. Ralph Gahayan, Center ave.

Vowaerts 565—First and Third Saturdays, Mendel's hall, Braddock. Vincent Watza, box 319, East Pittsburgh.

Fortshritt 570—Saturdays, 302 Grant st. Peter Lang, 7 Ottilia st., Mt. Oliver.

Turtle Creek 574—Saturdays, Hunter's hall, Turtle Creek. N. H. Coxon, box 316.

Wilkinsburg 573—First and third Fridays, Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. John Gettig, 7814 Maderia st.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Headquarters—House building, Smithfield and Water sts. T. J. Shaffer, pres.; John Williams, sec.; M. F. Tighe, asst. sec.; B. I. Davis, manager Journal; John E. Taylor, 1220 Muriel st., South Side; John G. Hagan, Piqua, O.; Elias Jenkins, Youngstown, O., trustees; William M. Gibson, vice pres., Pittsburgh district, 1115 Main st., Allegheny; T. J. Collins, Connellsville; B. F. Jones, Esplen; George C. Hamilton, Canonsburg, deputies to vice pres. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding representatives follow:

Iron City 1—E. C. McClelland, 1312 Poplar alley.

Waynesburg 3—Moses A. Chivers, Waynesburg.

Washington 5—John Griffiths, 108 Fayette st., Washington.

Johnson 6—David P. Owen, 121 Chelmsford ave., Washington.

New Kensington 7—George Bole, box 232, New Kensington.

South Side 11—Edward Murray, 712 Sarah st.

Champion 14—Michael Moran, Roma st.

Greenfield 25—Michael Ehrhart.

Cambria 17—Thomas J. Collins, box 601, Connellsville.

Crescent 18—John Armstrong, 85 Kittanning pike, Sharpsburg.

Bayardstown 20—M. P. Sullivan, 119 Pike st.

Colonial 23—W. W. Reynolds, Monaca.

Big Four 27—James Matthews, 12 Cornet st.

Tubal Cain 28—J. J. Johnson, 2614 Sarah st.

Irwin 29—Nicholas Powell, Irwin.

Aram Bullock 30—Thomas Bullock, New Kensington.

Lucas 31—Frank McGucken, 50 River front, Redmond mill, Allegheny.

Chartiers Valley 32—George C. Hamilton, box 5, Canonsburg.

Bishop 34—Dennis McCarthy, Forsyth st., Allegheny.

Alcania 38—John McBane, Avonmore.

Glassport 41—P. J. Finn, Glassport.

Equal Rights 44—Edward Taylor, 48 Wilson st., Etna.

Pride of McKees Rocks 45—John J. Kelly, Sweetbriar st., Duquesne Heights.

Republic 49—D. W. Morgan, 433 Miller st., Knoxville.

Wayne 55—Harvey C. Riley, 3611½ Main st.

Mosgrove 62—G. W. Bowser, 376 South Water st., Kittanning.

Tyler 154—J. W. Hollen, 1312 Hess ave., Washington.

Tin Workers International Protective Association of America.

Headquarters—Reilly block, Wheeling, W. Va. George Powell, pres.; Charles E. Lawyer, sec-treas. Lodges in Pittsburgh district and corresponding representatives follow:

Americus 15—John Brunken, 1613 Liberty ave.

Keystone 4—Frank A. Kunkler, 138 21st st.

Progressive 6—J. J. Hagan, box 150, Parnassus.

Scanlon 10—W. S. King, box 514, New Kensington.

Good Hope 19—H. E. Barrett, 2901 Highland ave., McKeesport.

Avon 20—A. E. Granitz, Avonmore.

Tin City 3—J. E. Elder, 180 Croton ave., New Castle.

Rombold 25—Fred Miller, 207 Lyndal st., New Castle.

Tylersdale 30—F. D. Smith, 115 Highland ave., Washington.

Independent 43—James Craig, 184 Addison st., Washington.

Tim Ross 37—L. H. Martin, Waynesburg.

Reliance 45—Robert McKean, 1001 Walnut st., McKeesport.

Iron Molders' Union of North America.

No. 14—Alternate Fridays, Lorena hall, 27 Federal st., Allegheny. F. W. Craft, sec., 1003 Market st., Allegheny.

No. 46—Tuesdays, Moorhead hall. John Barnett, sec., 1632 Penn ave.

No. 77—First and third Wednesdays, Schwerds hall, McClure ave., Allegheny, George Speer, sec., California ave., Avalon.

No. 243—First and third Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. Edward H. Trautman, sec., 13 Beltzhoover ave., Pittsburgh.

No. 270—Second and fourth Thursdays, G. A. R. hall, W. Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hawkins, sec., 1726 Juniata st.

No. 135—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. R. T. McCoy, sec., 646 S. Jefferson st.

No. 130—Alternate Tuesdays, Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. T. C. Humphrey, sec., 3 Bartram st.

No. 217—First and third Wednesdays, Golden Eagle hall, New Brighton. Edward A. Frethy, sec., 701 Eleventh ave.

No. 219—Fourth Monday, I. O. O. F. hall, Rochester. L. Griffin, sec., Monaca.

No. 327—First Tuesday, West Newton. Edward Graef, sec., box 78.

No. 368—First and third Mondays, Connellsville. George W. Myers, sec., box 701.

Metal Polishes, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.

District Council No. 15—Headquarters, 1066 East st., Allegheny. R. T. O'Neil, pres.; Harry Hemberger, sec. and treas.; George Braddock, general organizer. Local unions attached to council and recording secretaries follows:

No. 177—Second and fourth Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. L. F. Weyman, 307 School st.

No. 272 First and third Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. Ed. McElroy, Bellefield ave.

No. 184—Second and fourth Wednesdays, Moorehead hall. A. B. Stafford.

No. 202—First and third Tuesdays, Dean block, New Castle. J. C. Kelly.

No. 208—Second and fourth Fridays, Connellsville. John H. Hall.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

Headquarters, room 308 Arnfeld building, 1119 Penn ave. Local unions in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:

No. 211—Second and fourth Wednesdays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. Charles Kemmler, 1021 Windsor st.

No. 262—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 1119 Penn ave. J. A. Northart, 83 Spring Garden ave., Allegheny.

No. 250—First and third Saturdays, Morris hall, McClure ave., Allegheny. Martin Leobig, McKee st.

No. 246 Second and fourth Tuesdays, Schindehutte hall, McKees Rocks. Henry F. Miller, box 112.

No. 270—First and third Saturdays, 2 p. m., Oregon hall, Breckenridge. Charles Cromer, box 69.

Knights of Labor, Incorporated.

District assembly No. 3—Headquarters, 535 Smithfield st. Regular meetings third Wednesday of each quarter. John Fernau, master workman; James Roden, worthy foreman; James S Stillman, sec.; I. N. Ross, E. W. Hambleton, A. J. Hurley, A. J. Argall, F. A. Hooper, M. W. Williams, executive board. Local assemblies attached to district and secretaries follow:

No. 6266—(Pavers and Rammers) Alternate Sundays, 535 Smithfield st. M. Muldowney, 2222 Forbes st.

No. 1577—(Teamsters.) First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. William G. Mitchell, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 4907—(Salespeople.) Wednesdays, 238 Fourth ave. S. L. Coleman, 252 Flowers ave.

No. 1374—(Cigar and Stogie Makers) Thursdays, 535 Smithfield st. John L. Frank, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1672—(Salespeople, Braddock) Second and fourth Fridays. David C. Creelman, Braddock.

No. 10,604—(Theatrical Mechanics). Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., 535 Smithfield st. Thomas G. Mason, box 352.

No. 1588—(Hardwood Floor Layers and Helpers). Second Tuesday, 535 Smithfield st. Albert Hutchins, 132 Bausman st., Knoxville.

No. 1683—(Salespeople, Jeannette). First and third Thursdays. O. Detweiler, box 74.

No. 1700—(Curb and Flagstone Cutters, Setters and Helpers). First and third Mondays, 535 Smithfield st. James Gilchrist, 535 Smithfield st.

No. 1701—(Asphalt Workers)—Fridays, Fulton st. James Hughes, 130 Elm st.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Headquarters—Bissell block, Smithfield st. and Seventh ave. Thos. W. Rowe, pres. Wm. J. Croke, vice pres.; John L. Dobbins, sec.; Wm. P. Clarke, asst. sec. Local unions in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:

No. 4—First and third Sundays, 2 p. m. Odd Fellows' hall, Sarah and S. 18th sts. Joseph Smith, 23 Enon ay.

No. 5—First Saturday, 2 p. m., Carson and S. 14th sts. August Kreil, 1006 Carson st.

No. 21—First Thursday, Carson and S. 14th sts. Damon Carlyle, Brownsville road.

No. 25—Rochester. George Retzer, West Bridgewater.

No. 32—Everson. E. Beisel.

No. 36—Monaca. J. M. Cawley, box 283.

No. 38—Beaver Falls. David Ellis, 1049 Fifth ave.

No. 41—Charleroi. Paul F. Kavanaugh.

No. 43—Ellwood City. H. O. Sieverton.

No. 48—Tarentum. C. G. Nold.

No. 52—Swissvale. Felix Kopp.

No. 55—Washington. Jacob Neu.

No. 56—Tarentum. James Crumley, Avenue.

No. 62—Uniontown. Ira T. Schrode.

No. 65—Homestead. Robert Woods, 205 Amity st.

No. 78—Rochester. R. S. Levis, 423 Jackson st.

No. 80—Coraopolis. R. H. Mansberger.

No. 71—Indiana. Joseph Moore.

No. 82—Washington. J. W. Kennedy, 191 Duncan ave.

No. 86—Jeannette. Philip Kearcher, box 543.

No. 103—Grapeville. Fred Lips.

No. 111—Jeannette. Michael McMahon, box 533.

No. 135—Rochester. John C. Hamilton, Freedom.

No. 136—Rochester. W. J. Graham, Freedom.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

Headquarters—Witherspoon building, Philadelphia. Denis A. Hayes, pres. Branches in Pittsburgh district and secretaries follow:

No. 1—Pittsburgh. Thomas McDowell, 88 Maple ave.

No. 55—McDonald. Harry L. Bliss, box 631.

No. 76—Sharpsburg. W. E. Harris, 1856 Middle st.

No. 82—Beaver Falls. Robert Beaver, 613 Twelfth st.

No. 83—Butler. Wm. F. Sanders, 319 Howard st.

No. 90—Hulton. Arthur Armstrong, Oakmont.

No. 93—Charleroi. J. Reilly, 736 McKean ave.

No. 94—Pittsburgh. John H. Shaw, 542 Winfield st.

No. 95—Tarentum. Ed Gass, Brackenridge.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Ormsby lodge 7—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m. Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. J. E. Campbell, sec., 2323 Sidney st.

Iron City lodge 179—First Sunday, 7 p. m.; third Monday, 10 a. m. Moorhead hall. J. G. Kennedy, sec., Versailles, Pa.

S. B. Neff lodge 225—First Sunday, 1 p. m.; third Sunday, 6:30 p. m. Schohn hall, Butler and Thirty-sixth sts. A. C. Duncan, sec., 315 Rosedale ave.

Glenwood lodge 244—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Fear's hall, 2270 Second ave. R. James, sec., 5429 Second ave.

McKees Rocks lodge 321—First and second Sundays, 6:30 p. m.; third, fourth and fifth Sundays, 12:30 p. m., Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. J. R. Thomas, sec., 924 Page st.

F. R. McFeatters lodge 534—Second and fourth Thursdays, Russell hall, Braddock. T. M. Rhoads, sec., Turtle Creek.

Chartiers Valley lodge No. 571—Second Sunday, 12 m.; fourth Saturday, 7 p. m. Jr. O. U. A. M. hall, Carnegie. Estep Anderson, sec.

McKeesport lodge 518—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; Elks' hall, McKeesport. W. S. Morrison, sec., Versailles.

Monongahela Valley lodge 277—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7 p. m., Redmen's hall, Monongahela. L. J. Sax, sec.

Wall lodge 439—First Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m., Hohel hall, Pitcairn. H. McDowell, sec.

Good Will lodge 106—First Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 8 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. Henry A. Pressell, sec., 1803 Cliff st., Pittsburgh.

Twin City lodge 465—Second Sunday, 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m., Masonic hall, Washington st., Allegheny. J. C. Regan, sec., 883 Main st.

Energetic lodge 378—First Sunday, 2 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m., 105 Federal st., Allegheny. W. B. Badger, sec., 103 East Ohio st.

Freedom lodge 323—Fridays, 7 p. m., K. O. T. M. hall, Freedom. Ralph Butcher, sec.

J. H. Douglass lodge 222—First and third Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m.; second and fourth Sundays, 1 p. m., K. of P. hall, New Castle. J. L. Douglas, sec., 165 West Fall st.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Allegheny City Division 108—First and third Sundays, 10 a. m., Franklin hall, East and First sts., Allegheny. M. S. Anderson, F. A. E., 919 Main st.

Iron City Division 148—First and third Sundays, 1 p. m., Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Shriver, F. A. E., 522 River ave., Esplen.

Keystone Division 293—First Saturday, 7:30 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8 a. m.; third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. C. A. Peterson, F. A. E., 1111 Locust st.

Andrew Carnegie Division 325—Alternate Sundays, 2 p. m., Penn ave. and Wood st., Wilkinsburg. A. W. Routh, F. A. E., Wilmerding.

S. S. Brown Division 370—Second Sunday, 2 p. m.; fourth Monday, 7:30 p. m., Fear's hall, 2270 Second ave. J. F. Wills, F. A. E., 5027 Lafayette st.

Chartiers Valley Division 416—First and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Co-Operative hall, Carnegie. Geo. B. Keech, F. A. E., box 147, Ingram.

D. M. Watt Division 464—First Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 10 a. m., Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. John W. Moyer, F. A. E., 2711 Jane st.

David McCargo Division 472—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Arsenal hall, Butler and Forty-third sts. Thomas Wilson, F. A. E., 414 Forty-fourth st.

Tin City Division 565—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Friday, 7 p. m., New Castle. J. H. McIlvenny, F. A. E., 118 Lafayette st.

Golden Leaf Division 590—First Monday, 1:30 p. m.; third Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., Maccabees hall, Freedom. H. Culver, F. A. E., Freedom.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Smoky City Lodge 219—First and third Mondays, 1:30 p. m.; second and fourth Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Pennsylvania ave. and Bidwell st., Allegheny. R. E. Porter, sec., 1815 Irwin ave.

Three Brothers Lodge 235—Second and fourth Sundays, 1:30 p. m., Penn ave. and Twenty-sixth st. William Steele, sec., 3138 Penn ave.

Iron City Lodge 318—First and third Mondays, 7:30 p. m., Fear's hall, 2270 Second ave. William Leonard, sec., 5131 Lytle st.

Coke King Lodge 347—Alternate Sundays, 2:30 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall, Uniontown. H. E. Bush, sec., 166 Berkley st.

Holbrook Lodge 378—Second and fourth Sundays, 1 p. m., Christian hall, McKees Rocks. C. L. Sutherland, sec., 606 Gildroy st., Esplen.

West Penn Lodge 392—Second and fourth Sundays, 10 a. m., Maginn's hall, Federal st., Allegheny. C. E. Fry, sec., 63 Lowrie st.

Willow Grove Lodge 434—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., New Castle. W. E. Sample, sec., 243 East Clayton ave.

Ormsby Lodge 485—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m., Webber hall, Sarah and South Twenty-seventh sts. William Gress, sec., 2620 Carey alley.

Midnight Lodge 490—Second Sunday, 1:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday 7:30 p. m., Schon's hall, Butler and Thirty-sixth sts. L. J. Gibbs, sec., 230 Main st.

Panhandle Lodge 541—First and third Sunday, 2 p. m., Carnegie. C. E. Stewart, sec.

Order of Railway Conductors.

R. B. Hawkins Division 114—First Sunday, 10 a. m.; third Sunday, 1 p. m., 1119 Penn ave. George E. Vance, sec., Altoona.

McKees Rocks Division 261—Second Sunday, 12 m.; fourth Sunday, 6 p. m., Fraternal hall, McKees Rocks. J. F. Schwenk, sec., 309 Linton st.

Anchor Line Division 217—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., K. of P. hall, Federal st., Allegheny. P. J. Kane, sec., Warren, O.

Glenwood Division 251—First Sunday, 2:30 p. m.; third Sunday, 7:30 p. m., Spreck's hall, Hazelwood and Second aves. W. M. Shipley, sec., 6917 Kelly st.

Allegheny City Division 314—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., I. O. O. F. hall, Beaver ave. and Juniata st., Allegheny. W. D. Motheral, sec., Freedom.

At Last Division 433—Second Thursday 7:30 p. m.; fourth Sunday, 1:30 p. m. Pitcairn. G. Singiser, sec.

Switchmen's Union.

Gilt Edge lodge 62—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m.; second and fourth Sundays, 7:30 p. m.; Moorhead hall. H. L. Henderson, sec., 20 Carson st.

Tube City Lodge 106—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m. National Bank building, McKeesport. J. W. Smith, sec., 712 Jenny Lind st.

Homestead lodge 210—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:30 p. m., Seventh and Amity sts., Homestead. F. W. Brown, sec., 169 Forty-third st., Pittsburgh.

Titan lodge, 213 Clairton—L. J. Jones, sec., Blair.

New Castle lodge 212—Second Wednesday, 7 p. m.; fourth Wednesday, 8 a. m. Trades Assembly hall, New Castle. T. Grant, sec., Mahoningtown.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Pittsburgh Division 52—First and third Saturdays, 204 Fifth ave. S. J. Konenkamp, sec., 2705 Jane st.

National Union of United Brewery Workers.

No. 22—(Brewers) Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. G. Maisch, sec.

No. 67—(Drivers) First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Gustav Maisch, sec.

No. 104—(Bottlers) Second and fourth Wednesdys, Moorhead hall, G. Dees, sec.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

No. 188—(Bartenders) First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., 952 Penn ave. John F. Mullen, business agent.

No. 176—(Bartenders) Third Sunday, McKeesport. William Gray, sec.

National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers.

No. 3—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m. Moorhead hall. John Varley, business agent.

Coopers' International Union of North America.

No. 101—Second and fourth Mondays, Franklin hall, First and East st., Allegheny. F. A. Silvis, sec., 426 Sample st., Millvale.

No. 184—First and third Fridays, 58 S. 14th st. Henry Christman, sec., 80 Carson st.

Cigar Makers' International Union.

No. 171—G. E. Magee, sec., 619 Chestnut st., Allegheny.

Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

No. 48—Fridays, G. A. R. hall, West Diamond st., Allegheny. William Hilton, sec.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

Branch 114—Second and fourth Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st.

Carriage and Wagon Makers' International Union of North America.

No. 125—Fridays, 416 Wood st. Joseph S. Gibb, sec., 1229 Arch st., Allegheny.

Marine Firemen's Protective Association.

No. 8000—Wednesdays, 9 Market st. Frank Seifert, sec., 120 Fourth ave.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Patternmakers.

Branch 622—Alternate Saturdays, 535 Smithfield st. Edwin Ogden, sec.

Branch 637—Braddock. Geo. Newcombs, sec., 1108 Belmont st., Wilkinsburg.

Journeymen Tailors' Union.

No. 131—First and third Mondays, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. Eugene Grabert, sec.

United Garment Workers.

No. 31—Second Saturday, 236 Fourth ave. Laura Shambo, sec.

International Union of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.

No. 140—First Saturday, 77 Chatham st. Rose Cirgor, sec.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

No. 73—Second and fourth Fridays, Moorhead hall. Alex. Wood, sec.

International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics.

Duquesne 184—(Drill Press Hands) Second and fourth Mondays, Cherry alley and Sixth ave. L. S. Carrick, sec.

International Union of Team Drivers.

No. 413—First and third Sundays, Moorhead hall.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

No. 6—Second and fourth Saturdays, 204 Fifth ave. Wm. J. Davis, sec., 49 Overhill st.

Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.

Division 20—First and third Saturdays, Moorhead hall.

Egg Inspectors' Union.

No. 10483—First and third Sundays, 5800 Parker st. Walter W. Sandrus, sec.

Artificial Leg Makers' Union.

No. 11256—First and third Mondays, 508 Wylie ave. Ray Lockwood, sec., 406 Smithfield st.

Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A. 300, K. of L.

Headquarters, Fidelity building, 341 Fourth ave. Simon Burns, pres.; Paul St. Peter, sec.

Window Glass Workers of America.

Headquarters, 1505 Carson st. John Phillips, Jr., pres.; Emmett Connors, sec.

United Mine Workers of America.

District 5—Headquarters, 426 Diamond st. Patrick Dolan, pres.; Uriah Bellingham, vice pres.; Wm. Dodds, sec-treas.; Frank McKenna, James Watchorn, Matthew Kerrigan, Thomas Brown, Charles E. Wallis and J. W. Fisher, executive board.

International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers of United States and Canada.

No. 9—First and third Mondays, 204 Fifth ave. Albert N. Webber, sec.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Pittsburgh Association—Wednesdays, 535 Smithfield st. A. B. Alston, business agent, 134 Jefferson st., Allegheny.

Icemen's Union of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

First and third Sundays, 2 p. m., Moorhead hall. Martin Rabenstein, sec.

Carpet Layers' Union.

No. 9061—First and third Fridays, Moorhead hall. E. L. Bosson, sec., 6830 Lyric st.

Distributers' Union.

No. 10823—Ed. Richards, sec., 340 Third ave.

Plumbers, Gas, Steam, Mine and Mill Supply Men.

No. 9524—Edmund N. Deers, sec., 7 Peach st.

Elevator Conductors' Union.

No. 11142—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 416 Wood st. James A. McLaughlin, sec., 1901 Center ave.

American Federation of Musicians.

No. 60—Headquarters 416 Wood st. First and third Fridays. Executive board first and third Tuesdays. Charles Young, sec.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

No. 29—First and third Tuesdays, 238 Fourth ave. George J. Trischler, sec.

Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

Division 85—Second and fourth Thursdays, 1119 Penn ave. H. C. Williams, business agent. Office, 611 Ferguson building.

Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union.

No. 199—Headquarters, 1539 Penn ave. Alternate Saturdays. Rudolph Schwarberg, sec.

No. 334—Fridays, Franklin and Elm sts.

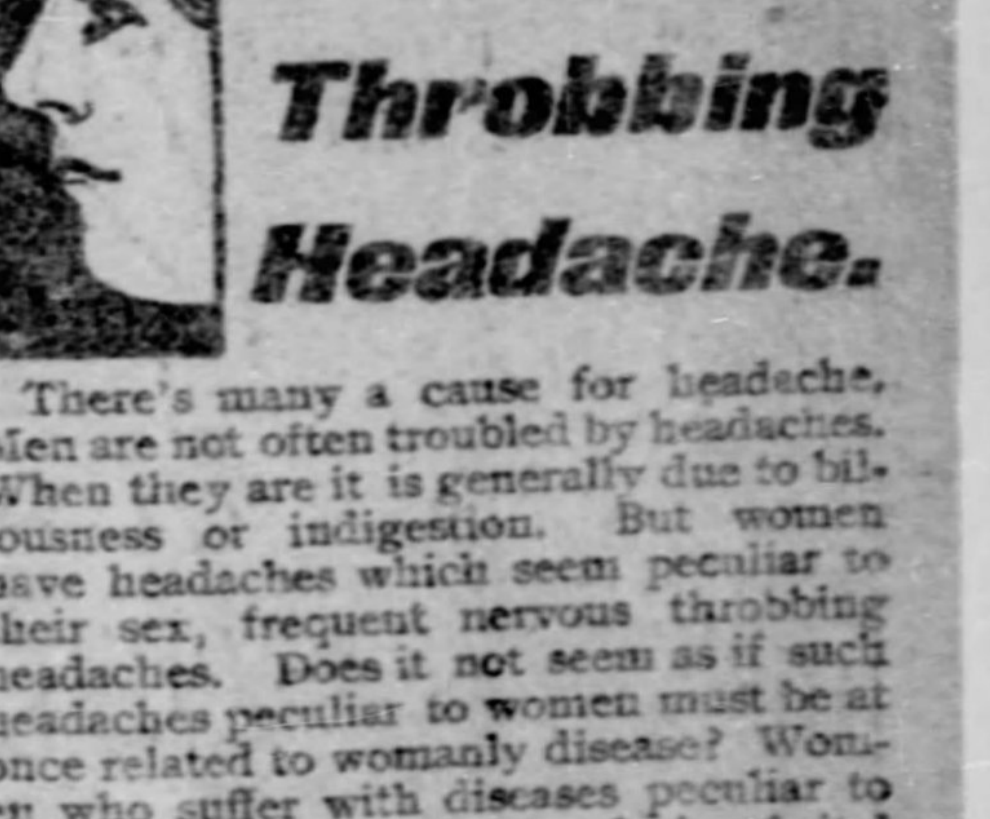
International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.

No. 53—George Blackall, sec., McKees Rocks.

No. 57—W. E. Bishop, sec., McDonald.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

No. 938—Tuesdays, 952 Penn ave.


Frequent Throbbing Headache.

There's many a cause for headache. Men are not often troubled by headaches. When they are it is generally due to biliousness or indigestion. But women have headaches which seem peculiar to their sex, frequent nervous throbbing headaches. Does it not seem as if such headaches peculiar to women must be at once related to womanly disease? Women who suffer with diseases peculiar to the sex do not realize the drain of vital strength and nerve force they undergo as a consequence of disease. It is this which causes the familiar headaches of sick women.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures such headaches by curing the cause—irregularity, weakening drains, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness. "Favorite Prescription" invigorates and tones up the entire system, encourages the appetite, quiets the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

"I was troubled with congestion of the uterus and female weakness for five years," writes Mrs. Robt. Kerwin, of Albert, Hastings Co., Ont. "Was so weak and nervous I could hardly do any work. Had severe pain in back, also dizziness and pain in head. My heart would beat so hard and fast at times I would have to sit still till I got all right again. But after taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' I felt entirely well. I also used one box of 'Lotion Tablets' and one of 'Suppositories' as directed. All the symptoms of my trouble have disappeared and I am completely cured. I thank you for your kind advice and your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion and sweeten the breath.

AWAKENING OF ALLEGHENY IN REAL ESTATE LINE

Former Talk of Brokers About a "Dead Town" Has Been Refuted Strongly of Late.

MANY SALES IN FIRST WARD

Big Demand for Sites for Manufacturing Purposes—Elevation of Railroad Tracks Did Much to Boom Property. Activity in Federal Street.

The expression, "Allegheny is dead," has been bandied about so much among real estate men of late years as to be accepted as a foregone conclusion by many investors when a proposition to buy property on the North Side was made to them. Slow sales and small profits have made it evident to them that investments in this quarter were not to be looked to for big returns.

"Lower Allegheny," especially, that part of the city lying between the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, and the Allegheny river, was pointed out as an excellent place to dump good hard dollars, with no possible chance of ever getting out more than you parted with. The few who ventured to invest there were regarded with amazement. The many, who declined the opportunities offered prided themselves on their shrewdness and waited to laugh at the "foolhardy" plungers.

About two years ago "Lower Allegheny" began to wake up, and since then sales have been so numerous and profits so satisfactory as to warrant a belief that the long expected and healthy boom is really started. Two buyers had entered the field, the railroads and manufacturing firms.

When the Ft. Wayne began to buy property for its elevated tracks it started a movement that has resulted in probably $3,000,000 worth of property in the lower wards of Allegheny changing hands. The Ft. Wayne itself secured the Church avenue frontage from Federal street to Anderson street and numerous small parcels in the rear, as well as most of the frontage on the railroad below Federal street, extending to Craig street. With these purchases as a nucleus of new values it was not hard to point out the profits that had been made or were to be made in property that had stood for years without bidders.

Advantage of Elevated Tracks.

The elevated tracks meant no more grade crossings—no more death traps or congested crossings to alarm the residents and frighten away business. They meant, too, that dozens of old and disreputable houses would be wiped out, much to the city's credit. And most important of all, they were known to be part of a great scheme of railroad improvements which included a new union station for Allegheny, a new center for business.

Following close upon the Ft. Wayne purchases came the sales to the railroad agents of sites for the big firms which it would dislodge in Church avenue. The big packing houses of Nelson Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. were located in Anderson street, where the Central Presbyterian church and the Alexander Beggs marble works formerly stood. On the former site a $60,000 packing house is now being erected and a similar structure will soon be built by Swift & Co. on the other lot. Both of these plants will excel in their arrangements any similar buildings in the city.

The purchase by the railroad of the John Sauer property at Federal street and the railroad resulted in Mr. Sauer buying the Dietz property diagonally across from this, on which he will erect an eight-story hotel next year. When the work of dislodging the tenants and clearing Church avenue and Federal street begins next spring it is likely that one and perhaps two more firms now located there will buy properties in lower Allegheny for permanent business homes.

Beginning of Allegheny's Boom.

The buying movement in Federal street, which was ridiculed as a "hot air boom," started in 1902 and reached its height last spring. Considerable over $1,000,000 worth of property changed hands in that time at prices that netted the owners and dealers handsome profits. The movement cannot be called a boom, for it had back of it the assurance of substantial improvements that cannot fail to help values materially. Since the spring months no sales of importance have been made, but as this is true of many other sections of the city where dealing was very active early in the season it is not an indication that Allegheny values have shrunk. The most prominent buyer in the Federal street movement was Frank McCann, whose deals amounted to over $450,000. Other prominent investors were John Sauer, Samuel C. Grier, P. J. Ritter, J. B. Booth, Henry Rosser, J. H. Dietz and G. T. Rafferty, a good proportion of whose deals were handled through the office of W. L. Scott & Co. Of the properties sold to best advantage two may be named as examples of the handsome profits reaped. Nos. 114-116 Federal street were bought for $85,000 and sold for $100,000 and Nos. 216-218 were bought for $45,000 and sold for $53,000. Other properties changed hands at prices that netted smaller profits, but on short-time investments.

Beginning of the Transformation.

The elevating of the Ft. Wayne and West Penn tracks is but the beginning of the transformation that will follow this movement in real estate. The entire two squares of property lying between Church avenue and the railroad and extending from Federal to Anderson street are to be wiped out to give room for more railroad improvements. This will remove from Federal street three long-established business firms. John Sauer's removal to the opposite side of the street, when asked by the railroad to vacate, means the erection on the site of the present Dietz hotel of a modern eight-story hotel to cost at least $100,000. Jacob Dietz in turn bought the property at No. 311 Federal street which will be remodeled and enlarged to make it a modern hostelry. The large Wolfendale hotel a short distance below in Federal street was completed only a few months ago. All three hotels have been planned chiefly in anticipation of the increased traffic that will come to Federal street from the railroad improvements and the proposed union station.

On adjacent streets there is a large amount of building in prospect for next year if conditions are favorable. The best of the new buildings erected the last summer is the four-story store building of James Brown at Nos. 207-209 Sandusky street, nearly completed and located where a few years ago a store building of that size would have been ridiculed.

Causes for Advances is Prices.

With the railroad purchases and resultant deals it is not strange that prices of property on and near Federal street have advanced rapidly. Some venture the assertion that Federal street sites are worth double what they were two years ago. In a few cases this may be true, and it is certain that prices have advanced nearly or quite 50 per cent in at least two squares since the railroad improvements were announced. To make even a small revenue on these new valuations property owners are demanding what seem to the old tenants exorbitant rents as fast as the old leases expire. In some cases the advance is 75 per cent, but it is generally accompanied by the promise of the landlord to improve the property at a large expense, thus insuring much better business houses for the street.

The purchases of manufacturing sites have been nearly as important as the purchases by the railroads and the resulting deals in business property. Only a month ago the Allegheny Transfer and Storage Company bought the old plant of the Porter Foundry and Machine Company at River avenue and Darrah street for $70,000 as a site for a six-story warehouse to cost $150,000. The Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company some time ago bought a site in Preble avenue, where it will soon begin the erection of a $100,000 addition to its plant. The Fox Fishing Tool Company has lately completed a three-story addition to its plant in Robinson street near Craig street. The McClurg Cracker Company bought the Endicott property adjoining its plant in Rebecca street and will erect a large addition. The old Suydam lead works property in Lacock street has also been purchased lately by an Allegheny firm which proposes to erect a large plant. These purchases indicate the tendency of manufactories to locate in lower Allegheny, where except for the high water, the facilities in the way of room and shipping arrangements are not equaled in either city.

Increase in Demand for Sites.

The demand for such sites in lower Allegheny is increasing steadily. This is due in part to the fact that they tremendous railroad improvements in Pittsburgh have dislodged dozens of firms who wished to secure quarters near the heart of the city where hauling expenses can be kept down to a low figure. Allegheny offers them convenient locations at moderate cost. The improvements made by the Ft. Wayne and the West Penn in Allegheny are also attracting manufacturing concerns for another reason that they can secure better shipping facilities than before. A third reason, which is given by many, is the possibility of the Wabash entering Allegheny, which may serve to afford even better facilities.

In the midst of the whistle of trains and the clang of big manufacturing plants one improvement has come to lower Allegheny that is to be noted among Pittsburgh's greatest benefactions. This is the playground and gymnasium provided by Henry Phipps for the children of the First ward. At the corner of Rebecca and School streets, near where the great ironmaster spent his own boyhood days, the handsome brick building and well-kept playground offer attractions to hundreds of children who would otherwise remain ignorant of the virtue of exercise and cleanliness.

Three years have brought great changes to lower Allegheny. Three years more with favorable conditions will witness a transformation even greater. If new buildings in prospect, new manufactories assured, more railroad improvements and a terminal station that will be a credit to Greater Pittsburgh give any assurance of growth in realty values, the lower wards of Allegheny may be expected to furnish some conspicuous examples of enhanced values and higher rents. Investors who ridiculed the idea of profits in this property a few years ago now hold title to many lots. Their judgment, based upon the increasing value of roomy sites, such as can be found in this territory, and business locations on the main thoroughfare leading from Pittsburgh to Allegheny is likely to be reflected in the larger dealing in realty there that is freely predicted as soon as the present conditions are relieved.

Site of eight-story hotel to be built by John Sauer on Federal street, next to the Ft. Wayne's overhead crossing.

New Packing House of Nelson Morris & Co., Anderson and Lacock Streets.

Site of $100,000 Plant to Be Built by the Pittsburgh Stove and Range Company in Preble Avenue.

ABSENT TEACHERS WERE REBUKED BY ANDREWS

Did Not Attend Institute's Closing Meeting and Will Hear More of It.

The last day's session of the Pittsburgh teachers' institute was held yesterday, but there were a good many absentees as the teachers were not to be paid for attending Saturday, although they will be paid for attendance at the previous sessions. Prof. Samuel C. Andrews, superintendent of schools, rebuked the teachers who were not present. He said their failure to come would be remembered when they applied for increases in salaries.

The morning session was opened with prayer by the Rev. James M. Wallace of the Eighth United Presbyterian church. The first speaker was James L. Hughes, inspector of schools in Toronto, Canada, who spoke on "Aiding the Child to Gain Its Inheritance." The inheritance of the child, he said, was scientific, literary, esthetic, institutitional and religious, and teachers should remember that in training pupils.

Dr. W. W. Stetson, state superintendent of the Maine public schools, talked on "What Next?" He said the tendency among teachers was to make things too easy for their pupils, to do the work for them. A knowledge of fractions, decimals and percentage was enough arithmetic to carry the pupil through a business career.

The Teachers' Club of Western Pennsylvania gave a dinner to the visiting educators at the Hotel Colonial. Covers were laid for 100 persons. Prof. Miles H. Miller was the toastmaster, and Prof. Stetson made a speech.

FAST OLD STEAMERS.

Good Time Made by the Duke of Orleans, J. M. White and Robert E. Lee.

Capt. George H. Atkinson, local United States inspector of steam vessels, has a scrap book which contains newspaper clippings of happenings along the rivers for the past half century.

An interesting clipping is a picture of the steamer "Duke of Orleans," with her record. She left New Orleans on May 26, 1851, and made the trip to Cincinnati in 5 days and 18 hours, including all her regular stops. She made the return trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans in 3 days and 20 hours. The distance between New Orleans and Cincinnati is 1,500 miles. The steamer J. M. White in the same year made a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis in 3 days, 23 hours and 9 minutes. The Robert E. Lee made faster time, but was stripped for a record-breaking trip, had fuel hauled to her and her wheel never stopped in all that time. On the other hand the White made stops for wood at her regular landings and had 100 miles farther to go on account of the change of the river bed. Rivermen say that there is no steamer on the rivers today that can equal the records of the boats of 50 years ago.

Towboats of today, however, are better workers than those of any previous time. When the J. B. Williams took 22 coalboats, 5 barges and 2 flats from Louisville to New Orleans in 1882 it was considered a remarkable feat. The same steamer, in command of Capt. Isaac B. Williams, son of her commander in 1882, took a tow of 40 coalboats, 4 barges and 3 flats from Louisville to New Orleans in March, 1897. The Sprague is a much more powerful boat than the J. B. Williams.

FUNDS FOR TEACHING.

Catholics to Contribute Today to the University in Washington.

In all the Catholic churches of the United States a collection will be taken up today for the benefit of the Catholic university in Washington. This movement is the culmination of one started some months ago by the archbishops of the country at a meeting in Washington, when they decided to appeal to all Catholics in this country on November 29 for funds for the equipment and endowment of the university. The matter was laid before Pope Pius X., who wrote to Cardinal Gibbons, as chancellor of the university, commending the plan and exhorting the children of the church to respond liberally.

Last Sunday Bishop Richard Phelan issued a circular, which was read in all the churches of the diocese, ordering that the collection be taken up, consequently at all the masses today the opportunity will be given to members of the church to contribute to the cause of Catholic higher education.

THEIR MEETING WAS AFFECTING

Boy Whose Father Had Not Seen Him in 16 Years Came Here from Italy.

MOTHER REFUSED TO CROSS

Parent and Son Did Not Know Each Other—James Dandrea Said the Youth Will Go to School and Will Not Work in a Ditch.

"Mio figlio!"

"Padre!"

With these two expressions a man 50 years of age and a boy of 16 rushed into each other's arms yesterday afternoon. They were father and son, and neither had seen the other since the boy was nine months old, the father having come to this country to make his fortune while the youth stayed at home in Naples, Italy, with his mother. After the first greeting, numerous tears, hugs, and inquiries from both, the father, who speaks the best of English, told the story.

The mother has constantly refused to leave her sunny Italy notwithstanding the tales her husband has sent to her of the good times in America and the money that can be made here, backed up by checks received from money earned. The youth would hear of these things when his mother received letters from the father, and he became fired with the ambition to cross the ocean and join his father in making money.

James Dandrea, the father, who lives at Cecil and is employed in the construction gang of the Wabash railroad, was told of the desires of his son Robert in the letters from Mrs. Dandrea. The father, however, would not hear to his coming over here, and so the boy was informed by his mother. He had his mind set on the trip, though, and he decided he would go. His mother would not believe him when he told her that he intended to make the trip no matter if he did not secure the parental consent.

One day the youth packed up his small belongings in the queerest little grip, which was covered with stuff that much resembled wall-paper. Securing steerage passage on a vessel he started and after a trip that was uneventful, landed in New York. Being a stranger in the country and to the language he proved the intelligence that shows in his face by going to one of the steamship officers that make a specialty of Italian business.

The boy knew the address of his father and told it to the officials of the steamship office. They immediately sent word to Frank Zotti & Company, bankers, brokers and steamship agents of this city. The latter began a search for the father, at the same time sending word to New York to ship on the boy. The elder Dandrea was found and was taken to the offices of the local firm in Smithfield street yesterday. When the boy landed at the Union station none of the local people knew him, but it was not hard to pick him out in the crowd, for with his quaint satchel, the foreign cut of his clothes, his youthful appearance and the wild-eyed look of wonder and loneliness on his face he was easily recognized.

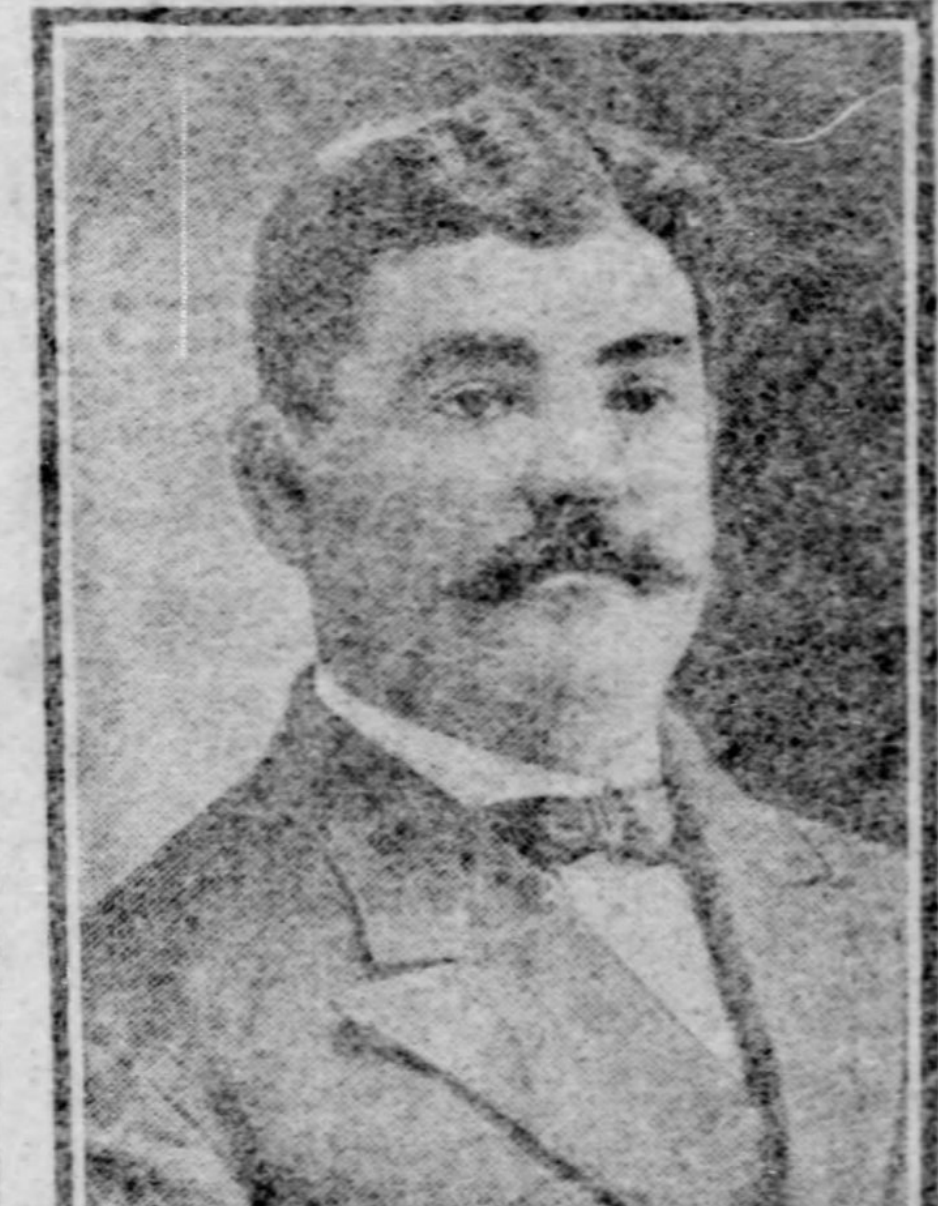
Inquiries proved that the youth was the right one, and the boy was taken to the Smithfield street offices. There the affecting meeting took place.

"No ditch-digging for this boy if my health keeps good," said the father last evening. "He'll go to school. With the foundation of a fair Italian education the learning he will receive in the public schools of this country will fit him for any position in life. But I wonder what the little mother will do without her only boy?" concluded the man as bright visions of the future for his boy were clouded by the recollection of his wife in Italy and how she will miss her son.

PROJECT TO ERECT A LABOR TEMPLE HERE

Meeting Yesterday in Which the Subject Was Canvassed and a Committee Named.

A move is on foot to build a large labor temple here. It is the intention to have all the labor organizations in Western Pennsylvania equal owner and to have it built on the co-operative or stock company plan. A preliminary meeting was held yesterday in the National Workmen's union headquarters to discuss plans of organizing a company. A committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangements consisting of James Dunbar, James J. Toole, George Boyd, Charles Casey, Daniel Gildernew, J. Zimmer and John Mullen.


JAMES DUNBAR.
Chairman of Committee on Labor Temple Project.

The plan as contemplated is for each labor organization in the district to subscribe for a certain number of shares. Each share is to be valued at $100. There are about 250 organizations in this district, some of which will be able to take out over 50 shares of stock.

The committee has also agreed that any individual member of an organization can subscribe for the stock. Over $12,000 has been pledged among the bricklayers, structural iron workers, plumbers and the bartenders. The electricians have agreed to support the move and will take out about $1,500 worth of stock.

PARIS CLAIRVOYANT MAKES DIRE PROPHECY

Says United States Will Experience Hard Times and Earthquakes.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Mademoiselle Cuesdon, the famous clairvoyant, called "The Angel Gabriel of Rue Paradise," predicts dire things in the future. Said to your correspondent there will be many earthquakes in the United States next year, numerous towns will be damaged. There are hard times ahead of the people. They will get angry with the thimble rigging financiers and compel many of them to leave the country.

Martinique will disappear altogether. Another volcanic eruption will finish the island. A flow of lava will destroy Naples, like the one which wiped out Pompeii and Herculaneum centuries ago. England is doomed. She will disappear from the family of nations; she has run her course. Her sovereign will pass away shortly. The kaiser's disease is incurable. It is hereditary and baffles the best physicians.

Asked how she knew these things, Mlle. Cuesdon referred your correspondent to her past prophecies.

"I foretold the South African war," she said proudly, "describing what a terrible war it would be. I foretold the death of President Faure, the illness of King Edward, the fire at the charity bazar and the accident on the underground. My gift of divining the future is as good now as it ever has been."

Barbarous Surgical Operation

For the Cure of Piles

Is not only intensely painful, dangerous to life and very expensive, but in the light of modern medical research, and since the discovery of Pyramid Pile Cure, wholly unnecessary. If you have any doubt on this point kindly read the following letter from one who knows that the claims regarding the merits of Pyramid Pile Cure are borne out by facts.

"For a long time I suffered with blind piles. They gave me so much pain and uneasiness that they almost disqualified me for doing anything. I saw an ad in the Atlanta Journal of Pyramid Pile Cure and ordered a 50 cent box. I used them and they gave me relief; that encouraged me and I bought another 50 cent box and they cured me. Oh, how glad that I am well again!"

"The Pyramids cured me and I am satisfied they will cure anybody else who is suffering as I was, if they will use them.

"You may use this in any way you see proper, if my experience will encourage any sufferer to use your Pyramids I shall be glad." H. K. Hicks, Calhoun, Ga.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for 50 cents a package, and its merit is so well known that the sales exceed those of all similar remedies combined. Write Pryamid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the cause and cure of piles, which is sent free for the asking.

SIGHT IS RESTORED AFTER EIGHTEEN YEARS

Dr. Jesse T. Little, of the Frick Building, Performs Remarkable Operation on A. J. McMichaels of the South Side.

WAS TOTALLY BLIND BUT CAN NOW SEE

One of the happiest men in Pittsburgh today is A. J. McMichaels of No. 3024 Carson street. After a long period of total blindness he can now see.

Through an accident that occurred during a hunting trip to Michigan 18 years ago Mr. McMichaels lost the sight of his right eye, and last March, while engaged in his work as a machinist at the Allegheny plant of the American locomotive works, a splinter of steel penetrated the other eye, destroying its sight and leaving him totally blind.

The story of his restoration to sight through a series of delicate operations performed at St. Francis hospital by Dr. Jesse T. Little, whose office is in the Frick building, has created widespread interest among medical men. It not only adds a new chapter to the triumphs of surgical science, but shows conclusively that there may still be a chance for recovery even in apparently hopeless cases of blindness.

A. J. M'MICHAELS,

South Side citizen, who has been cured of blindness by Dr. Jesse T. Little, of the Frick Building.

While hunting in the St. Clair flats, in Michigan, in 1885, Mr. McMichaels had his right eye injured by the explosion of a percussion cap. At the time the physicians pronounced the eye totally lost, and recommended its removal. This its owner declined to submit to, and after some time the eye healed, but sight was lost. For many years Mr. McMichaels pursued his vocation as machinist, but last March was struck in the left eye with a splinter of steel. With a magnet the steel was extracted, but a portion of the fluid of the eye escaped, and it was pronounced hopelessly lost. This left Mr. McMichaels totally blind.

Dr. Little carefully examined the right eye, and as a hope rather than a promise, began to treat it with a view to restoration by his system of oscillation to nourish the optic nerves by stimulating the circulation of the blood through the organism of sight. He also found that a cataract had grown over the pupil of the eye in the intervening years. With delicate skill he removed this by a surgical operation, and continued the stimulative treatment. It was but a short time afterward that evidences of improvement of the sight of the eye were shown.

The work of stimulating the blood circulation of the eye went on for months, the eyesight growing stronger all the time under the vibrating influence that strengthened and nourished the emaciated nerves and caused a removal of the clotted blood that impeded the circulation of the minute veins surrounding the eye socket. Treatment began in May, and continued for months, the sight growing stronger all the time.

Mr. McMichaels then consented to a series of delicate surgical operations that were recommended by Dr. Little, and which he believed would enlarge the scope and clearness of vision.

The first of these operations was performed early in August. The purpose was to loosen the fibers which had formed and attached themselves to the delicate curtain, or iris, of the eye. These fibers were successfully detached, and with highly beneficial results. Another operation was performed in September, which was even more delicate, enlarging the area of light refraction and preparing for the final operation, which was performed in October, and which consisted of removing from within the lens and capsule obstructions that had been caused by the injury received 18 years before, and sight was made clearer and stronger and almost perfectly restored.

Mr. McMichaels is a member of the Heptasophs and the outcome of the operation was watched with interest.

Dr. Little's success in these operations is attributed to his steady nerve and delicate touch, which enable him to skillfully manipulate the eye without injury to the vital parts.

The oscillation system or method of treatment was first developed and adopted in the Krankenhause, or great clinical hospital, in Vienna, and attracted the attention of oculists throughout the world because of its application to the duchess of Marlborough, who was treated there for an affection of the ear. The theory of its discovery and first user is that nature must restore vigor and energy, and that she may be assisted to do this by stimulating the blood circulation through the minute capillary veins of the eye socket and of the eye itself, carrying nourishment to repair the effects of waste and to restore normal conditions. From this nourishing process the eye becomes healthful and normal and sight is restored, and in many cases, as in that of Mr. McMichaels, restored after a lapse of years.

The treatment is now applied to many diseases where the normal vigor of organs has been impaired as a result of disease or injury, and particularly in cases of partial paralysis. Dr. Little was one of the first of the oculists to apply the methods of treatment to affections of the eye, and is known as one of the most expert applicants of this treatment as an adjunct to surgery and medicaments for the improvement or restoration of sight. He has several times used it with most gratifying effects on aged persons whose eyesight had become impaired as a result of injudicious use of the eyes, or wasting of nerve force as a result of accumulated years.

BUSINESS DULL? TRY GAZETTE CLASSIFIED ADS.

Store Remains
Open Evenings
Until Christmas

Largest Credit Jewelry House in the State.

ISAACS

Credit extended to people in any part of the world.

NEW JEWELRY CATALOGUE FREE.

Get our new jewelry catalogue. It's free. It gives prices and descriptions of almost everything. Any article on easy payments.

Special Sale of Genuine Diamonds Appropriate as Christmas Gifts.

We have started a special sale of genuine diamonds. If you contemplate buying Christmas presents this is the time and place to save money. These diamonds are in all kinds of mountings, in rings, pins, etc., for ladies or gentlemen. They are as large and elegant a line of genuine diamonds as ever delighted the eye of the most exacting purchaser.

Our prices—well, these are the biggest bargains in diamonds you ever heard of. Some dealers would say it is foolish to mark down the prices just before Christmas. But that's our way, as we do business all the year round, on the same basis. It draws trade and we are having the biggest diamond sale Pittsburgh ever saw.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $24. Mounted in 14-karat solid gold and never sold in any retail store for less than $35. You can secure the ring on the terms of A Dollar A Week and wear it while paying for it.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $35. Mounted in 14 karat solid gold. The regular retail price is $50. You can secure the ring on the terms of A Dollar A Week and wear it while paying for it.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $40. Mounted in solid gold. Usual retail price is $60. You can secure the ring on easy terms and wear it while paying for it.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $50. Mounted in solid gold. Regular retail prices is $75. You can secure the ring on easy terms and wear it while paying for it.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $70. Mounted in solid gold. Regular retail price $90. You can secure the ring on easy terms and wear it while paying for it.

This Genuine Diamond Ring $90. Mounted in solid gold. Regular retail price is $125. You can secure the ring on easy terms and wear it while paying for it.

Gentlemen's Diamond Stick Pins $7 Easy Payments.

Genuine Diamond Pendants $12 and up. Easy payments.

This beautiful Locket, made of 14-karat solid gold, set with pure white genuine diamond; worth $25; easy payments if desired and only $16

Genuine Diamond Earrings $25. Set with pure, white, genuine diamonds, mounted in 14-karat solid gold; actual value $40; our price, a pair, $25 One Dollar a Week.

NOTICE—We do not use chip diamonds in our goods. Remember, every stone is full cut.

This Genuine Diamond Stud. Diamond Stud, large pure white, genuine diamond, very brilliant and mounted in 14-karat solid gold; regular value $65. You can have the stud on easy payments if desired; our price.............. $45

Genuine Diamond Stud, $24. Pure white, genuine diamond, very brilliant and of the size preferred by many gentlemen of taste; actual value $35; our price—easy payments if desired. $24

All business Strictly Confidential. No Security Required.

ISAACS

You will not be annoyed by collectors, as we do not employ any.

WHOLESALE JEWELER,
404 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

QUESTION THAT IS UNSETTLED

School Supervision Has Been Under Discussion in This State for Eighty Years.

COMPARE COST AND RESULTS

Pennsylvania Spends $23,000,000 Yearly on Education, but Some Teachers Work for as Low as $16 a Month. Men Hold Best Positions.

School supervision in Pennsylvania has been a question for discussion for just three score years and ten, the biblical life of man, and is not settled yet to the satisfaction of many worthy people. The advocates of an extensive and close system of supervision have made great progress, but are constantly twitted by the conservatives, who point to the enormous cost, with only alleged indifferent results.

Pennsylvania expended last year considerably more than $23,000,000 in support of her public schools. This seems like a princely outlay for popular education, yet the average salary paid to teachers, including Philadelphia, places the state 26th in the list, there being districts where teachers today receive only $16 a month. This is said to be probably as much as some of them are worth, and the condition is declared to be distinctly discreditable, as it allows capable teachers too little and incapable ones too much. The minimum salary of $35 a month under the recent act does not become operative until next year.

The conservatives on the question of supervision make a striking argument by contrasting the low salaries paid to teachers with the liberal compensation given to superintendents. There are 140 county, city and borough superintendents commissioned by the state school department at Harrisburg, whose salaries range from $1,000 to $5,000 each—except in the borough of Bristol, whose superintendent gets only $800, she being a woman. The minimum for county superintendents is $1,000, but there is no maximum. The school directors of any county may pay their superintendent $20,000 if they choose, provided that all but $2,000 be deducted from that county's state appropriation. But the "oppressed taxpayer" need not be alarmed, as this is not liable to happen soon.

Salaries in Allegheny County.

Allegheny county has seven school superintendents whose salaries aggregate $21,200 as follows: Allegheny county proper, $5,000; Pittsburgh, $5,000; Allegheny City, $3,000; McKeesport and Braddock, $2,100 each; Homestead and Wilkinsburg, $2,000 each. Mifflin township formerly employed a superintendent, but the office has been abolished on account of the most populous districts being incorporated as boroughs. This list, of course, does not include that much larger number of school officials who are superintendents, in fact, but not in name—the township, borough and ward principals, whose salaries run from $75 to $220 per month.

The borough of Sewickley employs a principal at $2,000 a year, and Homestead a superintendent at the same figure, the distinction being one with very little difference, the population being the determining factor.

In the long list of school superintendents in the state there appear the names of but two women, Mattie M. Collins of Cameron county and Louisa D. Baggs of the borough of Bristol. As women have been eligible to any office under the school system since the revision of the state constitution 30 years ago, this seems somewhat strange in this age of strenuous assertion of women's rights. An explanation was sought from one familiar with the matter, who said:

"As to the election of women as school superintendents, the question promptly arises, 'Why not?' It's a question of the survival of the greediest and strongest and not of the fittest. The men candidates have a political pull, and, besides, the salaries are too big to go to women—they can do the hard work as teachers at barely living salaries. There could be nothing more appropriate than women superintendents since nine-tenths of the teachers are women, and the principal duty of the official is to advise, aid and encourage young women teachers. It would make things interesting to have women stand for the various school superintendencies, but that's about all—they would have to take their chances with the other fellows, as sentiment cuts no figure.

Requirements Are the Same.

"The only legal requirements are good moral character, literary and scientific attainments and skill and experience in the art of teaching, which ought to be as readily recognized in women as in men."

While men in the last constitutional convention made women eligible to any school office in the state, it is said that this was only intended in a Pickwickian sense, and that some of the same men have assisted in keeping them out of these positions. There are fewer women in the state filling official school positions today, aside from that of teacher, than shortly after the adoption of the new constitution.

Out of over 1,000 school directors in Allegheny county at the present time but two are women, Mrs. J. R. Harbison of Osborne and Miss Kate C. McKnight of the Fifth ward, Allegheny.

Supt. Samuel Hamilton of the county schools strongly advocates closer supervision, in his current report, in part as follows:

> Township supervision would greatly aid in the solution of our rural school problem. It simply means effective organization along all lines. The business of the supervisor is to hold aloft high ideals, organize the means and direct the work that will realize them, and to guard against all wastes of time or energy on the part of either teacher or pupil. Then, too, townships need supervision more than towns and cities. The work is more difficult, the discouragements greater, and the teachers as a rule lack the experience that has given skill and efficiency to the better paid teacher in the city. In our state we may have supervision in the town, but not in the township. This unjustly discriminates against the latter. This law is unjust. It extends privileges to the few that are denied to the many. It practically says that the best advantages in education shall not be extended to that section which needs them most.

CHEAP CHICAGO TICKETS

Via Pennsylvania Lines for International Stock Show.

One fare for round trip—plus $2.00—will be the cost of Chicago tickets over the Pennsylvania lines, November 29th, 30th and December 1st, account International Live Stock exposition. Round trip from Pittsburgh over the Ft. Wayne route will be $14.00 and 12.50 over Panhandle route. Trains of coaches and sleeping cars run solid from Pittsburgh to Chicago over both routes. For particulars communicate with J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pullman Parlor Car Between Pittsburgh and Brownsville and Uniontown. Trains 7 and 16.

Commencing with the new time table on the Pennsylvania Railroad, taking effect Monday, November 30, a Pullman parlor car will be attached to train No. 7, leaving Uniontown at 8:05 a. m. and Brownsville at 9:02 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:10 a. m., returning on train No. 16, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Brownsville at 6:40 and Uniontown at 7:53 p. m.

LARGEST LINE OF GAS HEATING STOVES.

See them in operation at Bartlett's, 715 Liberty street, head of Wood. No other store.

A STORE FULL OF CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

Our Holiday stocks are ready. Complete lines of Xmas merchandise fill every department. Never before were we better prepared for the gift-giving season. Never before were the prices more attractive. The great basement toy section is one grand carnival of toys, games, dolls and novelties dear to the children's hearts. Wise purchasers will make their selections now while the stocks are at the best.

Our Credit Dept. will extend the date of payment of all new accounts for holiday goods until January 10th.

Charge Accounts may be opened by responsible business men or property owners. Apply to Credit Dept., 3rd floor.

SOLOMON'S

Use the Moving Stairway.

K. SOLOMON & COMPANY, Smithfield & Diamond Sts.

FORMERLY SOLOMON & RUBEN.

Use the Moving Stairway.

Neckpieces for Xmas.

Suggestions of extremely dainty and acceptable gifts—inexpensively priced.

Neck Ruffs, made of liberty silk, chiffon or dotted net, in white and black or color combinations. These include the latest stole end effects. The prices range from 98c up to $15

Women's Liberty Silk Scarfs, in plain or hemstitched effects. Choice of all the delicate evening shades. Two exceptionally attractive groups at 98c and $1.24

Women's "Buster Brown" Bow Ties, made of taffeta silk, in all colors and finished with neat white turnover. The latest fads of the hour, specially priced at........ 25c and 48c

Hand-Made Stocks. Also clever tailor-made effects, trimmed with jeweled beads, in various colors. Some are in beautiful Persian patterns priced upwards from........ 48c and 98c

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs. Specially adapted for holiday gifts, as the initial lends an individuality that is to be desired. The initial embroidered in Ireland by skillful peasant women and made of sheer linen, neatly hemstitched. Unheard-of values at........ 25c

Women's Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed, 25c.

Swiss Handkerchiefs, with embroidered, scalloped or hemstitched edge. Very attractive designs which are tempting, priced at, each........ 12½c

Art Embroidery Work.

Fancy Pin Cushions, trimmed with lace and ribbon, in beautiful effects. Priced upwards from........ 25c

Fancy Workbaskets. Various sizes, in novelty designs, priced at .... 25c, 39c and 50c

Burnt Leather Novelties. An extremely interesting selection, priced from .... 19c to $1.98

Satin Handkerchief Bags, lace trimmed, $1.50.

Empire and Spachtel Scarfs and Squares, 25c to 98c.

Handsome Lines of Embroidered Pillows, filled with silk floss and ready for use.

Complete Stocks of Embroidery Silks, Stamped Linens and other supplies for art workers.

Holiday Stock of Gloves.

Our lines of Women's Gloves for the holidays are complete—every leading make is represented here—every price is a money-saving.

The "Marvel" Washable Kid Glove. The most serviceable kid glove ever made. Comes in white, tan, black, pearl or beaver shades. Sells everywhere for more money than our special price, per pair........ $1.65

The "Lefi" Guaranteed Glove. A woman's walking glove that is guaranteed for wear. Made of English tan capeskin, one clasp style. Per pair........ $1.00

"Trefousse" Suede Gloves. Made of best French stocks, in black modes or grey. The best value yet in Suede gloves at, per pair........ $1.50

Pretty Things for Babies.

Infants' Silk Coats, a splendid garment of crystal silk, with deep cape trimmed with narrow satin ribbons and silk braids. Bishop sleeves and lined throughout. Very specially priced at $5.00

Long Coats, of wool Bedford cord. Prettily made with satin ribbon and hemstitching around deep collar, finished off with ribbon bow trimmed tabs. Bishop sleeves. At the special price of $3.98

Silk Caps. Dainty creations of fine crystal or Jap silk, trimmed with hemstitching and cluster tucking or fur edged. Wide silk ties........ 98c

Infants' Long Skirts, of fine all-wool flannel, with deep hem, trimmed with dainty silk embroidery at the bottom. A special offer at........ $1.25

Poke Bonnets. These come in fine black velvet or crystal silk in all colors. The velvet ones are trimmed with colored satin ribbon bows and wide silk ties. The silk ones have chiffon ruching and lace medallion trimming. Special $1.98

Infants' Shawls, of finest white flannels, with deep hemstitched hem, or with heavy silk embroidered corners and silk stitching all around. Specially priced........ 89c

Drawer Leggins, heavy wool knit leggins, with or without feet. Come in black or white. At the special price of 50c

Curtains at Small Prices.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in plain centers or allover designs. Full lengths and widths. Double value at, per pair........ 93c

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, with deep lace edge and insertion. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere at, per pair.. 90c

Ruffled Swiss Curtains, with large or small polka dots. Also lace striped and plain effects. Unheard-of value at, per pair........ 85c

Tapestry Portieres, in reds, greens or blues; some with Persian borders, others heavily fringed. Unequaled showing at, per pair........ $3.98

Tapestry Couch Covers, with Oriental or Bagdad stripes; 60 inches wide. Choice offer at Sale Price of. $1.69

75c Ruffled Muslin Curtains at, per pair........ 35c

Special Blanket Sale Now On.

No room here to quote prices, but just to remind you that the extraordinary sale advertised a few days ago still continues with as great value-giving as ever. Now is the time to buy blankets and buy them right.

Housefurnishings ½ Cost.

The few remaining articles in our China and Hardware departments are being sacrificed at an average of . . . ½ the Cost

Gas Heating Stoves at Specially Low Prices.

Round Star Burner Bathroom Heater, reduced to 95c.

Asbestos Front Outfit, complete at reduced figure of 95c.

Open-Front Gas Stoves, with gas-saving burners, reduced to $1.98.

The celebrated "Monarch" Stoves, reduced to $2.98.

Oil Heating Stoves, smokeless and odorless, reduced to 98c.

Phenomenal Sale of Women's Coats

This coat sale has scored an instant success—and no wonder. It has every essential of a successful sale. First, immense stocks were secured from three leading New York coat makers at far below the regular wholesale price—then these superb goods were rushed to Pittsburgh by fast express and placed on sale at much less than garments of equal quality ever sold at before. Many of the choicest bargains of the sale will be presented to buyers tomorrow and we expect to see the spirited buying of Friday and Saturday duplicated. Every exclusive, modish style of the season is here in fashion's favored fabrics, tailored to meet every requirement of correct outergarments. We guarantee a saving of at least one-third on each garment.

Women's Winter Coats. A large variety of styles to please and fit women and misses. Made of plain cloths and zibelines, in Monte Carlo and newest cape styles. Either fitted or loose backs and collarless or with collar. Lined throughout with silk. Perfectly tailored garments that are valued at $15. Sale Price........ $10

Clever Winter Coats, in the correct military styles. Made of plain materials in various shades and black. Trimmed with large capes, military buttons and braids and cut with standing or notch collar. Also Zibeline coats in long blouse style. Every garment silk lined. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere in the two cities at........ $12

Three-Quarter Length Coats. Made of Kerseys, in every wanted color with large shoulder capes, silk braids, puff sleeves, fancy capes and fitted backs. Also military coats of mixtures, with triple capes. Choice offer at $16.50 and........ $15

Winter Coats for women and misses. Made of kerseys, in colors and black, with fitted backs, flat stitched collars, puff sleeves and shoulder capes. Lined throughout with silk. $10 and $12 coats placed on sale at........ $7.95

Women's Winter Coats. The newest military styles, in three-quarter or shorter lengths. Made of coverts, broadcloths and zibelines, with capes, balloon sleeves, fitted backs and belts. The best makers in the country represented in this gathering. We are positive we can save you $8.00 on each coat. Sale Prices $20 and........ $18

Handsome Coats. Large variety of three-quarter and medium length tailor-made coats of fine broadcloth, zibelines and kerseys; also coverts. Every conceivable style of the season is represented, such as long blouse, Monte Carlo, box, corset fitting and military. All lined throughout with silk. $35 coats at Sale Price of........ $25

Velour Coats, made of silk velour, in collarless blouse style, trimmed with silk braids. Lined with light or dark silks. Special offer at........ $30

Elaborate Evening Coats of white broadcloths and rough materials, in white and champagne colors. Trimmed with large lace capes, braids and cut with fancy sleeves. Lined with light colored silk. Have sold at $125 and $100; Sale Prices $60, $50 and........ $35

Girls' Coats, made of kerseys and zibelines, in greens, blues, browns and reds. Cut in full or three-quarter lengths, with large cape collars, piping and side pockets. Extraordinary values at........ $5

Girls' Long Coats. Choice of fine all-wool zibelines and mixtures, in browns, reds blues and greens. Trimmed with straps, fancy stitching, military buttons and braids. Cut in double-breasted style, with side pockets. Special offering at........ $7.95

Silk Waists, made of peau de soies and taffetas, in various shades and black. Trimmed with wide or narrow pleats and finished with new stock collar and neat cuffs. Lined throughout. Exceptional offering at... $4.95

Fancy Silk Waists of Louisines, peau de soies, crepe de chines and taffeta silks, in light shades. Trimmed with lace and embroideries and cut with puff sleeves. Some silk lined. Have sold at $10 and $12, all go at Sale Price of........ $7.50

Radical reductions on Winter Cotton Waists.

Tailor Made Suits. Correctly tailored suits of broadcloths, in blues, browns and black. Coat in blouse style, with large shoulder capes. Skirts neatly trimmed and flared. Should be $18, choice at........ $13.50

Tailored Suits of Zibelines and broadcloths, with blouse coat. Cut with stole front and finished with flat collar. Would be good value at $36, here Monday........ $25

Fur Scarfs. The largest variety of fur scarfs shown in Greater Pittsburgh. Made of fox skins, minks, Chinchilla and sable, in long or shorter lengths. Specially priced at $25, $20, $15 and........ $10

Nearseal Coats, also Axsala furs, the closest imitation to genuine sealskin ever originated. Evenly matched and cut in various lengths. Extraordinary offerings at $65, $50, $40, $35 and........ $25

Persian Lamb Coats, with shiny curls. Collars and reveres faced with Baum marten and entire coat silk lined. $200 values at Sale Price of........ $165

Half Prices to Close Out Millinery Before Xmas.

$1.00 FOR TRIMMED HATS that formerly sold up to $2.50.

$2.00 FOR TRIMMED HATS that formerly sold up to $4.00.

$3.00 FOR TRIMMED HATS that formerly sold up to $7.50.

$4.95 FOR TRIMMED HATS that formerly sold up to $10.00.

48c for Ready-to-Wear Hats that sold at 98c.

98c for Ready-to-Wear Hats that sold at $1.98.

$1.48 for Ready-to-Wear Hats that sold at $3.00.

$1.98 for Ready-to-Wear Hats that sold at $4.00.

$1.00 for Children's Trimmed Hats, marked $2.48.

$2.00 for Children's Trimmed Hats, marked at $4 and $5.

$3.00 for Children's Trimmed Hats, marked $6 and $7.

HATS TRIMMED FREE.

Important Values in Boys' and Men's Clothing.

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits of all-wool mixtures, Scotch cheviots and cassimeres, in newest colorings. Pants have patent waistband and taped seams. Ages 8 to 16 years. Extraordinary offering at........ $2.69

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits of all-wool blue, red and brown serges, also blue and green velvets. Coats neatly trimmed and pants in bloomer style. Ages 2½ to 5. An extra good suit at. $3.48

Boys' Overcoats. Made of all-wool oxford grey and black cheviots, in long or medium lengths. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Cannot be duplicated elsewhere at. $3.90

Boys' Overcoats of all-wool blue and oxford grey cheviots, in the newest fall shades. Well-tailored garments, in ages 2½ to 8, at Sale Price of.... $3.69

"Solomon's Special" Knee Pants, all sizes, 48c.

Young Men's Suits in the latest shades of cheviots and cassimeres; also plain blacks. Just the garment the young men are looking for, in ages 15 to 19, at $8.90

Young Men's Overcoats. Made of black or oxford gray cheviots, in long or medium lengths. Sizes 15 to 19 years. Extra special at........ $7.50

Men's Smoking Jackets *and House Coats make most acceptable gifts. Our stocks are complete. Priced from $5 up to $15.*

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

We know there is no stock in the two cities which contains such a variety of correct fashions — priced so attractively. These overcoats are made of light, medium or heavyweight tan coverts, oxford mixtures, blue or black kerseys and meltons, in short or medium lengths. Also long overcoats of the new fancy mixtures and exclusive novelties, in Scotch overplaids or plain black and dark gray effects. Cut with broad shoulders and so skillfully fashioned that they hang in easy, graceful folds. Some have belted backs, others plain—that is a matter of taste. The man who wants a distinctive overcoat can find it here, priced from........ $10 to $30

MEN'S STYLISH SUITS.

Choice of smart effects in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, as well as quieter tones and solid colors for more sedate dressers. These suits are superior in every detail to the average ready-to-wear clothing—even though he charge twice our prices of .... $9.75 to $25

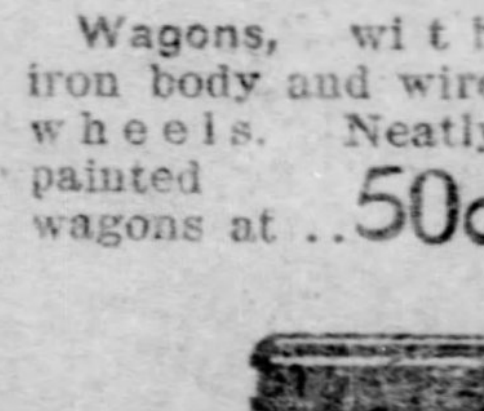
Men's Raincoats *are extremely sensible gifts and ones that will likely be appreciated. When you buy from our immense stocks you are sure to get dependable, well-tailored garments. Priced from $10 up.*

Grand Opening of our Basement Toy Bazar.

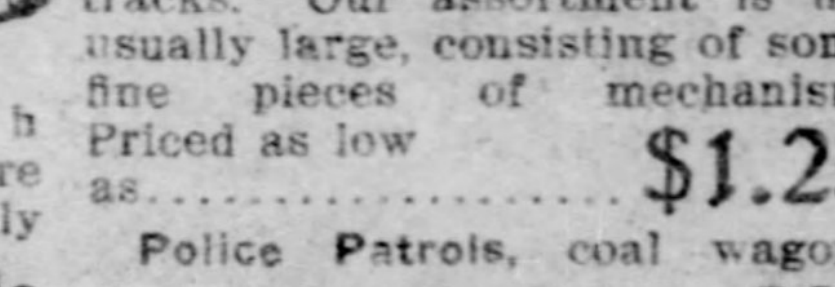
A wonderland for children—easy of access, no crowded elevators.

Dressed Dolls. A large and varied collection of blonde and brunette sleeping, crying, walking, at prices that range from $15 down to 50c

Doll Go-Carts, in dozens of styles, at prices which range as low as...... 50c



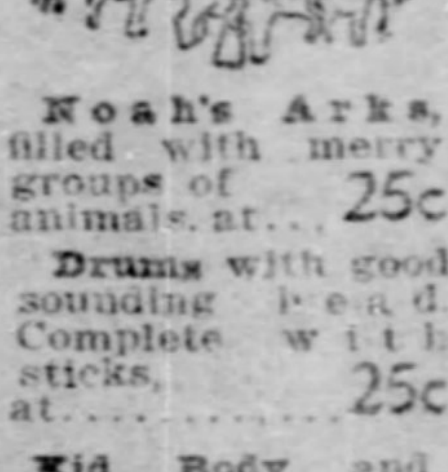
Wagons, with iron body and wire wheels. Neatly painted wagons at ..50c



Mechanical Trains, with tracks. Our assortment is unusually large, consisting of some fine pieces of mechanism. Priced as low as........ $1.25

Police Patrols, coal wagons and sundry other iron toys at........ 50c

Dishes, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, from fine hand-painted sets at $10 down to a set at 10c



Noah's Arks, filled with merry groups of animals, at... 25c

Drums with good sounding head. Complete with sticks, at........ 25c

Kid Body and Jointed Dolls, large and small, with natural wigs and movable eyes. Prices range from $15 down to 15c

IRON TRAINS, consisting of engine, tender and cars. Priced upwards from 50c

Toys will be held by us until wanted on a small deposit.

Xmas Jewelry Novelties.

Our jewelry department is one great suggestion to holiday buyers. Inexpensive gifts form a large part of this array, with more elaborate ideas for those who want them. Toilet sets in sterling silver, ebony, stag, burnt wood, etc. Fancy Ink Stands, Calendars, Ash Trays, Book Stand or Musical Albums, Powder Boxes and hundreds of other gift-articles too numerous to mention.

Sterling Silver Novelties, in endless variety of design and finish. Match safes, manicures, souvenir spoons, olive spoons, hat brushes, paper knives, and a hundred other useful and attractive articles. Our assortment was never more complete, prices never more reasonable. Upward from.... 25c

Chatelaine Bags—German silver mesh and top in beautiful novel designs. Have them in any size you could desire. Priced from $9.00 down to........ $2.98

Bar Brooches, 14-karat gold plated sterling silver brooches, mounted with pearls, turquoise or rhinestone. Made and finished as well as the highest priced articles. Come in straight or crescent effects. Specially priced at........ $1.98 and $1.25

Fancy Clocks, an unequaled showing of hundreds of pretty time pieces in porcelain, gilt, bronze, antique, etc. From the smallest midget to the most elaborately designed clock. Priced upward from 98c

Jewel Boxes, many pretty styles with the new French grey or gilt finish, lined with finest satin. Entirely novel effects in finish and design. Upward from...... 50c

Gentlemen's Vest Chains, 14-karat gold filled chains, with pretty stone or plated charm. Come in single or double styles........ $1.50 and $1.00

Hat Pins. Special lot of imported novelty hat pins with filigree and enamel heads. Very specially priced at 25c

Locket Charms. 14-karat gold filled lockets in round heart shapes. Bright or Roman gold finished, with pretty stone setting. Specially priced at........ $1.25

Hints of Gifts for Men.

Men's Bath Robes. Hundreds of handsome patterns including basket cloths, two-toned effects and Turkish cloths. Priced most attractively from........ $2.98 up to $15.00

Men's Holiday Suspenders put up in pretty boxes, 50c to $5.00.

Men's Kid Gloves. A superb Christmas line which represents all the celebrated makes, such as Dents', Fownes', Perrin's and Adler's. Comprising dress, street or driving gloves, lined or unlined. Priced per pair, from........ $1.00 up to $2.98

Men's Imported Scotch Wool Knit Gloves, per pair, 25c to $1.00.

Men's Real Fur Gloves, priced from $2 to $15.

Men's Mufflers. Men's fine all-silk mufflers, in Harvard or pleated styles, padded or self lined. The very best ideas selected especially for holiday trade. Also full dress protectors. Priced from $1.00 up to $5.00

Men's Fancy Cashmere and Mercerized Mufflers, 25c to 75c.

Men's Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, narrow hemstitched borders, with fancy worked initials. Each........ 10c

The above six in a box at 50c.

Men's Union Linen Handkerchiefs, with various widths of hems and hand-worked initials. Choice, each... 15c

Six of the above in fancy Christmas box, 75c.

Men's Strictly Pure Irish Linen Handkercheifs, with beautiful worked initials, hand-embroidered. All the new designs for the holiday trade at, each........ 25c

Shoe Dept. Offerings.

Women's Fine Footwear.

The most exclusive styles of the season find their place in this showing at a reasonable figure. These shoes are made of selected vici kid, velour calf, patent coltskin or ideal patent kid—all the correct leathers of the season. Welt or turn soles, Cuban or military heels. A leading value at, per pair........ $3.50

Women's Holiday Slippers.

Fur Trimmed Juliets, in all colors of felt, with leather soles. Priced from........ $1.00 up to $2.00

Misses', Children's and Infants' Slippers, fur trimmed, 50c to $1.00.

Hats for Holiday Trade.

The "College Chum" Hat for Young Men. This hat is having a big run in the East, being exceedingly new in shape—turned up in the back and down in front. Can be worn with either creased or dented crowns. Your choice of pearl, tan or black at the Sale Price of........ $1.98

Black Derby Hats. We will offer, Monday, your choice of a large variety of men's black derby hats, in all the new fashionable styles. Priced at........ $1.49

Men's Fur Caps of French seal, in driving and Detroit styles. Specially priced at........ $2.38

Men's Caps of fine silk plush, corduroy or kersey cloth, in all styles. Priced from $1.98 down to........ 25c

Boys' Winter Caps, Golf, Automobile and Norfolk styles. Made of mixtures and solid colors; silk lined. Choice offer at........ 49c and 98c

Boys', Children's and Infants' Knit Toques, all-wool. Also Angora tams, made to pull over the ears. All colors priced at. 15c, 25c, 49c and 75c

Ribbons for the Holidays.

Bright New Pillow Ribbons, just what you want for that fancy cushion you are working. These two special lots consist of excellent quality silk and satin ribbons, in splendid colorings. Never before were ribbons of this quality offered at our price of per yard.. 25c and 15c

Finer Pillow Ribbons up to, per yard........ 45c

Satin Taffeta Ribbons. This particular kind is of fine quality, with all the brilliancy of finish and softness to the touch, that you find in the highest grade of silk ribbons. Comes in white, pink, blue, red, Nile green, heliotrope, navy, etc. Two widths, 3¼ inches and 4⅝ inches at the remarkably low prices per yard...... 15c and 19c

Finest Quality Baby Ribbons, all colors, 10-yard spools........ 9c

Suit Cases and Bags.

These necessities for travelers make very acceptable Christmas gifts. Our stocks are complete and attractively priced—two prime requisites for satisfactory gift-buying.

Water-Proof Cloth Suit Cases, with steel frame and good leather handles. Solid leather corners. Specially priced at........ 89c

Rubber Cloth Suit Cases, embossed in imitation alligator, with steel frame, linen lined, good brass lock and bolts. Priced at........ $1.69

Pegamoid Suit Cases. Extremely light weight and stronger than cheap leather. A case that will wear well. Your choice of black, brown or russet at Sale Price of...... $3.50

Cowhide Suit Cases, 7 inches deep, stitched around steel frame; strong straps and catches. Monday........ $4.39

Complete line of Suit Cases fitted with Best Toilet Articles.

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS—REVIEWS BY SPORTING EXPERTS

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S FINANCIAL REVIEW—SPECIAL NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

CANADA NEEDS UNCLE SAM MOST

Chamberlain's Ideas Are Not Popular With the Dominion Government.

THE ORGANIZED OPPOSITION

Efforts for Reciprocity With the United States Are Believed More Desirable Than the Getting Nearer to Great Britain in Trade Matters.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—Within a few days the announcement of a general election in Canada will be made. The speech of the president of the Canadian manufacturers in Toronto the other day in which he urged that the tariff should be immediately raised to the level of the tariff of the United States has brought to the front a question that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government does not wish to be raised at this time. In the opinion of politicians, in order to stampede the campaign that the manufacturers are ready to embark on, the government will bring on the election at once.

Sir Wilfrid will go to the country, not on the revision of the tariff, but on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway project. The members of the cabinet are opposed to any higher tariff. They get their cue from the farmers of the land, especially from the yoemen in the west whither the political power in Canada has shifted by reason of the great increase in population and the new redistribution of the seats in the house, by which 10 members have been added to the representation of the west and 10 have been taken away from the east.

In Favor of Reciprocity.

The west wants a wider and nearer market and aims to buy in the cheapest. The west is in favor of reciprocity with the United States. The east being largely a manufacturing district is opposed to reciprocity and in favor of a tariff as high as that of the United States. Chamberlain's policy of inter-imperial preferential trade is welcomed by the manufacturers, but neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have taken it up as a means to capture votes in Canada. Both fear it. Besides, the government sees more in reciprocity with the United States than in the pictures that Chamberlain is painting of something that will happen when the colonies and the mother land trade together to the exclusion of all other countries.

John Charlton, whose opinion in tariff matters Sir Wilfrid puts much store in, has been sent as a special agent of the government to the United States to warm up reciprocity ideas. Quietly the government has been laying plans so that when the elections are over, as they will be by the middle of January next, the joint high commission can be called together and all matters in dispute between the United States and this country can be settled. A plan for reciprocity can be drawn up and submitted to the house when it meets. Then the hand of the government will be shown to be against Chamberlain's policy and in favor of the wishes of the majority of the people, the farmers and the laborers.

Too Much Preference Now.

A politician speaking to The Gazette correspondent said: "The Liberal government takes no stock in the proposals of Chamberlain. We have always given Britain a preference. We gave it without asking anything in return and in order not to be accused of lack of patriotism when we would have to refuse to enter the imperial union that Chamberlain speaks so glibly of, for we will have to refuse unless we are prepared to send representative to the court of St. James. Such a thing opens up too wide a vista to be swallowed at a gulp. Canada must stand alone in things commercial. Her nearest market and her best market for her produce is the United States. It is to our cousins across the imaginary line that we must first look for better trade relations. Our farmers want reciprocity. Perhaps we can get it from them. Anyway their wishes will receive attention before that of the manufacturers."

An election campaign on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the new transcontinental railway, will raise a sufficiently large issue to make the tariff to sink into insignificance. Besides, the public is becoming educated to believe the tariff should be taken out of politics and dealt with by a competent commission. If the joint high commission does not do anything definite regarding the tariff then it is likely that the finance minister, the minister of customs and John Charlton will sit as a tariff commission and evolve a change that will be acceptable to the farmers. That change will along the line of reciprocity with the United States.

NEW YEAR'S BIRTH WILL BE SIGNALED TO WORLD

Naval Observatory Makes Arrangements to Notify Accessible Points.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Two officials of the naval observatory are arranging to send a New Year's greeting from Washington to all the countries of the civilized world by the employment of a series of signals to all points to mark the exact second of the beginning of the new year.

A similar plan was employed successfully last year in the case of the United States, and it is now intended to extend the service this year to cover the continents of North and South America, the distant insular possessions of the United States and all points in the world having the necessary cable and telegraphic connections, in case the co-operation of the foreign governments can be secured, of which there is scarcely a doubt. Last year the receipt of the midnight signals was accurately timed at the Lick observatory in California and it was found that it took only six one hundredths of a second in transmission from Washington.

ALIEN TEXTILE WORKERS WILL BE DEPORTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—In the matter of the aliens, Adolphe Duquenoy, John Dumelow and Samuel H. Roberts, who were arrested upon warrants issued by the department of commerce and labor in September, in consequence of evidence submitted to show that their migration to this country had been induced by solicitations to perform service in the mills of the American Textile Company, at Pawtucket R. I., Secretary Cortelyou of the department of commerce and labor has rendered a decision under which Duquenoy and Dumelow will be deported to the country whence they came, and Roberts will be released from custody.

BARTLETT GAS RANGES.

Are economical and quick bakers. Bartlett Furnace and Range Corporation, 715 Liberty street.

BUSY WEEK AT ATLANTIC CITY

Clear, Pleasant Weather Resulted and Many Thanksgiving Guests at Seashore.

NEW THEATER TO BE ERECTED

Under Court Decision Visitors Are No Longer at the Mercy of the Drivers of Omnibuses—Beach Front Owners Petition for the Moving of Boardwalk.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Young's Ocean Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 27.

The clear, pleasant weather during the past week and on Thanksgiving day drew several thousand people to the shore. The hotels did a splendid business and presented a semi-summer appearance. The holiday provided a short vacation for business men who spent the day by the ocean accompanied by their families. The boardwalk was thronged with people from the big cities on Thanksgiving day. The Casino was a favorite resting place after a lengthy march on the walk. During the forenoon and evening the music hall of the Casino was crowded with guests from the big hotels. A special program was rendered by the Metropolitan symphony orchestra of New York, which was an enjoyable feature. The matinees and evening performances at the theaters were well attended.

Wish Boardwalk Moved.

Beach front owners between Maine and Metropolitan avenues, a distance of three squares, have petitioned council to move the boardwalk 300 feet further seaward. All the expenses incurred is to be borne by the persons owning property along the line of the proposed change. The easement deeds, signed by the property owners giving to the city the privilege of constructing the boardwalk over their property, provides that the boardwalk may be moved at any time upon request of all the property owners, in three continuous squares when there is 300 feet between the lines of the boardwalk and the ocean. It is represented in the petition that there is the necessary 300 feet of beach and that the required number of owners have signed the request. The moving of the boardwalk nearer the ocean would greatly increase the value of real estate in that vicinity by reason of the additional land that would be made available for cottage sites. It also means additional taxes for the city. All that property which will come inside the boardwalk after it is moved will be subject to taxation and property in that locality is very valuable. It is not believed, however, that council will grant the request because the boardwalk if moved would stand at the edge of the surf and in the water at high tide, thereby destroying the beach for three squares and without the beach Atlantic City cannot prosper. It is also contended that while the sea may labor and extend the land further out at sea this year it may do the reverse next year or in two years from now. With the building of numerous jetties the beach line can be materially changed in two years. On such occasions when the tide is exceptionally low Heinz's pier is surrounded by land. The water was of sufficient depth at the outer end of the pier a few years ago to allow the landing of small schooners. But this is all changed. While the beach gained considerably at that point it cut the sand badly further down in the center of the resort.

Decision Against Busmen.

The supreme court has decided that Atlantic City's omnibus ordinance is legal. This means much for this resort and is of interest to visitors. An omnibus driver was recently fined by the recorder for refusing to carry a single passenger and the case was taken to the highest tribunal by the Busmen's association. The court in handing down its decision affirmed the action of Recorder Babcock. The driver was fined $20. The court contends that the provision "a busman must carry a passenger when applied to" was a reasonable regulation and did not conflict with the consitution of the state. The ordinance provides that a driver must display a card bearing the inscription "Engaged" if he is engaged; otherwise he must carry a passenger if asked to do so. During the busy season the busman made a practice of refusing to convey a single person or to drive to a distant place unless an exorbitant rate was paid. The legal rate is 10 cents for 10 squares or less and one cent for each additional square. It is up to strangers now to compel the drivers to convey them to their destination and to refuse to pay more than the rates named.

Driving Track Proposed.

A driving track is a coming feature of the resort. This city possesses some fast horses and local sporting men have for some time been planning where to build a good track. The course will be laid out on the most approved lines. It will be located on Clarence M. Busch's new tract on the meadows on the westerly side of Beach thoroughfare, just outside the city limits. Huge dredgers are now engaged in filling it to grade far above the reach of storm tides. There is also some talk of an athletic casino which would also be a popular innovation.

To Build a New Theater.

Edward C. Boice, owner of the "Olde Mill" near Young's pier, has leased for a long term the property at Pennsylvania avenue and the beach and opposite the Steeplechase pier and will erect a handsome theater having a seating capacity of near 1,500 people. It will cost $75,000, and will have a frontage of 40 feet on the boardwalk. It is an excellent location and one of the best sites on the beach front. The theater will be named the Alhambra.

W. C. LITTLE.

EXONERATED THE SHOOTER.

Action of Grand Jury in Case in Which a Man Killed an Intruder in His Yard.

Coroner Jesse M. McGeary held the inquest yesterday in the death of Michael Burke, who was shot and killed at Clairton on November 15 in the rear of the home of A. M. L. Duff, who was arrested to await the action of the coroner's jury. The verdict exonerated Duff from all criminal responsibility. Mrs. Duff heard some one in the yard and called her husband. When he went down stairs he confronted Burke at the front door.

"Hold up your hands," said Burke.

At this command Duff shot Burke through the breast and he died from an internal hemorrhage. Duff's home had been robbed by a negro several weeks prior to the shooting and he told the coroner's jury he was apprehensive of the same offense being committed again. Burke was intoxicated on the night he was killed. He was a structural iron worker and had wandered into Duff's yard when shot.

Four Generations of the Finley Family.

Those in the group are John Finley of East Finley township, Washington, Pa., almost 100 years old and one of the earliest pioneers of this part of the country. His daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Trussell of South Franklin township; her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Craft of Morris township and the latter's son, Wayne Craft.

RAZORS GET CRANKY AT TIMES, SAID BARBER

Change in Weather Makes a Big Difference and Sometimes an Edge Will Be Lost Overnight.

Locomotive engineers find that engines do strange things at times, pressmen are unable to explain the action of the huge machines which send forth thousands of copies an hour of the great daily papers when these machines determine to be "cranky," and many other inexplicable things come to the attention of the man who handles machinery, but none of these is harder to explain than the behavior of razors, as described by a well-known barber yesterday.

"The recent spell of cold weather is responsible for many scratched faces in Pittsburgh," said this barber. "It's remarkable what a big effect a change in the temperature has on a fine piece of steel. If a razor becomes chilled it's no use trying to handle it. It will have to be warmed thoroughly before a satisfactory shave can be accomplished.

"One of the strangest things about razors is the change that some times comes over them by night. I have left the shop with all my razors in the best of condition and securely locked up where no one could touch them, but when I came back in the morning there was not a decent cutting edge in the lot. Why does this happen? I'm sure I don't know. It just happens."

OFFICIALS SUBPOENAED FOR M'GREGOR TRIAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Subpoenas today were served on Postmaster General Payne and First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne to attend the trial of T. W. McGregor, former supply clerk of the rural free delivery service, on an indictment for conspiracy. The trial will begin in Baltimore, Monday.

OUT-OF-TOWN FRIEND HOODOO IN PITTSBURGH

Calamity Always Overtakes His Entertainers—Sickness, Robbery, Fire and Accidents Are Some of the Troubles He Brings.

A Brownsville (Pa.) merchant was telling a story in the lobby of the Hotel Lincoln several days ago to a group of friends. He said:

"I have a friend living in Bellevue with whom I correspond frequently and on whom I call every time I come to Pittsburgh. Several times in the last few months I have been down there, and each time I have seen him and have partaken of his hospitality. But I feel certain now that he and his wife consider me a hoodoo and will become nervous every time they meet me hereafter. My association with them in the recent months has resulted in nothing but misfortune, and I won't blame them if they have nothing more to do with me.

"One day last summer I came down and, meeting my friend in Fifth avenue, he invited me to take dinner with him and his wife in town and go to the theater with them later. I accepted, and we went to his office, where his wife was waiting. Shortly before 6 o'clock, when we were about to go out, a messenger boy came in and handed him a telegram. His only brother was dying in a hospital in Cleveland. Would he come on the first train? He had 15 minutes to get on the flyer that leaves Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock, and he apologized and caught the train. I took his wife home and returned to the city.

"The next time I was down I called on him and learned that his brother was slowly recovering. Then he asked me to go to the theater. Again his wife was in the office, and we were about to leave when the telephone bell rang. The servant at his residence told excitedly that the house had been robbed. The girl had gone out for a while in the afternoon, and during her absence the house had been entered. There were more apologies, and I went to the show alone. I learned later that he lost several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry.

"Last Wednesday I came down and was just about to go to dinner in the hotel here when I was summoned to the telephone. His wife had been going up Fifth avenue and had seen me. They were going to the theater, and, knowing where I always stop, he had called me up to ask me to go. Glad of the opportunity, I accepted the invitation, and we all went to dinner. We had entered the restaurant about 5 o'clock and stayed for more than an hour. He had tickets for the Avenue. When we got out in Fifth avenue there were fire engines, with clanging bells and shrieking whistles, and crowds packing Fifth avenue. In a few minutes we learned that there had been a blaze in the Avenue and that there would be no show.

"'It seems to me that every time we invite Mr. J—— to the theater some misfortune prevents us,' said his wife.

"'Oh, we can go to the Grand or some other house,' replied her husband. And we started to walk slowly down Fifth avenue. I was looking across the street and did not notice the hose stretched across the sidewalk. I tripped, but kept my feet. At the same time my friend's wife fell over the same hose and was unable to get up. We assisted her over to the Davis cafe and the husband called a carriage. We put her in and they went home. She was suffering with a severe pain in her ankle, and I learned from my friend over the 'phone on Thursday that it was badly sprained. He did not mention that my visits brought hard luck, but I know he thinks so."

AN IMPORTANT CLUE.

Boston Police Identify Prisoner as One of Paris Bank Robbers.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Chief Watts of the bureau of criminal investigation, said today that he had identified George Murphy who was sentenced in Newton yesterday, to serve 10 months for obtaining money under false pretenses as Dominic Killoran, brother of "Joe" Killoran, who is charged with stealing $2,000,000 from Paris banks.

The identification is regarded by the police as important because they claim that Domenic Killoran received $200,000 of the stolen money.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them. They cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

No Pain, no Ache. As many teeth as you wish extracted, and you never feel it with

VEG-O-ZON.

No punctured gums—no swollen cheeks, VEG-O-ZON is the only known anaesthetic that's Safe as Sleep.

For 12 years we've been practicing Dentistry at same location. A Guarantee as good as a government gold bond with Plates and Crown and Bridge Work.

Best Sets of Teeth, guaranteed to fit,	Gold Crowns 22-Karat fine,	Bridge Work that will last a lifetime,
$8.00	$5.00	$5.00

Teeth Cleaned.......75c | Teeth Filled.......50c

NEW YORK DENTISTS

Cor. Sixth Street and Liberty.
Entrance on Liberty St.
Open Nights till 9. Sundays 10-3.

You Are Pleased Thrice At Smit's!

The unparalleled Smit opportunity for Xmas shoppers is best described in the words of one of the vast army of last Saturday's customers: "You like Smit's wonderful stocks, you like his low prices, and you like his remarkable plan of paying just a dollar or two down and the balance in small monthly payments."

Solid Gold Watch—movement guaranteed for time—case set with genuine diamonds—the $60.00 value of other stores, here for $45 On the easy terms.

Diamond Ring—a nice sized stone (no chip) —the $10 value of other stores, here for $5 On the easy terms.

Ladies' Watch—beautiful gold filled case—movement guaranteed—the $25.00 value of other stores, here for $17 On the easy terms.

Brooch—solid gold with genuine diamond setting—the $16 value of other stores, here for $12 On the easy terms.

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NEWEST HOLIDAY PATTERNS,
And All at SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.
Remember, All Carpets Made and Laid Free.
A Handsome Rug Free With Every Carpet.

98c yd. for $1.25 and $1.50 Axminster Carpets, borders to match.

57c per yd. for 65c and 75c All-Wool Tapestry Brussels, parlor, sitting room and stair patterns.

75c per yd. for All-Wool Velvets, in parlor, library, sitting room, hall and stair patterns; sold regularly everywhere at $1.10.

Axminster Rugs—12 feet long and 9 feet wide, for large parlors and libraries; most beautiful patterns and delicate color combinations; $30 Rugs at....... $19.75

Wilton Rugs—12 feet long and 9 feet wide, in rich Oriental and Persian patterns. They are the finest rugs ever offered anywhere at the price. $45 value at.... $27.50

$11.98 for $17.50 All-Wool Smyrna Rugs—Reversible. 12 feet long 9 feet wide; 18 patterns; Oriental, Persian and medallion designs; dark and light grounds; value $17.50.

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FUTURE GENERALS UPSET NAVAL CRAFT AND SWAMPED CREW---GAME WAS FARCE

ARMY ELEVEN WON THE GAME

Contest Was a Miserable One from Football Standpoint, but a Great Society Function.

MONSTER CROWD THERE

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—In one of the most tiresome and uninteresting football games ever witnessed on Franklin field, the West Point eleven today defeated the Annapolis, 40 to 5. Two miserable fumbles in rapid succession gave the navy their only score. As a football game it was a dismal failure, but as a society function it was a glorious success.

Seated in boxes around the field were Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Admiral Taylor of the bureau of navigation; Col. Mills, superintendent of West Point; Supt. Brownson of the Annapolis Naval academy; Maj. Gen. Brooke, Gen. Miles, Maj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, and many other persons prominent in army and navy circles.

The army occupied the south stand and the navy the north stand. During intermission between halves Secretary Root and Gen. Chaffee crossed the field to the navy side and were given a warm reception by the cadets in the center section. Every seat in the immense grandstand was occupied long before play began, but the only persons who seemed particularly interested in the result of the game were the students from the two colleges.

It grew so dark before the close of the game that it was almost impossible to distinguish the two teams, and no effort was made to name the player carrying the ball.

The navy won the toss and chose the west goal, with a slight wind at their backs. In less than 10 minutes' play they had scored their only points. Graves kicked to the navy's 15-yard line and Howard returned the punt. A fumble gave the navy the ball on the army's 45-yard line.

After two attempts to gain through the West Point line, Howard kicked to the army's 15-yard line. On the first play there was another fumble in the army line and Strassberger fell on the ball. Chambers was then called upon to try a goal from placement for the navy. It was a very difficult angle, but the ball sailed straight between the posts and the cheering section of the navy stand simply went wild.

Caps, canes, megaphones and almost everything movable within reach, was thrown in the air, while on the opposite side of the field the army boys were very quiet. Their gloom was soon dispelled, however, for within a few minutes the army had crossed the navy's goal line. On an exchange of kicks West Point secured the ball on the navy's 30-yard line on a fumble.

The heavy West Pointers then tore big holes in the Annapolis line and soon pushed Hill over for a touchdown. Graves kicked the goal. Three minutes later West Point again got the ball on the navy's 8-yard line on a fumble by Strassburger. Davis was shoved over for the second touchdown and Thompson kicked goal. There were several exchanges of kicks and West Point secured the ball on the navy's 55-yard mark. On the next play Prince broke through the Annapolis line and by beautiful dodging, scored a third touchdown. Doe kicked the goal and the half ended a moment later.

It was evident that barring a fluke the navy could not hope to score a touchdown on their opponents. During the first half they made only three first downs and one of these was the result of a fumble.

In the second half the army went through the lighter line of the navy almost at will. On every scrimmage there was some Annapolis man laid out and Capt. Soule and Left Guard Chambers were so badly injured that they had to be carried from the field.

The latter part of the contest resolved itself into a kicking duel, both elevens being so nearly played out by their exertions that they apparently did not care to attempt to rush the ball. A few minutes before time was called Doe dropped a pretty goal from placement.

The teams lined up as follows:

West Point—40.		Annapolis—5.
Hammond	L. E.	Howard
Thompson, Doe	L. T.	Doherty
Reilly	L. G.	Chambers, Smith
Tipton	C.	Rees
Mettler	R. G.	Oak, McConnell
Graves, Glasson	R. T.	Grady, Pierol
Rockwell, Gillespie	R. E.	Soule, Whiting
Hackett	Q. B.	Strassburger, Wilcox
Hill	L. H.	Root, Dowell
Farnsworth, Prince	R. H.	Decker, Strassburger
Davis	F. B.	Halsey

Touchdowns—Hill 2, Davis, Prince 3. Goals—Graves, Thompson, Doe 2, Hackett. Goals from placement—Chambers, Doe. Referee—E. N. Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—John H. Minds, Pennsylvania. Timekeeper—T. Truxton Hare, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Carl Marshall, Harvard, and Dr. Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—35 minutes each.

THE DASH WILL COME.

Harness Horse Expert Thinks the Days of Heat Affairs Are Past.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Frank Williams, the Corning follower of the harness races, was in town the other day and declared he had just left the south where he reported the Tranter-Kenney Lexington horse sale a success.

"Harness racing looks good for next season," he remarked.

"Do you think it will ever be driven out by the popularity of the thoroughbred?" a reporter for The Express asked.

"No," said Mr. Williams, "I do not. The runners have certainly the stronger hold on the public today, but you will see the light-harness turf reform many of its existing evils of management and gradually conform to the more business-like methods of the running turf. Then, effort will undoubtedly be made to meet the demands of the public for quick results and I look to see the oldtime drawn-out heat affairs go by the board in favor of the more inspiring dash. To my mind the dash will have possession of the field before many seasons have passed."

Mr. Williams is a strong believer in the professional judge, or board of judges, preferably, for the light-harness turf. "Men who are paid to attend to this business and who follow the horses from meeting to meeting, as on the running turf, will be a big improvement over purely local officials," said he, "without any disrespect to the ability and thorough sportsmanship of the scorers of amateurs who have officiated in the stands throughout the country in the past. It is merely a question of making a business out of what should be made a business."

LAFAYETTES SWAMPED.

Lose to Sterling Passers by Top-Sided Score of 68 to 5.

The Sterlings won their second game last night from the Lafayettes 68 to 5. Despite the one-sided score the game was a good one and was attended by over 200 people. Crisswell and Lowry did some good shooting, while Bertges, Yoedt, McMohan, C. Billinger and Feldheimer did some nice guarding and passing. Score:

Sterling—68.		Lafayette—5.
McMohan	Forward	Jones
Lowry	Forward	Crater
Crisswell	Center	Ford
C. Billinger	Guard	Feldheimer
Yoedt	Guard	Sutter

Goals from field—Lowry, 12; Crisswell, 9; Bertges, 3; W. Billinger, 3; McMohan, 2; Yoedt, Feldheimer and Sutter. Foul goals—Feldheimer, Crisswell, 2; MacMahon, 6. Referee—Drumm. Substitutes—W. Billinger for McMohan, Bertges for G. Billinger.

PROUD OF FORKUM.

State's Star Fullback and Captain from New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Carl Forkum, elected captain of the Pennsylvania State college football team for the season of 1904, is a New Castle boy. Forkum played on the New Castle High school team for four years at fullback, and acted as captain of the eleven for the last two years of his course in 1900 and 1901, after which he went to Washington and Jefferson college. There he won his old place as fullback on the varsity eleven.

Last year he went to State college and Thanksgiving day played at Pittsburgh against his former comrades of Washington and Jefferson.

LYCEUM EASY WINNER OVER DUQUESNE GREYS

Soldiers Make but One First Down, With Five Touchdowns Against Them.

The Lyceum team closed a successful season yesterday afternoon by defeating the Duquesne Grays on the Pittsburgh College grounds by a score of 27 to 0. The game was one-sided, as the Grays were no match for Lyceum. The soldier boys had several new men in their lineup. Maxwell of the East End played the best game for the Grays, while Hoban, Seamen and Clarke played a star game for Lyceum.

McInairy started the game by kicking to Grosskrenz, who fumbled the ball, but recovered it again and made three yards before being downed by Hoban. Maxwell made three yards and on the next attempt failed to gain and Lyceum was given the ball on the 15-yard line and in three trials the ball was carried over by Quinlin for the first touchdown. Quinlin also kicked an easy goal.

McInairy kicked off again to Maxwell, who was downed in his tracks by Sweeney. The Grays tried the line again and after two attempts failed to gain, and Maxwell punted to McInairy, who carried the ball 20 yards. Lyceum started another march for the Grays' goal. Seaman gained five yards through the line and McKeever added five more on the next play. Quinlin was given the ball and advanced it to the five-yard line, where Clarke carried it over for the second touchdown, after 10 minutes' of play. Quinlin kicked goal.

McInairy kicked off again to Wheeler, who made five yards. The Grays tried the line again without gain, and after two attempts Maxwell kicked the ball, striking one of the players and rolled back of the Gray's goal, where Quinlin fell on it, scoring another touchdown for Lyceum. Hoban failed at goal. One more touchdown was scored before time was called, making four touchdowns in the first half.

Reilly replaced Edkins and Barker went in for Gillespie in the second half. This half was cut down to six minutes, but in this time Seaman, aided by Barker and Reilly, ran 50 yards for a touchdown, making the fifth touchdown of the game. The Grays were able to make but one first down during the whole game. Lineup:

Lyceum—27.		Greys—0.
Hoban	L. E.	Fulton
Seaman	L. T.	Williams
Sweeney	L. G.	Sanderbaugh
Edkins	C.	Querk
Kenna	R. G.	Overfield
McKeever	R. T.	Seiffer
Gillespie	R. E.	Russell
Toomey	Q. B.	Zelch
Quinlin	L. H.	Maxwell
McInairy	R. H.	Wheeler
Clarke	F. B.	Grosskruez

Touchdowns—Quinlin 2, Hoban, Seaman, Clarke. Goals from touchdowns—Quinlan 2. Substitutions—Reelly for Edkins; Barker for Gillespie. Referee—Clare. Umpire—Davis. Linesmen—McKee and Miller. Time—Halves of 20 and 15 minutes.

BY ONE TOUCHDOWN CRAFTON DEFEATS INGRAM

Victors Fumble Many Times, Which Keeps Down Score. Claim Championship.

The Crafton A. C. defeated the Ingram A. C. on the Crafton grounds yesterday afternoon, 5 to 0. Crafton outplayed its opponents, keeping the ball in Ingram's territory almost the entire game, but owing to fumbles on its opponent's three-yard line twice, was unable to score only one touchdown.

All of the Crafton boys played good ball, the end running of Shipp and Walker and the line-bucking of Jennings being exceptionally fine. Morris, for Ingram, played a good game at fullback.

Owing to the fact that Ingram held the Gruver A. C. of Carnegie to a tie game and Crafton having defeated Ingram and played Gruver a tie game, claims the championship of the valley. If Gruver A. C. disputes this claim, they can have a game with Crafton for Saturday on neutral grounds. Lineup:

Crafton A. C.—5.		Ingram—0.
Tocer	L. E.	Rhodes
Boyle	L. T.	McJunkin
Bosler	L. G.	Zimmerman
Campbell	C.	B. Ross
Korn	R. G.	Jones
Saltz	R. T.	Roberts
Dunn	R. E.	Copeland
Johnson, Jennings	Q. B.	Ross
Shipp	L. H.	Keefe, Feinaugle
Walker	R. H.	Irvin
Jennings, Roberts	F. B.	Morris

Touchdown—Jennings. Officials—Walsh, referee; McDonald, umpire; alternating timekeepers, Nixon and Dougherty; linesmen, Loy and McCue. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

HAZELWOOD II. WIN.

Defeat Married Men by Big Score of 30 to 0—One Player Hurt.

There was a hard game at Hazelwood, when the Hazelwood Reserves defeated the Hazelwood Married Men, 30 to 0. Winterburn of the Married Men was injured. The feature was the line bucking of the Hazelwood Reserves' backs. Lineup:

Hazelwood Res.—30.		Married Men—0.
Bolitho (Capt.)	R. E.	Tebl
Gribbon	R. T.	Lawrence
Duffy	R. G.	Tailor
Sphere	C.	Quine
Easter	L. G.	Sphere
Murphy	L. T.	Bakey
Caswell	L. E.	Darr
Murphy	Q. B.	Winterburn
Wagler	L. H.	Newman
Ross	R. H.	McCarty
Molony	F. B.	Cadman

Touchdowns—Wagler, Ross 2, Molony 2, Caswell. Umpire—McHugh. Linesmen—White and Grey. Time—20 and 25-minute halves.

Fort Wayne Gets Good Start.

The Fort Wayne railroad reading room has organized a basketball team for the coming season and expect to uphold its past good record. James Gross of the North avenue station was elected captain and is whipping his team into good shape. The team defeated the Manchester second team in a fast game at the gymnasium yesterday morning by the close score of 18 to 17. The Reading Room five would like to hear from good 16-year-old teams. Address James Gross, North avenue station, Fort Wayne railroad, Allegheny.

Basketball at Westminster.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Westminster college basket ball season will open after the holiday vacation. The Westminster men expect to have the strongest basket ball team in the history of the college while every class will also have a distinct team. Westminster basket ball men are irritated over the report that the Westminster varsity team was defeated 34 to 14 by Grove City college. The defeated team was the New Wilmington.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Valley A. C. yesterday defeated the Atlantic A. C., 11 to 0.

The undefeated Library A. C. claims the 70-pound championship of Western Pennsylvania.

The manager of the Rankin A. C. denies that the Copeland A. C. defeated his team Thanksgiving afternoon. He says the score was 0 to 0.

The Wittmer A. C. claims the 90-pound championship of Western Pennsylvania. In eight games played it met and defeated seven of the leading 90-pound teams and also defeated the Superior A. C., the 80-pound champions.

The manager of the Maplewood A. C. says his team was beaten by the East End Crescents on Thanksgiving, 7 to 5. The score, he claims, should be a tie, 5 to 5. Maplewood would like to play Crescents next Saturday on neutral grounds for any amount. If Crescents continue to refuse to play off the tie, Maplewood will claim the 85-pound championship.

The Librarys ended a very successful season under the captaincy of Louis W. Monteverde, having won six, losing one and tieing two. The championship of their class will be decided on the outcome of the Lowell-Monterey game, as the Library defeated Lowell, 10 to 2. The lineup of the season was as follows: Left end, McCall; left tackle, Carey or Close; left guard, Matthews or Manchester; center, Hartman; right guard, Kellar or Meixner; right tackle, Stewart or George; right end, Miller; left half, Monteverde; full back, Carns or Spengler; right half, J. B. McKee.

The All-Emerson football team would like to hear from the Colonials of the East End in regard to a game for Saturday, on either's grounds. Last year the Emersons won the 80-pound championship, but will only play one game annually, as the members of last year's team are playing for larger teams now. The "old schoolmates" will be gotten together by Capt. Locklin and Manager Ament of last year's team. The lineup of the Emersons for this game will be: Center, P. Martin; quarter, R. Lesty; full back, W. Ament; left half back, H. Garr; right half back, M. Locklin; left tackle, S. Landers and O. Morris; left guard, J. Price; left end, P. Smith; right tackle, F. Wentworth and E. Clarke; right guard, H. Ramsey; right end, M. Lawler.

THE LONG SHOTS CAUSED A SCARE

Two of Them Came Pretty Close to Copping Out Their Races on Bennings Track.

SOME VERY FINE FINISHES

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The hunters' champion steeplechase and handicap for two-year-olds, the former being won by Almansor and the latter by Graseimo were the features at Bennings today. Bon Mot with Miles up, backed from 60 to 1 down to 30 had the first race well in hand but was easily nearing the line and J. Walsh, on Fortunatos coming along caught Miles napping and beat the long-shot by a head. Punctual, a 100 to 1 shot, in the last race finished only a head behind Courtmaid, the winner, after a driving finish. Track fast. Summary:

First race, three years old and up, seven furlongs—Fortunatos, 104, J. Walsh, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Bon Mot, 108, Miles, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; Paget, 104, Wonderly, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:29 2-5.

Second race, Maiden years old, five and one-half furlongs—Algonquin, 107, T. Burns, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Bronx, 110, Hoar, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Loricate, 110, Trubel, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:11.

Third race, Hunter's champion steeplecase, four years old and up, about three miles—Almansor, 155, Henry, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Simon Kenton, 140, Mara, 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Montrip, 163, Schill, 25 to 1, third. Time, 6:20 3-5.

Fourth race, handicap, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Graziallo, 11, Wonderly, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Tokalon, 112, Bullman, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Allorten, 116, H. Michaels, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:15.

Fifth race, two years old and up, one mile and 70 yards—Unmasked, 107, Fuller, 6 to 5 and 10 to 3, won; Sweet Alice, 102, Romanelli, 11 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Buttons, 107, Redfern, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:50.

Sixth race, three years old and up, mile and one-sixteenth—Court Maid, 100, E. Walsch, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Punctual, 103, Remaelli, 100 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Cottage Maid, 107, T. Burns, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:52.

CASERINE A WINNER.

Bear Catcher, Favorite, but Gets Bad Start and the Second Choice Beats.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—In the 2-year-old race at Oakland today Bear Catcher was a strong favorite, but he was unfortunate at the start and although closing up somewhat, was beaten easily by Caserine, the second choice. Mike Murphy won the first race at odds of 20 to 1.

First, Futurity course, selling—Mike Murphy, 104, Birkenruth, 20 to 1, won; Rinaldo, 104, L. Jackson, 10 to 1, second; Snark, 107, Bell, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Caserine, 108, Adkins, 9 to 5, won; Bear Catcher, 103, J. Martin, 7 to 10, second; Otto Stirel, 105, D. Hall, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼.

Third race, Futurity course, selling—Pickaway, 97, Lewis, 3 to 1, won; Water Power, 110, See, 12 to 1, second; Alice Carey, 94, Reed, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Lacy Crawford, 93, J. Booker, 7 to 1, won; Silurian, 102, Foley, 10 to 1, second; Heather Honey, 93, Kuntz, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, handicap—Yellow Tail, 108, King, 3 to 1, won; Hagerdon, 107, Hildebrand, 8 to 5, second; Ishtar, 93, Reed, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:21.

Sixth race, 1 1-6 miles, handicap—Dainty, 108, J. Martin, 3 to 1, won; Albula, 107, Foley, 6 to 1, second; Veterano, 99, Hildebrand, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:49.

THE MAGNOLIA STAKES.

Smathers' Pair of Runners Were First and Third.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The Hildreth-Smathers pair, Byways and Irene Lindsey, backed from 2 to 1 to 9 to 5, ran first and third in the Magnolia selling stake today. Mayor Johnson, Homestead and Siddons were the other winning favorites. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 6 furlongs—Mayor Johnson, 109, L. Martin, even, won; Clonmel, 109, Gannon, 7 to 1, second; Zyra, 109, Minder, 18 to 5, third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-olds—J. P. Mayberry, 103, Minder, 2 to 1, won; Agnes Brannan, 100, Gannon, even, second; I. Must, 99, Robbins, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:01 1-5.

Third race, 1 mile—George K, 104, J. McIntyre, 8 to 5, won; Ancke, 109, Helgerson, 12 to 1, second; Witful, 114, Gannon, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:40 4-5.

Fourth race, Magnolia stake, 1 mile—Byways, 97, L. Wilson, 9 to 5, won; Big Ben, 102, Pollak, 9 to 2, second; Irene Lindsey, 106, Gannon, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:40 4-5.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Homestead, 109, Livingston, 5 to 2, won; Past, 102, McCafferty, 3 to 1, second; Atilla, 105, Pollak, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29 1-5.

Sixth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Siddons, 104, Helgerson, even, won; Hayward Hunter, 102, McIntyre, 6 to 5, second; Irving Mayer, 96, Livingston, 25 to 1, third. Time, 2:39 2-5.

BETTER THAN BIG GAME.

Small Army and Navy Elevens Have Fierce Battle on Rough Field at Erie.

ERIE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Army and Navy game of the great lakes took place this afternoon in this city. The team of the United States training ship Michigan represented the navy and the eleven from Fort Niagara, near Buffalo, the army. The contest was a fierce battle for supremacy on the snow and ice-bound field. The game ended 5 to 5. The navy scored on a touchdown by Capt. Flynn in the first half and in the second half the army tied the score on a field goal from the 35-yard line by Fullback McCormick. The field goal was remarkable because the ball was covered with snow and ice and could scarcely be handled. Lineup:

Fort Niagara—5.		U.S.S. Michigan—5.
McCartney	C.	Kaylinger
Dempsey	R. G.	Blackiston
Sullivan	L. G.	Mills
Stovell	R. T.	Sallot
Closterman	L. T.	Kirk
Shaughnessy (Capt.)	R. E.	Thompson
Firth	L. E.	Bean
Reichardt	Q. B.	Flynn (Capt.)
Lovett	R. H.	Kirsch
Boyle	L. H.	Bennett
McCormick	F. B.	Burke

Touchdown—Flynn. Goal from field—McCormick. Referee—W. S. Nason. Umpire—Sam Ramsey. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WILL TRY FOR RECORD.

Arthur Duffey Will Sprint Again Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Arthur F. Duffey, intercollegiate and world's champion sprinter, will defend his title at the annual championship to be held next May.

This announcement came from the champion tonight, is final and is an authoritative denial of the stories which have been printed frequently since last June to the effect that Duffey would never appear in the intercollegiate games again. He will run in the 100-yard dash, and, with favorable weather conditions, expects to equal his own world's record figures of :09 3-5.

Duffey entered the post-graduate school of the Georgetown law department this fall, and will take his master's degree next June. He will then probably retire permanently from the cinder path and practice law in Boston or Worcester, Mass.

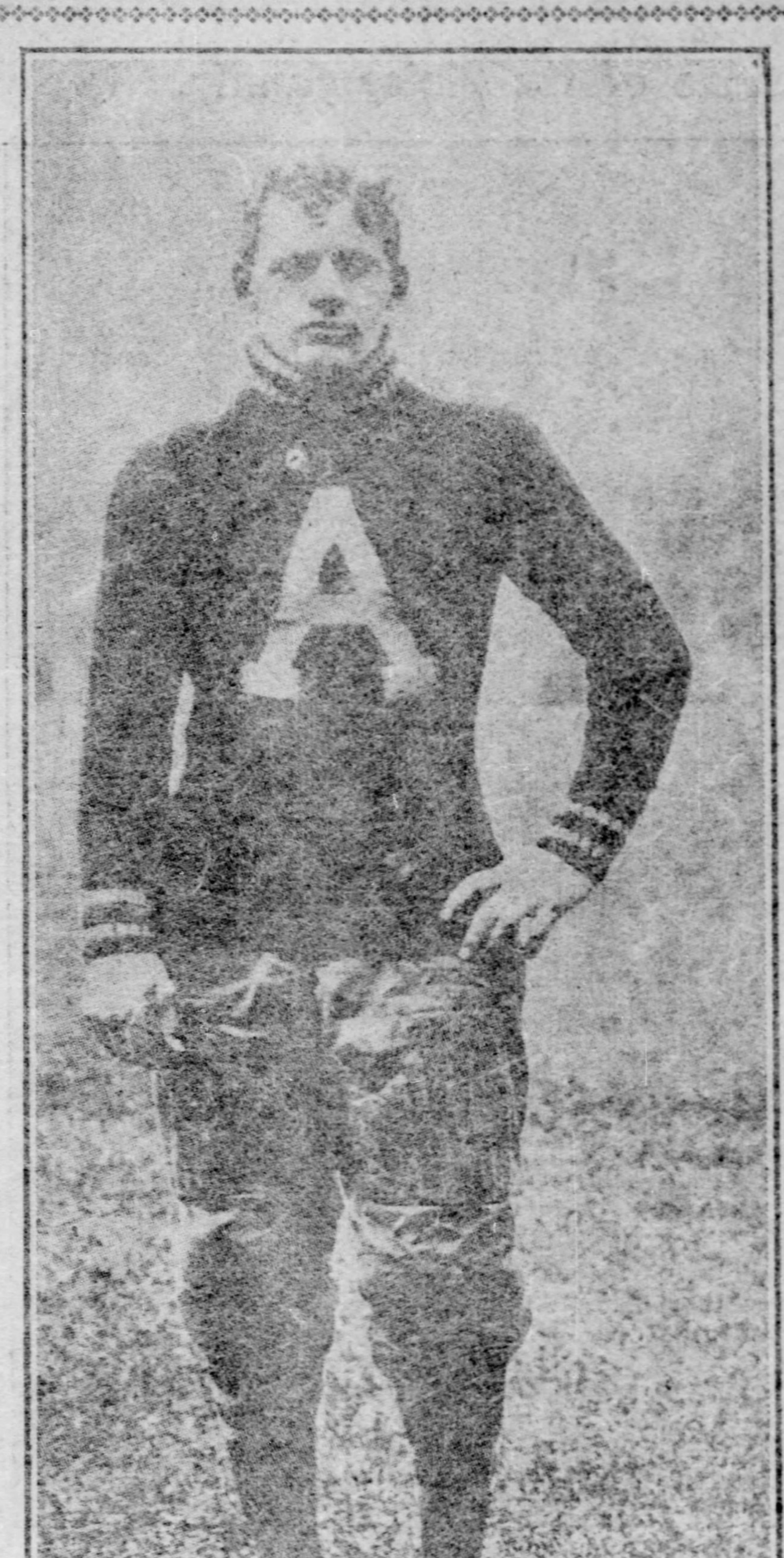
His first appearance of the year will probably be at the University of Pennsylvania relay races in April. Duffey's greatest ambition now is to again run 100 yards in :09 3-5 at the intercollegiate games and prove to some doubting critics that the record he made two years ago was not a fluke.

Bad Beating for Sharon Five.

SHARON, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—In a one-sided game the East Liverpool basketball team defeated the Bushl team tonight, 44 to 10. The locals were outplayed at nearly every stage of the game. Lineup:

East Liverpool—44.		Sharon—10.
Rigby	C.	Marquard
Allison	F.	Smith
Bloor	F.	Hughes
Watkins	G.	Haus
Chadwick	G.	Mannings

Goals from field—Chadwick 4, Rigby 5, Watkins, Allison, Powell, Smith, Marquard 2. Goals on fouls—Chadwick 4, Marquard 4. Substitutions—Davis for Haus, Powell for Bloor. Time—20 and 15-minute halves. Referees—Zang and Haus.



Captain Farnsworth.

The boy who led the Army team to victory over the Navy eleven.

WESTERNERS WANT A MEMBER ON COMMITTEE

Coach Stagg Suggested for the Body That Makes Football Rules—Player Reinstated.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The faculty representatives of the "Big Nine" colleges today reinstated in good amateur standing Earl Schreiber of the Wisconsin football team who was debarred by the Wisconsin faculty two years ago for alleged infringement of the conference rules. This action was taken on the unanimous recommendation of the Wisconsin committee and in view of the fact that since his suspension Schreiber has refrained from taking part in any professional work. It is expected he will play with Wisconsin's football team next year.

The conference decided to request the appointment of Coach A. A. Stagg of Chicago as a member of the committee on rules to represent the western colleges. At present the committee is composed entirely of eastern men.

The question of permitting students to play professional ball in the summer was discussed for several hours. The subject was finally referred to a special committee composed of A. A. Stagg of Chicago; H. J. Barton of Illinois, and C. L. Fletcher of Wisconsin. The suggestions to take steps to stop the proselyting of athletics on behalf of colleges and universities and to require one year's residence at a college before a candidate is eligible to engage in athletic work were referred to the various boards of control for consideration.

Prof. Jones of Minnesota proposed a rule providing for the closing of the football season on the Saturday preceding Thanksgiving day each year. After considerable discussion it was decided to defer action on this suggestion for a year. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. M. W. Sampson of Indiana; secretary, Prof. H. J. Barton of Illinois.

DROP KICK WON GAME.

Cline of East Homestead Does It, Which Beats Torreyson A. C.

The championship of Homestead was won yesterday afternoon by the crack East Homestead team by defeating the Torreyson A. C., 5 to 0. It was one of the most hotly contested games played in Steel Works park this season. The feature was the drop kick for goal from field by Cline. It was one of the prettiest ever made in the park. Lineup:

E. H.—5.		Torreyson—0.
Harkins, Millwood	R. E.	Asson
Arthurs	R. T.	Alters
McGill	R. G.	Rolph
Price	C.	Borkin
Weil	L. G.	McCaque
Fogel	L. T.	Oats
McBeth	L. E.	Kunkle
Hager	Q. B.	Connellie, Fitzgarls
Morton	R. H.	P. Cotter
Connell	L. H.	P. Fitzgarls
Cline	F. B.	P. Cotter

Timers—Dr. Offner, Homestead; Prof. Dolan, Homestead. Referee—Carr, E. E. A. C. Umpire—Davis, Homestead. Linesmen—Shipe and Murphy.

CHAMPIONS START WELL.

Young Americus Five Beats Crescents at Homestead, 46 to 22.

At the Homestead L. A. C. gymnasium last night the Young Americans defeated the Crescents in the first league game of the season, 46 to 22. The Young Americans won the championship of the league last year. Lineup:

Young Americans—46.		Crescents—22.
Lawry	R. F.	Zackariah
Adams	L. F.	Tunstall
Brown, Munroe	C.	Wilson
Murray	R. G.	Hager
Crawford, Roberts	L. G.	Arthurs

Field goals—Lawry 7, Adams 7, Brown 2, Crawford 2, Munroe 2, Murray 2, Zackariah 4, Tunstall 2, Wilson, Arthurs. Fouls—Adams 2, Zackariah 6.

The preliminary was between the Tigers and the Columbias of South Side and was a walk-over for the Tigers, 34 to 6. Lineup:

Tigers—34.		Columbias—6.
Segelman	R. F.	McDonald
Davis	L. F.	Dusky
Wohlfarth	C.	Reich
Greisser	R. G.	Burner
Walton	L. G.	Williams

Field goals—Davis 7, Segelman 5, Wohlfarth 3, Walton, McDonald, Williams 2. Fouls—Segelman 2. Referee—Brunner.

OVATION GIVEN WEST HIGH BY STATE GRADUATES

Old Students Took Clevelanders for Players That Vanquished Wash.-Jeff.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—The football squad from West High school that played the All-Scholastic team from Shadyside and other Pittsburgh schools to a standstill on Thanksgiving day, losing on a goal kicked from field, won great popularity in the Smoky City.

Much of this feeling of respect and of good fellowship engendered in the hearts of Pittsburgh's football enthusiasts and sporting fraternity was earned by the West High boys' gameness and their gentlemanly conduct throughout their stay in the Pennsylvania city.

Some of it was stolen, however, and Capt. Dickinson, of the Cleveland team, confessed yesterday on his return from Pittsburgh with his team.

"We got popular after the game," said the husky captain of the team that played both Central and East the games of the season in interscholastic circles. "When we entered the Monongahela hotel, where we were staying, every one of us was sized and given an ovation. We couldn't exactly understand why, after losing, we should be so much thought of by Pittsburghers, every one of whom were strangers to us. One middle-aged gentleman grabbed me by the hand with tears of joy in his eyes. 'Good boys! Good boys! I want to be the first to congratulate you,' he said, wringing my hands with all his might. 'I'm of '80.' The whole team were getting the same sort of treatment, and no words could stop the joyful throng of men who had attacked us with congratulations.

"They insisted on carrying the team upstairs on their shoulders. When we got upstairs, however, the bubble burst and the men who had been congratulating us hurried down stairs again to begin the same performance over, redoubled in intensity. The Pennsylvania State team, which had beaten W. and J. that morning 20 to 6, were stopping at the Monongahela, and reached the hotel after the game just after we got in. They were fairly mobbed by the 'old grads' who had given us the ovation. It was a great sight, and we couldn't be sore at losing our own ovation, under the circumstances."

BRADY A. C. VICTORIOUS.

Coraopolis Reserves Unable to Hold in Check Team from McKees Rocks.

The Brady A. C. of McKees Rocks defeated the Coraopolis second team yesterday by the score of 20 to 0. The touchdowns were made by Esquage (2) and Frank (2). Lineup:

Brady A. C.—20.		Coraopolis II.—0.
Laundry	R. E.	J. Weir
Burkhardt	R. T.	A. Silby
Nelin	R. G.	D. Karns
Johnson	C.	Swoger
Moore	L. G.	Jefferies
Dietrich	L. T.	Worthington
Snyder	L. E.	McCready
Cereco	Q. B.	N. Cox
Esquage	R. H.	Dame
J. Esquaga	L. H.	B. Jolly
Frank	F. B.	Schuler

Time—20 and 15-minute halves. Referee—J. Buettner.

CLOSED FINE SHOW.

Allegheny Poultry Exhibit Called for Some Strong Competition.

The Allegheny Pigeon Fanciers club closed its show yesterday, all the awards being given. The competition was lively and much interest was manifested during the show.

G. H. Hildebrand of Pittsburgh, Robert Taylor of Pittsburgh, H. A. Emmel of Mars, Pa., and Joseph Hildorf of Allegheny were among the big winners.

The poultry judges officiating were J. B. Foster of Allegheny, E. H. Seldon of Verona; pigeon judges, John Tait of Allegheny; pet stock judge, Joseph Fereday of Swissvale, and Barred Plymouth class everything to Robert Taylor, Pittsburgh.

LOVED THE INDIAN.

Fair Maiden Smitten With Charms of Football Player.

DENVER, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—In love with handsome Charles Guyan, the full-blooded Chippewa fullback on the Haskell Indian football team, pretty Bertha Hodkinson of Pueblo ran away from home, and the team and Guyan were shadowed by relatives with the result that the girl was caught today.

The girl is 17 years old and the Indian whose charms appeal to her is 21.

THE FITZ FIGHT WAS POOR ONE

Cornishman Has Gone Back and Should Retire. Gardner Put Up Poorest of Battles.

SOME LIVELY FIGHT GOSSIP

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—There is no denying that the Fitzsimmons-Gardner fight for the light heavyweight championship of the world left a bad taste in the mouths of San Francisco ring patrons. The coves that love a mill and are constantly paying top prices in the expectation of witnessing something choice and thrilling here fully persuaded themselves that when the fighting Irishman and the bald-headed condor of the Cornish coast clashed there would be a long drawn-out biffing match of a blizzardy character, and that it would only end when one of the combatants stretched his length upon the floor and the other wobbled wearily to his corner to receive the congratulations of his seconds.

It didn't pan out that way. Barring a few knockdown punches by old man Fitzsimmons in the fourth and fifth round and a couple more along in the thirteenth and fourteenth, the display was lamentably listless and devoid of incident. Gardner seemed to be almost in extremis with ring fight and in everything he did after the first knockdown. When he struck at Fitzsimmons it was with the slow motion of a swimmer rather than with the zip of a trained fighter who knew what he could accomplish and had confidence in his own resources.

Fitz Was Very Slow.

Fitzsimmons, too, was very slow. It developed, of course, that Bob's hands had gone back on him early in the game, but it was remarked that that did not account for everything the Cornishman did or omitted to do on that eventful evening. It may be that if Bob's tools had held good he would have finished the fight with a knockout. This, of course, is only surmise. Apart from his crippled hands and their effect on Bob's showing, it was patent that he tires more easily than he did in the old days; that he cannot work his hands as rapidly, and that his punches lack their former poundage.

To one who has followed Fitz in his fights from New Orleans to New York and back to Carson City and San Francisco, it was indeed a strange spectacle to see the grim, gaunt and granite-faced one in full flight around the ropes, while the gallery jeered and the main floor yelled to "stand and fight." It was hard to believe that it was the same Fitzsimmons who in other seasons refused to budge, no matter how hard the onslaught. The big shoulders, the knock knees and the freckles were all in evidence, though, and the thought which came uppermost in the mind was, "What changes the years bring forth."

Even while conceding that Fitzsimmons might have done immeasurably better if the bones in his bulgy old knuckles had not snapped, it is felt all down the line that it would not be conducive to good sport to try to patch up the Cornishman for further battles. It is figured that his hands will go back on him at any time with slight provocation, and it is thought that he should be retired, or retire himself, on four distinct counts, namely: Poor hands, diminished speed, decreased punching power, and increased age.

The Britt-Canole Fight.

The Fitzsimmons-Gardner go was all the more disappointing because it followed on the heels of the Britt-Canole fight, one of the fastest and most interesting ring engagements that it has been the fortune of far western sporting men to witness.

When the event in question went its full length of 25 rounds there were cheers for both winner and loser. There are no two opinions in regard to the decision that would have been rendered had the match been limited to 20 rounds. The affair would have been called a draw, a fact which Referee Welch has attested.

Canole made many friends here. His clean, rapid left hand work and his erect pose contrasted in a marked manner with the crouchy style and the winging methods of the whalebacks who infest the lighter classes at present.

There is just one particular in which Britt is superior to Canole. The San Francisco boy is the proprietor of a left hand body punch which is the hardest thing in the world to guard against. It is a kind of left shift, and it has had more to do with bringing in the winner's end of the emoluments than any other arrow in his quiver. The smash in question weakened Canole and made him double up time and again. May be if a return match is arranged he will be better prepared for that home-made hook which the native son employs.

The chances are bright for Canole and Britt coming together again. It is a notorious fact that the most exciting battles in this section of the country are furnished by men belonging in classes from the lightweights down. The Britt-Canole affair lingers in memory with the fight fans as the strains of some new grand opera are treasured by the music mad. When an open date heaves in sight Canole will find many of us pulling for him in trying to bring about another contest with Britt.

Corbett and Hanlon Geting Ready.

All arrangements for the Young Corbett-Eddie Hanlon match have been completed and the boys are preparing to go into camp. Hanlon will pitch his tent in Croll's gardens, Alameda, the spot where he has conditioned himself for most of his fights. Corbett will have his trunks sent to Sheehan's tavern, out at the ocean beach. It was there that he trained for Hanlon and McGovern when in San Francisco before. There is nothing in sight as yet to give an inkling as to which of the youngsters will be the favorite in the betting. It is admitted, of course, that Corbett was in anything but good condition when he boxed Hanlon before, and if he gets to weight within a reasonable time it is highly probable that he will lead the sturdy little westerner in the betting.

The Corbett-Hanlon affair is on the card for the night of December 29, and prior to that date there will be a 25-round match between Sandy Ferguson of Boston and Jack Johnson, the colored champion of the world. This will take place at Colma, if present plans go through.

Ferguson is in training at Larkspur. He was at work there while Gardner was preparing himself for the match with Fitzsimmons, and the majority of San Francisco's pugilistic experts had an opportunity of watching the Chelsea giant in action. The opinions formed were not favorable to Sandy, and it is felt here that Johnson will be a top-heavy favorite when the day set for the match comes around. Just at present there is some doubt in regard to the date, as the promoters want to postpone the event until the second or third week in December.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

BASKETBALL NOTES.

The Latrobe Y. M. C. A. team has organized for the season under the management of Dr. J. K. Brallier. Practice will begin on Monday evening.

The Friendship Basketball five would like to arrange games with all good 14 and 15-year-old teams having halls. Address Walter Irwin, No. 14 Alpine avenue, or call up 1006 Court.

The Allentown Basketball team made its first appearance in Allegheny last night at Bohemian hall and met defeat at the hands of the Northsides 12 to 0. Clayton was the star of the game, scoring all points for Northside, as the rest of his teammates did not have their eyes on the basket.

The Acorn team has been organized with the following players: J. Weis and J. Roberts of last year's Panthers; H. M. Ateer and F. Forrest of Pastime; B. Weis and E. Ihring of Colonial A. C., and J. Carr of Oakland A. C. It would like to hear from all good teams having halls, Allegheny Reserves, Company F, and Apollo High school preferred. Address T. P. Hastings, Lyceum, Washington street, city.

The Nonpariel team has been greatly strengthened in the last week by the signing of several new players, and they would like to hear from all 16-year-old teams in and out of towns with hall, such as the Standard Juniors, P. A. C., Railroad, Manchester Juniors, South Side Juniors, Trentons and Northsides. They have secured the services of Nuttal, the crack forward; Stringet, the best little guard for his size, and Hamilton, one of the best all-around players in the business. All teams wishing games can have same by addressing E. M. Steuernagle, rooms 405-406 Peoples Savings Bank building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITCHERS OPPOSE HANLON'S SCHEME

Think Twirlers Have Enough Handicaps Now Without Moving the Box Further Back.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK

If Ned Hanlon, manager of the Brooklyn club, carries out his threat and attempts to have a rule adopted by the National league rules committee handicapping pitchers by placing the pitcher's box back, he is going to stack up against all kinds of trouble. The league pitchers are up in arms against any such a move, and it is likely that they will send a representative or two to the league meeting to work against the Hanlon scheme.

Deacon Phillippe, star twirler for the Pirates, was at headquarters yesterday and stated that he is very much opposed to any rule that will further handicap pitchers. The deacon points out that the bulk of the work during a game is now on the pitcher, and argues that it would not be fair to attempt anything further in that line. It is pointed out that nearly all the legislation which has been passed in baseball to increase the batting has been directed against the pitcher, who is and always has been the hardest worked player in the game. The deacon is of the opinion that the game now is about as near perfection as it is possible to get it, and the public is not clamoring for any change.

Phillippe's ideas on the subject have been reduced to writing by Secretary Locke, who will forward them to President Dreyfuss, who is looked for to champion the pitchers' cause in the league meeting should Hanlon attempt any tinkering with the playing rules. This is a matter which is likely to cause a lively row among the club owners, as there are some who think with Hanlon that there should be more batting in the games, and they do not care who suffers, so long as they achieve their object.

The National commission, of which Garry Herrmann is the chairman, has been doing business again, as is shown by the following special from Cincinnati:

Two important decisions were rendered today by the National baseball commission, of which August Herrmann is chairman. The most important is that of William Phile, manager of a Southern league team, who was indefinitely suspended by the National Association of Minor Leagues for failing to prove his claim that certain games which had much to do with the championship of the Southern league had been thrown. After his suspension he appealed to the national commission for relief. Chairman Herrmann finds that the national commission has nothing to do with the case, and it is referred back to the National Association of Minor Leagues.

The other decision was that of Second Baseman Doolin, who played last year with Jersey City and is claimed by Brooklyn. His name is ordered stricken from the list of players purchased by Brooklyn. The future of Doolin, however, will be definitely settled when Herrmann, Pulliam and Johnson, all the members of the national commission, have their next meeting.

CHICAGO NORTH DIVISION BEAT BROOKLYN B. H. S.

Western Preps. Ruthlessly Tear up Easterners and Win by 75 to 0.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Battered and torn, the Brooklyn Boys' High school football eleven retired under cover of darkness from the field at Washington park this afternoon, overwhelmingly defeated by the North Division High school team of Chicago by a score of 75 to 0.

Five thousand persons watched the westerners ruthlessly thrust aside their opponents of the east and score touchdown after touchdown. They saw the visitors go around the ends or through the line almost as easily as water goes through a sieve. Yet they sat in the grandstand and on the bleachers cheering on the Brooklyn boys even until night came on and put a stop to the game after 21 minutes of the second half had been played.

The Chicago boys won through superior all-around work. A run of 95 yards by Steffen was the longest of the long ones made by the Chicagoans. Taking the ball from a kick, he ran diagonally across the gridiron toward the left field bleachers, and then, veering to the right, he continued on toward the flagstaff and skillfully evaded every Brooklyn player. Line-up:

North D. H. S.—75.		Brooklyn H. S.—0.
Pollock, Detray	L. E.	Futter
Dierssen	L. T.	Strom
Young	L. G.	Cooney, McPherson
Paupa	C.	Hendrick
Freer	R. G.	Donnelly
Graham	R. T.	Boyle
Erickson, Roy	R. E.	Gilbert (Capt.)
Steffens (Capt.)	Q. B.	Jennings, Hennessey
Derrye, Pollock	R. H.	Henshaw
Reinecker	L. H.	Sider
Hill	F. B.	Gibson

Touchdowns—Detray 5, Hill 3, Steffens 2, Reinecker, Pollack. Goals from touchdown—Graham 3, Steffens 2. Goal from field—Steffens. Referee—Fauver, Oberlin. Umpire—Snow, Michigan.

The victors were entertained at a banquet given by the losers at the St. George hotel tonight.

STOPPED THE BOUTS.

Mayor Harrison Objected to Method of Raising Political Funds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—(Special.)—There were no bouts at the clubrooms of the County Democracy last night because Mayor Harrison gave the opposite signal. Joe Grim, the man whom Fitzsimmons failed to knock out, and who has been dubbed "the Human Punching Bag," was billed to fight Hugo Kelly. Nine hundred tickets had been sold at $3 a ticket and the net proceeds were to be devoted to diminishing the indebtedness of the County Democracy. The mayor could not see it that way and the bouts were called off, after a crowd of several hundred people had gathered at the rooms on Randolph street.

Politics, according to Robert E. Burke, the secretary of the County Democracy, is responsible for the action. The mayor was opposed to the plan and so was President John Powers. The result was that Capt. Gibbons of the Central detail went across the street and told the entertainment committee of the County Democracy that it was all off.

Grim, the Italian fighter with an Irish name, and Kelly, another son of Italy with an Irish name, were at once rematched to fight before the Kingston Athletic club next Tuesday night at Ogden and California avenues.

Banqueted New Castle Team.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The members of the New Castle High school football team were banqueted last night by Joseph Baughman, the right half back, at the home of his parents. The residence was gaily decorated with the High school colors, red and black, while football paraphernalia was the chief adornment of the dining room. After the banquet the team formally disbanded for the season.

TOO MUCH TRAINING FOR FOOTBALL TEAMS

Rev. Peabody of Groton School Advocates Game, but Says Great Reforms Needed.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The Association of Colleges and Preparatory schools of the middle states today discussed athletics, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, headmaster of the Groton (Mass.) school, which is attended by a son of President Roosevelt, declared boldly for strenuous exercise.

"Football," he said, "has many valuable qualities for training the mind. It is highly developed, but also highly complicated. It enables the players to carry figures in the head and develops quickness of judgment.

"When the players are in training it does them a great good. The diet is good and wholesome, and they are constantly under surveillance, and do not carouse, as some students are wont to do. This has the desired effect of developing the manhood."

Football, he said, is of vast value to an institution, but great reforms are needed. The first of these reforms, he contended, was that the training is now overdone and is too strenuous. He mentioned a case of a boy in his school who, in trying for the football eleven, lost seven pounds in one week.

Will Hold a Shoot.

LATROBE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Youngstown Gun club will hold a shoot on their grounds, south of Latrobe, on Thursday, December 3. A large number of prizes have been secured for the winners of the various events.

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FINE AND DANDY.

PIRATES' OWNER AFTER NEW PITCHERS--FITZ IS ABOUT ALL IN AS A FIGHTER

DREYFUSS' MOVES ARE MYSTERIOUS

Pirate's Owner Admits He Has Deals on, but Is Keeping Matter a Secret.

PULLIAM HAS MADE GOOD

The sudden and mysterious moves which are being made by the owner of the Pirates, has had the local followers of baseball guessing and at the present stage of the game there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Col. Barney likes to turn in surprises and it may be that he has one or two up his sleeve, in the way of Christmas presents, for the local lovers of the sport.

That there is something doing in the line of new pitchers is not denied by the club owner, who confesses that he has a deal or two in view, but will not commit himself as to the players involved in the proposed deal. That he has already consummated one deal is almost a certainty for during the week he received a player's contract which he exhibited to the writer, but he was very careful to keep that portion of the contract covered which contained the player's name. It is likely that he wants to put his other deal through before giving the men's names to the public, as he is fearful premature publication may upset some of his plans, as it has done in the past.

Looking for Many Deals.

Harry Pulliam is to succeed himself as president of the National league and in making this move the club owners will be doing an act which will be unanimously seconded in every city on the league circuit. Pulliam started in as league president as a sort of an experiment, but he has more than made good and his reelection is the natural result of a successful administration. In the start out the Pirates' ex-secretary had many difficulties to overcome and the job looked like a hopeless task, but he succeeded, by dint of hard work, in straightening out all the tangles and now the old organization is in better shape than it ever was.

When Pulliam was chosen as the leader of the league there was doubt as to whether he was strong enough to combat the club owners or rather some of them who had been accustomed to running things to suit themselves, despite the fact that Nick Young was the supposed head of the organization. These select few looked on "Uncle Nick" as nothing more than a figurehead and that is just what he proved to be and the league was run for the benefit of the few who had formed a combination to run things to suit themselves. Pulliam's first object was to establish harmony among the club owners and in this he succeeded. The men who had been fighting each other for years were made to bury the hatchet and not only become friends, but to work for each other's interests and that was Harry Pulliam's first step toward success.

The next and most important step of all was Pulliam's declaration in favor of clean ball to be accompanied with a proper respect for the umpire. This declaration was laughed at by many of those who had been close followers of the game for years and it was argued that Pulliam might just as well try to sail up to the stars as to try and force certain of the club owners, to say nothing of the players, to respect umpires and play clean ball. The job at first looked like a hopeless one, but Harry was not the one to be frightened at a scarecrow and he kept right ahead at his task. At first the players, or rather those of them who had been accustomed to doing pretty much as they pleased, thought they would bluff their way through and rely on the owner of the club to help them out of the trouble. The umpires acting under the instructions of the president, inflicted severe penalties on the unruly players and what was more Mr. Pulliam saw to it that these sentences imposed by the umpires were carried out to the letter. After awhile it began to dawn upon the players that the days of the rough game were over and it was not long before there was a healthy respect for both Mr. Pulliam and his staff of umpires.

Players Grew to Like It.

Under these new and more pleasant conditions the game thrived and the people who had been driven away by the continued rowdy actions of players began taking renewed interest in the games. During the entire season there was not an umpire assaulted or mobbed, which was quite a new experience for the league. The players themselves as soon as they got accustomed to the new order of things really liked them better than the old way and the public showed its appreciation by turning out in large numbers to witness the game. Pulliam said at the outset that he would accomplish his object if he had to suspend every player in the league and while he did not have to go that far he succeeded in what he started out after and that was clean ball.

Promoters of the foul strike rule and its advocates received two notable additions to their ranks in President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club, who is also chairman of the national commission, and Jimmy Collins, the clever leader of the Boston American league champions. Mr. Herrmann who has been in baseball just long enough to know the good from the bad in the game, is earnest in his advocacy of the rule. Jimmy Collins is even more enthusiastic than Mr. Herrmann and states the rule worked well in the American league, and what is more, it became popular with the American league patrons. Collins says that the rule livened up the game and he hopes that it will be retained. Mr. Collins' statement is in direct conflict with the one made by Ban Johnson, the leader of the American, as well as that of Owner Killilea of the Boston team, both of whom claimed that the rule was unpopular in the American league and offered that as their excuse for wanting it done away with. However, there need be little fear on that score, as the rule is here to stay.

Want Annual College Game.

It is to be hoped that the movement started this week to have football games between the State and Wash.-Jeff. teams a yearly affair for this city and it is more than likely that it will, as both sides are in favor of it. The contests between these teams on Thanksgiving afternoon was a treat for the football lovers of this city, who were not able to go east to take in one of the big college games and who wanted to see a battle between college elevens. The contest on Thursday was an enjoyable affair, because it was clean cut all the way and free from unpleasant features. It must be said that this was an agreeable surprise for the recent record of the Washington county team led many into the impression that the eleven could not play clean football in the face of defeat.

It was a pity that the weather conditions on Thursday were such as to keep many away from the game, because they missed a treat. The display of college enthusiasm is something that Pittsburghers do not get a chance to see very often and more the pity. The Wash.-Jeff. team was really outclassed in the contest, but that did not cause the players on that team to use any the less exertion. In the face of sure defeat they kept plugging away and there was no let up until the referee's whistle announced the end of the game. That's the fighting spirit the people like to see and by its clean and manly display the Wash.-Jeff. team regained many of its lost friends. Another distinct feature was the fair and clean cut work of the officials, Ed Young and Arthur Poe. Young started in as referee with the Wash.-Jeff. people prejudiced against him, but his fair work won their admiration.

JAMES M. NELLIS.

WILL REORGANIZE THE CARNEGIE A. C. ELEVEN

The Carnegie A. C. football team of Braddock was reorganized last evening by Fred. Cartwright, physical instructor of the Carnegie club. Charles Hinderer will be captain, George [illegible], treasurer, and the players will be the same as several years ago when in the county league: Prof. J. Edgar Little, principal of the Braddock High school; Jacob [illegible], Lewis Newland, Byron Stroud, Edward Lewis, Edward Soles and Roscoe, [illegible] James, quarterback of the Cornell varsity team.

PITTSBURGH BOYS SHOWED UP WELL

Cleveland West High Surprised at Strength of Local Preps. on Gridiron.

CALHOUN GOES TO HAVERHILL

Pittsburgh athletes have again shown their superiority. The game that the local school eleven won from the West High school of Cleveland, Thanksgiving, 5 to 0, Kerr Price dropping a goal from the field, was a surprise to the boys from the lakeside city. This was the first intercity game that the school boys from the two towns ever met in, and it is hoped that the games will be continued.

The Clevelanders were impressed with the playing of the Pittsburgh team, who had but two days' practice together, while they had been together all season.

The football season is ended for this year, and the most delighted individuals are the players themselves. Hard training from the beginning to the end of the season soon tires the players, and they are fain to put away the pigskin when the final game is decided, which usually is a bruising one.

Locally the most interest centered in the school games, and well did they deserve it. The school boys furnished good football, and there was a total absence of disorderly and unbecoming acts that have characterized the principal college games in this vicinity lately. The school boys in Pittsburgh were well trained and went into the game to win on their merits, and any other conduct on the field would not be countenanced by the school authorities of which they had the honor to represent.

The scenes which occured on the W. & J. field when Geneva played there, and which put a big blot on the Washington collegians' escutcheon, did the sport no good here. It undoubtedly has lost W. & J. friends.

Locally Shadyside academy has won the interscholastic championship. There is no doubt as to Shadyside's superiority on the gridiron. Her team was fast and well balanced and had a repertoire of plays that was not equalled by any other local school.

The runner-up championship was not simplified any by Pittsburgh High school and Kiskiminetas playing a 5 to 5 game last Saturday at Friendship park. Taking everything into consideration, High school seems to be a better team than Kiski, and would have a fair claim in taking the honor of what there may be in being classed the second best eleven.

Kiski has not the well-balanced team that High school has. The strength of Kiski lay in one man—Seanor—and it was he who made the gains against Shadyside and High school. Against Shadyside Seanor met players nearly his equal and he was more easily taken care of, but in the High school game his strength and bigness were so much superior to Capt. Harper's players that he had a rather easy time in advancing the ball. The Kiski team was lamentably weak in some positions, which were some of the most important ones on the team.

High school had few stars, but each man at his position was good, and this, with good coaching of James, made High school a team that had to be reckoned with. With Seanor out of the game High school should beat Kiski by two touchdowns, the deduction being made on the form Kiski showed in its games with Shadyside and High school.

East Liberty academy should have been classed with the school mentioned above this season, but lack of discipline and then internal strife soon had the team in a disorganized state, which became acute. East Liberty had the material, which had it been properly coached, would have furnished a team almost as strong as either High school or Kiski. The back field was fast and the line was as good as either High school or Kiski, but in the daily practice no authority could be exercised and when one of the professors undertook to run matters there was a rebellion on the part of the principal players, which resulted in the team being disbanded, then reorganized, and all the games were lost.

East Liberty will make a big blunder if she does not get the athletic tangle straightened out by the time the baseball season arrives. Last year East Liberty had a nine that could well claim the interscholastic championship, and Alex. McCracken, who has been elected captain of the team for the coming season, should have carte blanche, to a certain extent, in making his selections for the team.

McCracken is a youngster who is a little above the average school baseball player in ability, and should give East Liberty one of the best secondary school nines in Western Pennsylvania.

The Allegheny High school also had an eleven, but it cannot be put in the same class with its neighbors on this side of the river. The heads of the school frown upon athletics, and this handicap is too much for the boys to overcome. Its handicap tells more in football than in baseball. Were the faculty at Allegheny High school to wake up and foster athletics, the rivalry between that school and those in Pittsburgh would be intense in time, and the school boys would be more in prominence than otherwise.

Walter Orbin, the Pittsburgh boy who captained the University of Pennsylvania nine last spring, his last year in college, is again home, a full-fledged physician and having one season's experience in a league. After graduating at Penn Orbin joined the Worcester Eastern league club, but along with the other Worcester players, finished the season at Montreal, Can. Worcester was transferred to that place because of lack of home patronage.

Montreal, and the kind of ball it played, is not to Orbin's liking. The team was sadly in need of winning pitchers, and as a consequence many games were lost. The inhabitations Orbin came in contact with there spoke French, and taken all in all, he did not find the ways of the Eastern league as pleasant as when he was the star on the Millvale team under Ed Hickey. The Montreal club did not pan out well financially and as a result when the close of the season arrived the manager was unable to pay off his men. Orbin still has an account against the club, and as it has failed to pay, he, along with others, is free to sign elsewhere for the coming season.

Orbin has given up shortstop and taken to the outfield. The outfield is more of a cinch, he says, and he will stick to it. Orbin will shine as an outfielder. He is very fast on his feet, judges the ball and possesses a strong arm. When ith Penn last year he was considered the best shortstop in the eastern college world.

John "Red" Calhoun, the young Allegheny infielder, who managed the Haverhill New England league team last summer and who was about the highest paid man in the league, will return to that place the coming season. He will play the infield, but will not again assume the managerial robe, as that important station will be occupied by Billy Hamilton, the former National leaguer. Charlie De Moss of Allegheny, who captained the Niles team last summer, has accepted Haverhill terms and will accompany Calhoun there, as will probably Bill Kommer, the southpaw who was at Niles last year, and Mackenzie, the Wilkinsburg outfielder who has been with Manor the past two years. Southern league clubs have been after De Moss.

RICHARD R. GUY.

STRONG COLLEGE RESERVES.

Bluffites Had Good Players and Team Made Good Showing.

The Pittsburgh College Reserve eleven played seven games, all of them with the very best teams in their class. The team was made up of old and new material. Capt. Hubert Gaynor demonstrated that he is an aggressive leader and all-around master of the game. He was a good ground-gainer and registered most of the touchdowns. Keating and Nellan are admitted by all who saw them play to be among the fleetest halfbacks that any school team can show. Rehlren did well at quarter. Fumbles were very rare, even when the cold stiffened his fingers or mud made the sphere unwieldy. Arens and Dowling were new men at the ends, but they played like veterans. Duffy and Rankin, about equal in weight and height, were also about equal in splendid offensive and defensive work. In the "tackle-over" plays they were hard to stop. McLaughlin and Whelan are two strong guards. Stark, the center, was dubbed "Hector" or "the Trojan," which titles tell the story of his deeds. Howard, Campbell, Baum, Bryan and Dekowski could fill any position when called upon.

HALLAM PHOTO—1903

The Washington, (Pa.) High School Team Which Has Not Been Scored on This Year.

Top row: Bradley Minton, William Carroll, Frank Egan, John Hanna, Olin Chamberlin. Second row: Shan Margerum (coach), John Duffey, Victor Miller, Hugh Streator (captain), Robert Forsythe, Hayes Ward, Thomas Northrup (manager). First row: George Wilson, Otis McClain, William Bushfield, Dwight Anderson, Berlin Brush.

WINTER RACING IN THE SOUTH

Some Fine Stables Represented at New Orleans and Good Sport Is Assured.

THAT DECISION ON RACING

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The ponies are off at New Orleans for the regular 100 days of winter racing, and if the opening day is a fair basis of figuring this will be a record-breaker for the Crescent City track. Fully 1,000 horses are wintering at the Southern track, and they represent some of the best stables in the country. While it is true none of the champions are on board, there are enough high-class horses available to put up a first-rate article of racing for every card. Among the leading stables represented are those of John W. Schorr, R. W. Walden and Mr. Oxnard, S. C. Hildreth, W. Gerst and a large number of others. The meeting opened Thursday with a fine card and good sport.

There has been a good deal of talk in racing circles as to the result of the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the effect that a losing bettor on a racehorse may recover by civil action the money he has lost. The very general opinion is that the decision will have little if any effect on betting and none at all on racing.

Is Racing Victory.

The case in point is considered really a victory for the racing men, as it is held that direct evidence must be produced of an intent in the betting before the track owners can be held liable. G. W. Langdon summed up the view of the matter by the bookmakers as follows: "The law has always read that a loser at a game of chance may recover by civil suit, but no gentleman nor any man who pretended to be a sportsman could take such a course." And that about sizes it up.

There seems to be something wrong at Bennings when two good stake races, worth $1,500 added money for each result in an actual walkover for one and a practical walk-over for the other. The entries for both the Dixie and the Vestal of this meeting closed February 15, 1902. Forty-six entries were received for the Dixie and fifty for the Vestal, yet only three starters came to the post for the two races, all but a few of them having been declared. There are a number of horses of both sexes that might have started in these events, enough to have made a contest worthy in a small way at least of the names they bear. Perhaps if the date of closing was not so far ahead it would bring about better results.

An interesting rumor comes from London to the effect that the duke of Roxburghe, who recently married Miss May Goelet, of New York, one of the richest heiresses in the world, intends to go in for racing and is now planning for the establishment of a first-class racing stable. If this is true it will not be the first batch of American dollars which has gone to enrich and build up the British turf.

To Watch the Jockeys.

It is probable that the Jockey Club will take action soon to do away with the managers of jockeys and have an official deputed to control the riders.

Managing a jockey has long been recognized as an industry of the American turf.

Shrewd men who raced horses and in other ways maintained a close relationship with the turf secured stable boys whose work in the saddle during the early morning exercise hours betokened a career as jockeys. Once discovered those riding phenomenons were rushed away from St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans or Cincinnati for New York. Once arrived the riders are immediately launched upon the Metropolitan tracks. If lucky the new-comers piloted a succession of winners and at once the big millionaires and all the trainers went in quest of the services of the new star.

Then is seen the hand of the astute manager. He dictatorily insists that a bet be put down for him. Only under this condition is the jockey allowed to ride. With continued success the manager is able to make riding engagements at fancy prices, and sell out first, second and third calls on his protege's services. He gets rich quickly, and soon finds out that it is more profitable to "manage" a star jockey than to race horses.

It is often alleged the evil goes further. That the jockey manager has a connection with the bookmaker or with one or other of the big plungers who swarm the betting ring in numbers these days. The stewards of the Jockey Club are reported as regarding this condition of affairs as menacing the welfare of the turf. Hence the proposed reform.

John A. Drake's horses have gone into winter quarters at Sheepshead Bay. They were brought to the course of the Coney Island Jockey Club by Trainer Enoch Wishard, and the present intention is that they will remain there all through the cold weather.

The Future of Drake.

Wishard could give no intimation of the future racing plans of Mr. Drake and merely said: "All I know is that the horses go into winter quarters here. I suppose they will stay here all through the cold weather, and they will be thrown out of training. Mr. Drake has made no announcement of his future intentions. The horses shipped well and are in the very best of condition."

William Lakeland has returned from Kentucky, and will devote his time to his extensive string that will winter at the Brighton Beach course. While in Kentucky Mr. Lakeland was an extensive buyer at the several recent sales, and in the disposition of the brood mares of the Melbourne stud he figured prominently.

The purchases were taken to the Lakeland place in Kentucky, and will be most valuable additions to his rapidly growing stud.

It is said that Thomas W. Sanson and O. L. Richard, the rich Boston publisher and lover of race horses, are behind a movement to have racing and bookmaking legalized in Massachusetts, and that it is not improbable that the Jockey Club will be asked before long for dates for one or more Massachusetts tracks.

E. J. KESSILMIRE.

Quarterback on the Salem (O.) team.

HAD SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Allegheny College Eleven Does Well With Hard Schedule and Satisfaction Is Expressed.

MEADVILLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Allegheny college football team has finished a very successful season, having held down Geneva, their old rival, to but five points, and having made a touchdown on State's own field, a feat which had not been accomplished by any other team for the last three years.

Thursday's game, in which she outclassed Mt. Union, ended the hardest schedule ever played by a team representing the college, including games with some of the strongest teams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, such as the Franklin All-Professionals and the Case school, the champions of Ohio. Only one team, Geneva, succeeded in crossing her goal line on her home grounds, but on foreign grounds she went to pieces under the weight of her heavier opponents. Notwithstanding the fact that Allegheny has played teams so far out of her class in regard to weight and experience she has made a creditable showing, having won just as many games as she lost.

LIGHTER TEAM WINS.

Fayettes Have Better of Eurekas in Weight, Yet Lose.

The Eureka A. C. yesterday defeated the Fayette A. C., 5 to 0. Eureka was outweighed, but played a masterly game. Lineup:

Eureka—5.		Fayette—0.
Greaves	L. E.	Buka
Scanlon	L. T.	McNulty
Brown	L. G.	Chidlow
Mugers	C.	Bopp
Kreept	R. G.	F. Neely
J. Miller	R. T.	Wills
McConnel	R. E.	P. Neely
Loomis	Q. B.	Carson
Price	L. H.	Folzey
Greger	R. H.	Kirker
L. Miller	F. B.	Wyland

Touchdown—Price. Referee—Scott. Timekeeper—Mueller.

Crescent Seven to Meet.

The Crescent Hockey club of the Duquesne Amateur league will hold a meeting today to discuss matters of importance and all players who wish to try for the team will have to attend this meeting. The team will practice at Duquesne Garden Wednesday evening, December 2, and will play the Library club December 9. All players that have not handed in their names, but want to try for the team, will attend the meeting, the following in particular: A. Graighead, Wilson, Cappeau, Dick Mueller, Babst, Carr, Wentworth Ramsey, J. Price, G. Price, Robert Mueller, William Mueller, Theodore Thomas, "Red" Orr, Leety, Barr, Bob Silves, O'Brien, O. Morris and Simmeral. The Crescent club will have a club house in the near future.

SEVENS FORMED FOR OPENING GAME

Bankers and P. A. C. to Begin Hockey Season Tuesday Night at Duquesne Garden.

SCHOOLBOYS OPEN SATURDAY

Hockey players, great and small, some of them with big reputations and others with reputations to make, began arriving in Pittsburgh yesterday. Almost every train that made connections with trains from Canada brought one or more players. More will arrive today. The season of the Western Pennsylvania league will open Thursday evening at Duquesne garden, and every minute of spare time between now and then will be used by the members of the contesting teams in practice.

The opening game will be between last season's champions, the Bankers, and the Pittsburgh Athletic club, which has always had a large following. The indications are that it will be the greatest opening Pittsburgh ever saw since hockey was introduced. Seats have been selling all this week and a record-breaking crowd is sure to be present. There is much interest attached to the line-up of the two teams, which has been kept a secret by the managers.

The Bankers and P. A. C. teams will be practically composed of new men, all of them having played in the big leagues of Canada. The Bankers' line-up for the first game will probably be: Cover point, Ross of Ottawa, who played on last season's Aberdeen team of Ottawa; left wing, McLaughlin, also of Ottawa, one of the best stick handlers in the dominion; right wing, Kent of the Army and Medical Corps team of Ottawa; goal, Graham, another Ottawa crack; cover point, Phymister of Pittsburgh, whose good work of last season is well remembered; center, Jack Roberts; rover, L. L. Campbell. The first four men have all been prominent in the Ottawa senior league, while the last three were of the best of last season's championship Pittsburgh bunch. Phymister will captain the team.

Manager Miller, who has not been doing much talking about the players he has engaged, expects to put a fast bunch on the ice Tuesday night. One of his new men is Dick Wilson, who will cover center. He was one of the fastest forwards the famous Queen's college team ever had. He played with Cornwall last season. George McCarron will be the left wing and Robinson the forward. Miller has a line out for George McMiller, one of the best puck shooters in Canada. If McMillan arrives he will be the right wing. W. E. Hamilton will be the cover point and continue as captain of the team. Two new players are Dick Dunn and Erne Morgans. Dunn is a Quebec man. Morgans was last year's point on the Aberdeen team of Ottawa and is the champion broad swordsman of Canada. Other players Manager Miller has are Frank Fenwick, J. M. Martin, Harry Ross and George Lamb. Ross is the Ottawa man who came here last season and played with the Victorias against Keystone, but the game was thrown out because of Ross' ineligibility.

Anticipating a big crowd Tuesday, the garden management will have the doors open early. The face-off will be at 8:30 o'clock and the battle will be on. The two teams will be newly uniformed. The referee, Burt Russell, instead of using a whistle to start the game and call time, will be provided with an automatic fog horn, or some other instrument impossible to imitate with the lips. Last season, it will be remembered, some confusion was caused by mischievous spectators imitating the referee whistle and stopping the game at critical times. As this was considered dangerous, and it was not always possible to locate the offender, it was decided to do away with the whistle. In Canada the referee usually carries a cow bell, which he rings vigorously.

Manager A. S. McSwigan of the garden wants to impress on people the fact that the league hockey games are played on Tuesday and Thursday, instead of Tuesday and Friday.

The interscholastic league will play every Saturday afternoon, the first game being December 5. The teams will be E. L. A. and S. S. A. President Richard Guy is trying to arrange a series of games between a team of his league and the West High school of Cleveland.

OLYMPIC IS STRONG.

McKeesport Five to Open League Season Tomorrow Night at Manchester.

The regular basketball season will be opened at Manchester tomorrow night at the Raleigh, corner of Locust and Market streets. The Manchester team has played three games so far, winning them all by large scores and showing a considerable improvement over their work of last season. The first team to try conclusions with Manchester in a championship game will be the Olympic five of McKeesport, which has taken the franchise of the Iroquois team of last year. The personnel of this team includes Mays Edmundson, formerly captain of the Westminster college five; Lockhart and McCreight of the crack Indiana State Normal team of two years ago, and Mulholland of the Carnegie A. C. of Braddock and the Wilmerding Y. M. C. A.

The preliminary is expected to be as good a game as the main event, as the contesting teams will be the old rivals, the champion Sterlings and the Manchester Juniors, two teams which have been scrapping for the junior championship of Allegheny for the past two years.

GEORGE M'CARRON.

He will again play left wing for P. A. C.

M'CLELLAND WILL FACE VERY HARD PROPOSITION

Pittsburgher Goes to Milwaukee to Meet Neary and Will Also Fight in New Orleans.

Jack McClelland, Pittsburgh's leading fighter, accompanied by his manager, James Mason, will leave tonight for Milwaukee, where he will fight Charley Neary, the crack western lightweight, on next Friday night before the Badger Athletic club, the biggest club this side of San Francisco. In taking on Neary, McClelland is doing something no Chicago fighter will attempt. Bennie Yanger would not fight Neary at 130 pounds, the weight McClelland meets him at.

Neary has beaten such good men as Jack O'Keefe, who won from Britt, and Young Mowatt, who defeated Broad in New Orleans the other night. Neary has never lost a decision, and to show how well he is thought of in Milwaukee, he is a 10-to-7 favorite over the Pittsburgher; but this makes no difference to the latter. McClelland has fought more fights away from this city than he has in it.

Manager Mason yesterday received a letter from J. M. Soniat, match maker for the Southern Athletic club, New Orleans, giving terms and asking if McClelland would meet Young Mowatt before that club on December 9. Mason answered that he would like it a few days later, as they can hardly get away from Milwaukee before December 5, and this would only give them about one day in New Orleans before the fight; but they will accept December 9 if it cannot be changed.

The rival local welterweights, Eddie Kennedy and Mull Bowser, are working hard for their 10-round contest, which takes place December 7. The winner of the contest will have a chance to meet some good eastern boxer, Matty Matthews or Joe Gans, lightweight champion. Kennedy has met both Gans and Matthews and is anxious to get another chance. Bowser, also, has signified his willingness to meet either of the above, providing he wins over the Allegheny boxer.

WITHDRAWS CUP OFFER.

Emperor's Sickness the Cause, but Will Give Trophy for Race in 1905.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Emperor William has withdrawn his offer of a cup for a transatlantic yacht race in 1904, on account of his health, and has substituted for it the offer of a cup to be raced for in 1905.

The emperor, through his representative, cabled his decision to the American yachtsmen today, with his reasons for the postponement. These are that the prolonged period of the emperor's recovery and the consequent accumulation of all business has prevented him from receiving his yachting advisers to arrange the details for a transatlantic race until it was too late for the designers and builders to have new yachts ready for a contest in the spring of 1904.

Another Football Victim.

YORK, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Barrett Moul, the son of Edwin T. Moul, banker, of this city, while engaged in a game at Waynesboro sustained a fracture of his collarbone yesterday. He is one of the most promising athletes in this section. He stands 6 feet 6 inches high and will easily tip the beam at 190 pounds.

New Coach for Harvard Crew.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 28.—It was announced at Harvard university today that F. D. Colson, for four years coxswain of Cornell varsity crew, will come to Harvard to coach the varsity crew for the annual race with Yale in June. It is expected that a radical change will be made in the methods of rowing at Harvard.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON IS OVER

Was a Remarkable One and New Rules Have Not Cut Out the Brutality.

GOSSIP OF THE SPORTS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—With the army-navy game on Franklin field today, the football season of 1903 ended. It has been a remarkable one. So far as the records go there have been seventeen deaths directly due to football this year, while the record of the seriously injured has been fully up to that of previous years. It would seem, therefore, that the new rules so far as eliminating brutality from the game is concerned have not been markedly successful. It is hard to say that if anything can be done to reduce the number of casualties from the great autumn game.

With football out, boxing will hold the center of the stage with practically no rival until the baseball fan wakes from his winter's sleep, after the snow has melted next spring. In this connection it may be in order to ask why some game or sport cannot be found to take the place of baseball and football during the time these sports are out of season. This is worth the attention of the purveyors of amusement for the people.

Not a Brilliant Victory.

The defeat of George Gardner by Bob Fitzsimmons at San Francisco Wednesday night, while not a particularly brilliant victory for the ancient Cornishman was sufficiently decisive to eliminate Gardner from the list of championship possibilities. From his showing with Fitzsimmons Gardner might last one round with Jim Jeffries, but it would be no safe betting proposition at even money that he could go two rounds. The decision in his favor gives Fitz an opportunity to retire from the ring gracefully and rounds up one of the most remarkable careers in the annals of Fistiana. Fitz says he is going to quit, but he has said the same thing before. In fact he rivals Patti as a "farewelller." It would not be at all surprising to hear before many moons that the old man was negotiating with Corbett. Inasmuch as he would not have to get way down his proper fighting weight to meet "Gentleman Jim," his showing with Gardner does not prove that he would not be able to give Corbett a repetition of the dose administered at Carson City if they should get together.

The next fight to excite general interest will be that between Young Corbett and Eddie Hanlon, which will be fought in California December 29. Hanlon is a pretty tough proposition for anybody near his weight to handle, but the featherweight champion ought to be able to take the measure of the 'Frisco lad without serious trouble. Young Corbett is one of the brainiest fighters in the ring and Terry McGovern is willing to certify that he has the punch.

The meeting between Charley McKeever and Hugo Kelly, in which the decision was awarded the Philadelphia boxer, does not seem to have settled the question of supremacy and arrangements looking to another clash are being made. The Chicago A. A. and the Waticu A. C., both of Chicago, have offered good purses for the battle.

In preparation for his match with "Kid" Carter, of Brooklyn, before the Criterion A. C., of Boston, Marvin Hart, the Louisville heavyweight, has gone into training with "Philadelphia Jack" McCormack. Hart says that he will have to be better for Carter than he was when he met Choynski.

Martin Duffy, the welterweight champion of Chicago, is after a match with Charley McKeever, of Philadelphia, who recently beat Hugo Kelly in Milwaukee. Duffy will take the Quaker boxer on at 145 pounds before any club that will make an offer.

College Hockey Games.

The Inter-collegiate Hockey League at a meeting held this week elected Raymond Little, of Princeton, president, and arranged the following games:

Saturday, January 9—Brown vs. Princeton.
Saturday, January 16—Yale vs. Columbia.
Saturday, January 23—Harvard vs. Princeton.
Wednesday, January 27—Yale vs. Brown.
Saturday, January 30—Harvard vs. Columbia.
Saturday, February 6—Brown vs. Columbia.
Saturday, February 13—Yale vs. Princeton.
Wednesday, February 17—Columbia vs. Princeton.
Saturday, February 20—Yale vs. Harvard.
Saturday, February 27—Final game.

The foreign bicyclists entered for the six-day race, which begins next Saturday at Madison Square Garden, are in fine condition.

One day this week the four teams were sent 18 miles on the Manhattan race track, where they are training. They averaged from two minutes 24 seconds to two minutes 12 seconds a mile.

Considering the fact that they had to ride against a strong wind and on a slow track, the performances are good, and prove that the foreigners are all that has been claimed of them—the best of their class in Europe. Gougoltz and his partner, Simar, and Breton and Contenet are further advanced in their training than the others.

Jimmy Michael and his brother Willie, who are also training at the beach, are reeling off miles in 1:28 behind the big 14-horse-power motors. Jimmy is fast, getting in shape for his 15-mile race with George Leander in the Garden Saturday night, December 5.

ENGLISH SEASON OVER.

American Owners Were Fortunate on the Turf.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The flat racing season in England ended today with the races at Manchester November meeting. Switchcap won the Manchester November handicap. St. Moritz was second and Lord Rossmore came in third. Twenty-four horses ran, including Surbiton. This was the latter's last race under the Keene colors.

The season has mostly been uneventful, with the exception of Sceptre's performance, whereby the filly recouped its new owner, W. A. B. Bass, most of her purchase price, $125,000. William C. Whitney and the Keenes have been exceptionally unfortunate throughout. Both many times had horses placed, but they had few wins.

Kaercher's
439 WOOD ST.
"OUR 'ADS' ARE TRUTHFUL."

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.
The Standard Rule & Level Co.
POCKET ALUMINUM LINE LEVEL,
to take the place of the old-fashioned way of taking levels with a long straight edge, being less than ¼ of an ounce, levels can be ascertained by the use of this instrument and a line for 40 ft. Price of level and 40 ft. of line....40c
By Mail 2c Additional.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.
6:30 to 10 P. M. Only.
Our New Surface Gauge
with two spindles 12 and 18 in. The V block in end of Gauge for use on shaft, spindle or piston; universal swing to spindle three-fourths of the distance around the base; can be locked in any position rigidly; micrometer adjustment which adjusts the needle by thousands, vertically, horizontally or in any desired direction. Can you afford to use Surface Gauges of the "good enough" or "has been" type, when you can buy this for....$1.80

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE
Do you walk five miles each day?
Our PEDOMETER
will register accurately the distance you do walk. Price $1.00

ON FRIDAY ONLY WE WILL SELL
The New "Yankee" Tool Set
Consisting of one each
8 inch Ratchet Screw Driver,
6 inch Ratchet Screw Driver,
Spiral Screw Driver No. 30,
Chuck, 8 Drill points and Countersink for No. 30.
Price $2.50.

WESTERN PENN'A. HEADQUARTERS
ZARNEY & BERRY

307th SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.
For this week only we will sell
Universal Hack Saw Frame,
made of high grade cast steel finely polished and nickel plated.
Light, Strong, Durable and convenient. Can be adjusted to four positions. Frame to take 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inch blades. Price....52c
We are also selling for this week 8 inch Universal Hack Saw Blades at....4c each
Kaercher's, PITTSBURG.

GERBER Carriage Company
GERBER Carriage Company

Our new style Depot Wagons are in advance of competitors' productions. In design and finish they are superb.

OUR OWN DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE.

Prices Cut Deep
You know that we never do things by halves. You can buy a Depot Wagon, Brougham, Opera Buss or anything in the Harness line for less now than at any previous time. We will take your old vehicle in trade.

Harness and Robes
Substantial values at lowest prices in Coach, Wagon or Single Harness, we guarantee to give the purchaser the best goods on the market for the least money.

A Christmas Suggestion
Can you imagine a more appropriate gift for the family than a fine Depot Wagon or Opera Buss? What would give more genuine satisfaction to each and every member of the home than a stately coach? We have them in all the latest designs. Robes, Blankets; Fur Capes and Fur Gloves for Coachmen. We have an excellent variety of Capes and Gloves suitable for Christmas.

Gerber Carriage Company
19-27 FIFTH STREET AND 5917-19 PENN AVENUE, EAST END.

HAMPTON BATTERY B WILL CELEBRATE THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS REORGANIZATION IN ITS OWN HOME

"Best in the State" Plans a Big Reception for December 19.

HAS FINE ARMORY IN EAST END

Everything That Makes Up a Club House Has Been Obtained and Social Qualities of Capt. Rees' Command Will Now Be Shown.

A big anniversary celebration is being planned by the members of Hampton Battery B. Five years ago the command came home from its campaign in the Spanish war and was reorganized as an important arm in the Second brigade in the national guard of Pennsylvania, and on December 19 the jubilee will be observed with all the military eclat and enthusiasm for which the artillerymen are noted.

The boys of the battery are now proud hosts. They own their own armory and have added to their quarters all the conveniences of a well-equipped clubhouse. Good cheer, music, euchre, dancing and vaudeville will be provided for their guests. Scores of visitors at Camp McKinley in Somerset last summer who accorded the officers and men of Battery B the distinction of leading social entertainers in the brigade will be no less surprised at the facilities for making guests enjoy themselves indoors.

The Hunt Armory association, which has acquired permanent control of the property in Everett street, has converted the big frame building into a veritable clubhouse. The floor of the spacious drill hall on the first floor has been waxed and provides a roomy dancing pavilion. Around is a mezzinine balcony and in the rear is a stage for musicians and entertainers. Adjoining is a smoking room, a check room and a ladies' parlor. On the same floor is the officers' room, comfortably and tastefully furnished. A dining room with tables for 75 guests completes the complement of rooms on this floor. In the basement is the kitchen and the gun room, where the four sullen field pieces are kept.

Battery's Club House.

Upstairs there is the same economical division of space. A lodge room has portable tables for euchre parties. The civic room, with punching bag and lockers and bath rooms in the annex are always open to the members. On the other side of the building are the quartermaster's rooms and the lockers for the men. A more convenient armory is not possessed by any other battery in Father Penn's militia, and the local boys are proud of it, because the accommodations were secured through their own efforts and by the assistance of those friends of the command who were animated to give through the splendid record made by the battery in service.

Here on Monday nights the indoor drill is held, spectators seeing a novelty in watching a gun drill in close quarters, the commands being executed in response to the notes of the bugle. And here on the same evenings after the arduous duties of the soldier, some of the boys divest themselves of their uniforms and engage in the practice of basketball. The team, which was organized some time ago, has made a creditable showing in practice and is composed as follows: Fred C. Farquarson, captain; G. A. Blanchard, manager; Arthur J. Reicheimer, Charles Leffler, A. J. Roissou and Harry M. Winters.

First Lieutenant Clarence H. Powell, who was commissioned on February 3, 1902, resigned last week and an election to fill the vacancy will be held on December 8. The commissioned officers of the battery, as it is at present constituted, are William T. Rees, captain; John Milton Ryall, first lieutenant; Dr. Harry B. Burns first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Clinton T. Bundy, second lieutenant; John S. Purucker, second lieutenant and quartermaster.

Descended from Fighters.

The celebration of the reorganization of the battery as a command in the state militia will recall a familiar date to the veterans of the old Hampton battery, out of which the present organization grew. It was December 18, 1861, that the old Union battery went into its first engagement, fighting a force of confederates near Cherry Run on the Potomac river. From the opening fight until the close of the war the battery got into every important campaign in Northern Virginia, suffering heavy losses in some of the bloodiest conflicts of the rebellion. On a little silk banner that hangs in the officers' room is inscribed the names of the engagements in which the old battery took part. Here is the list and it tells a sad and thrilling story:

Cherry Run, Hancock, Edenburg, Cross Keys, Stony Creek, Winchester, Fishers Hill, Middleton, Freemans Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Waterloo, Bull Run, Chantilly, Falls Church, South Mountain, Antietam, Berrysville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Blackburns Ford, Mine Run, White Hall church and Mortons Ford. At Chancellorsville Capt. Hampton was killed and the battery was consolidated with Battery C and marched on to Gettysburg and fought in the consolidated organization throughout the war. The battery was mustered out on June 26, 1865.

The veteran organization had been kept up and after many vicissitudes the battery was reorganized and formed a part of the national guard in 1884 at a meeting in City hall called by the late Capt. Alfred E. Hunt and Adjt. P. N. Guthrie. In those days no armory was to be had and one platoon met in City hall, while the other drilled in a building in Sampson street, Allegheny. Later on the Alleghenians removed their headquarters to Sharpsburg, but finally all were rounded up in 1889 in the Fifth avenue market house. The officers on its reorganization were Capt. Hunt, First Lieutenant George Shepherd, First Lieutenant L. T. Brown, Second Lieutenant R. C. Kimmel, Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster Alfred G. Lloyd, and First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon A. L. Shrodes. A number of changes occurred among the officers and in April, 1898, Lieutenant Shepherd had been succeeded by Edward Eichenlaub and Wilson Cross succeeded to a lieutenancy. Lieutenant Shrodes was succeeded by Lieut. W. C. Wallace.

Eager to Avenge the Maine.

At a meeting held in the Pittsburgh mayor's office a few days prior to the declaration of war against Spain, Capt. Hunt made a famous address. It was full of jingo, but his patriotism and common sense pleased the people as well as his boys, and when on April 27 Battery B's four guns were entrained from the old armory at Liberty and Short streets, everybody knew that the successors of Hampton's brave men would give a good account if the opportunities presented themselves. At Mt. Gretna on May 8 the battery was sworn into the United States service as Battery B, Pennsylvania volunteer artillery. Ten days later the command went to Chickamauga where it was joined by 97 recruits, increasing the battery's complement to 173 men. On Sunday, July 24, the artillerymen struck camp and went to Newport News, where it sailed on the 28th on the transport Roumania for Porto Rico.

The events which followed are now known to every student of the events of that stirring fortnight and schoolboys in many generations to come will read of the part taken by Capt. Hunt's men in the dramatic scenes which marked the close of the war and the downfall of Spain's insular dominion.

Having landed in Porto Rico the battery started on the night of August 12 to take its position in front of the Spaniards, who were entrenched in the mountains along the military road across the island to San Juan. While the Third Wisconsin, the Fourth Ohio and the Fourth Pennsylvania made a long detour to intercept the enemy the artillery dragged slowly along and about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th with no breakfast the battery took its position facing the mysterious hills where King Alfonso's troops were obscured in an ambush of undergrowth.

Signal of Peace.

It was a trying moment. The boys forgot their empty stomachs in the anticipation of opening fire upon the sulking Dons. Every moment it was expected that the order to open fire would be received. Two hours dragged by. Maj. Gen. Brooke, commander of the expedition in Porto Rico, stood beside the battery with his glasses directed toward the Spanish lines. At last an aide rode up to the general. Here was good news, the artillerists thought, and expected momentarily to receive the order to fire. But the order never came. Gen. Brooke received news that the peace protocol had been signed and that hostilities would cease. In disappointment and chagrin the soldiers saw their last chance to get a shot at the Spaniards go by and after that the war game had little interest to them.

Sapt. Hunt left for his home almost immediately. His health had broken down and he lingered until the following March. The battery returned about a month later and was granted a furlough. On November 18, it was mustered out of the United States service, the last act done by the men in Uncle Sam's uniforms being to attend the funeral of their beloved comrade, Sergt. Samuel J. Stewart.

On December 19, 1898, Capt. Hunt reorganized the battery, but his failing health compelled him to relinquish command, and he was succeeded by Capt. W. C. Wallace. In November, 1901, Capt. Wallace resigned and was succeeded by Capt. Rees, who was elected March 6, 1902.

Among the local organizations of the guard none is more popular than the battery. It was especially shown by the praise accorded the men for their gentlemanly behavior at Camp. All the artillery men are born entertainers and if their was any fault to find with them on duty, it is to be found leaning to virtue's side and at Somerset it was exhilarating to see the big program of functions which the battery boys had arranged for their comrades in other commands and for civilian visitors who sought the shade of their canvas.

BASKETBALL TEAM RECRUITED FROM THE ARTILLERYMEN OF BATTERY B.

LIEUT CLINTON T. BUNDY

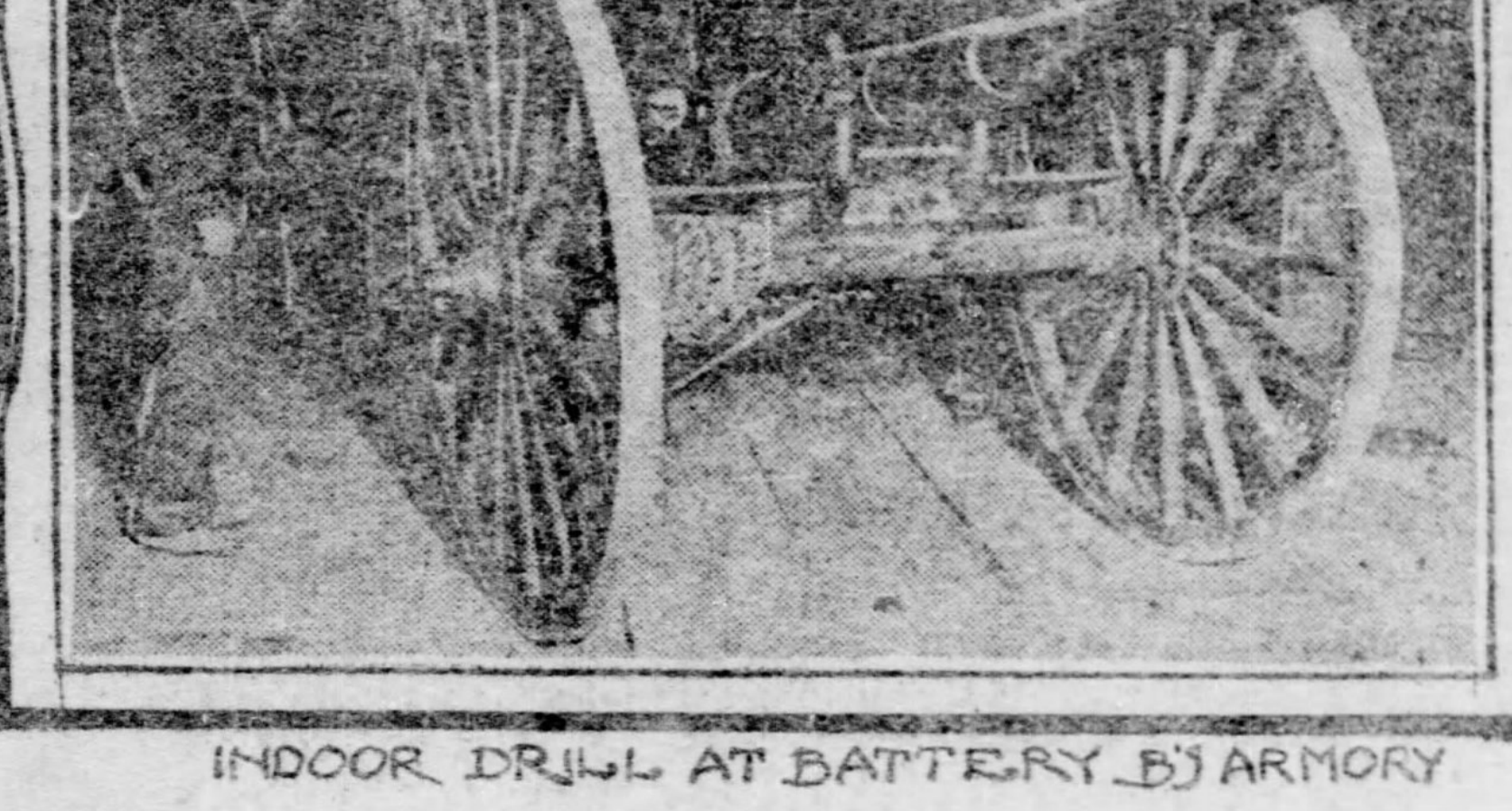
LIEUT JOHN MILTON RYALL

BRINGING A SECTION TO A SUDDEN HALT.

CAPT WILLIAM T. REES

LIMBERING UP IN LIVELY FASHION ON THE PARADE GROUND.

LIEUT AND QUARTERMASTER JOHN S. PURUCKER



INDOOR DRILL AT BATTERY B'S ARMORY

LIEUT AND ASS'T SURGEON HARRY B. BURNS

Two Women Burned to Death.

CENTRAL CITY, KY., Nov. 28.—Mrs. W. P. Warren and her sister, Miss Morris, were burned to death today by the overturning of a lamp which set fire to their clothing. A 6-year-old boy saved his baby sister's life by wrapping her in a shawl and carrying her to a place of safety.

PEARY WILL MAKE EARNEST EFFORT

Says If He Can Get Ship Strong Enough He Will Reach the Pole.

HIS EXPERIENCE WILL COUNT

Mrs. Peary Will Not Accompany Her Husband on His Final Attempt at Polar Record Breaking—Dash to Be from North of Grantland.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Commander Robert E. Peary, who returned from England and Germany on the American liner Philadelphia today, said that the only question of his reaching the north pole on the trip which he will begin next June lay in his ability to get a ship strong enough.

"I am after the ship Gauss, which has recently returned from a polar expedition," he said. "She is just the vessel I want, and I think we will be able to get her. If I succeed in reaching the north end of Grantland I will most certainly get to the pole. Grantland is only 300 miles from the extreme northern point of the world, and the journey from that point to the pole can be made by sledges. This is to be my greatest effort, and I expect to have such rough usage that I will not be able to take Mrs. Peary along.

"I think I will reach the pole this time for three reasons. One is that no man is more familiar with the arctic zone and has had more experience than I have. The second reason is that no man knows the roads more thoroughly or any better than I do. The third reason is that I know what to contend against and that I have reached that stage of acquaintance with the Eskimos where I can utilize them in any way I see fit, and can distribute them wherever I will. They are the best people in the world for the work that I want of them, and, therefore, if I get a ship strong enough the rest will be easy."

Somebody asked the commander how they expected to get back from the pole if they should reach it, and he replied that he expected to do it by hard work, the same as he would reach it.

MR. AND MRS. FAIR WERE BADLY BRUISED

Druggist Testified That Condition of Bodies Prevented Proper Embalming.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The taking of testimony in the Fair case began today before Commissioner Eisler, appointed by the New York courts. A number of French and American lawyers were present. The entire day was given up to the testimony of Emil Menard, a druggist near the scene of the accident, who, the following day, was called on to perform the embalming and assisted the doctors in the partial autopsy.

He testified that he found the Fairs' arterial systems so clotted with blood that he was unable to properly embalm them. Charles L. Fair's face was terribly swollen. The tendency of the testimony was to show that Mr. Fair was injured more than his wife, and, therefore, died first.

Lawyer Edmond Kelly, representing relatives of Mr. Fair, closely cross-examined the witness, seeking to bring out the inconclusive nature of Menard's evidence.

The court adjourned until Tuesday, when more witnesses, including the two attending doctors, will be heard.

DEPOSED CHIEF OF POLICE REINSTATED AT DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 28.—Chief of Police Whitaker has been virtually reinstated by the board of public safety after having been suspended two weeks under charges of failure to suppress gambling and general incompetency, preferred by Mayor Snyder. After a bitter fight, in which all the local newspapers participated, the board split even in its findings and Chief Whitaker has reassumed his office. The case is the first of its kind under the new Ohio municipal code, and probably will be made a test case.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED BY A FAKE PHOTOGRAPH

Dead Slayer of Armenian Changed Greatly in Appearance by the Adding of a Mustache.

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The exhibition in the London morgue the other day of the bodies of Yorgie Yangie, the Armenian assassin, and one of his last victims, are of special interest not only on account of the world-wide attention that has been attracted by the recent extraordinary political crimes here, but on account of a rather unusual experiment which the police have just undertaken with the object of completely identifying the assassin. It may be remembered that Yangie, who of course came to this country from the United States, is supposedly the man who assassinated the Armenian leader Sagatiel Sagouni as the latter was entering his lodging not long ago, as well as the murderer of the two men whom he shot on the public street in broad daylight, afterward blowing out his own brains.

The undetected slayer of Sagouni is described by those who saw him quitting the scene of his crime as a man with a mustache and evidently between the ages of 25 and 30. But Yangie was clean shaven and it is certain from facts which the police have regarding his career that he cannot be less than 45 or 50. So the police yesterday tried the experiment of photographing Yangie with a mustache placed upon his face. For it was found that the application of a mustache like that supposedly worn by Sagouni's assassin conceals the set cruelty of the dead man's lips and apparently takes 20 years from his actual age. The detectives themselves were absolutely amazed at the metamorphosis.

As soon as the photograph thus taken is developed, it will be shown to those who saw the murderer of Sagouni, and should they identify it the police will be confirmed in their original belief that Yorgie Yangie went to his death with three murders on his conscience.

It is, of course, supposed that the murderer acted as an agent of the Alfarist society in killing Saoun, and the two other Armenians, all of whom were Hentchakists. Krikorian, one of the victims, was a Russian delegate to the Hentchakist congress which was in session in Londan when Sagouni was shot from a meeting of which Krikorian and the other murdered man were returning, when Yorgie Yangie leaped from behind a wall and killed them. The murderer by the way, when in America, called himself Dikran.

CURTIS BROWN.

Trolley Operators Go on Strike.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 28.—All traction men in the employ of the Street Railway Company went on strike today for higher wages. But one car is running and that is manned by the superintendent.

Band of the United Friends of Sturgeon, Made Up of Mine Workers

Back row, left to right—Paul Serret, Henry Mark, Leonard Ambroice, Emile Rauc, Joseph Allemany, Joseph Dufour, Paul Bonnaure, Gracien Thomas, J. B. Carley.

Front row, left to right—Paul Vermeire, Michael Dufour, Fortune Carley, Desire Thomassy, vice-president; John Garcner, president and leader; Mouis Bounaure, Enyon Cantaral, James Salle.

Although organized only in May of this year the band renders high-class music. All of the members of the band are employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company at Sturgeon and all are miners except the leader, who works in the store. The members are nearly all Frenchmen. Whenever there is an event of any importance in which a band is needed in the vicinity of Sturgeon the United Friends players are secured.

"POISON KING" STRANGE IMMUNE

Harry Beno, Who Died Recently in the West, Was an Enigma to Physicians.

MADE FREE WITH STRYCHNINE

Swallowed Other Deadly Drugs and Never Suffered Ill Effects—Permitted the Driving of Nails and Shoemakers' Awls Into His Head.

RICHMOND, IND., Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Kansas City tells of the death in a hospital of Harry Beno, known as the 'poison king." Beno was an Indiana product, and his first public exhibitions of eating large quantities of poison and permitting nails and shoemakers' awls to be driven into his head were given in Richmond six years ago.

Beno was an enigma, and physicians who examined him while here, and who were present when large doses of poison were administered, were unable to explain the failure to affect him. That Beno was immune there was no question, but why, was a problem that no ordinary diagnosis of his peculiar system could solve.

Beno came to Richmond in 1897, and was arrested for vagrancy. He was sent to jail for 10 days, and while in custody told some of his jail companions that he lived in Evansville, and had been traveling about the country for several years with circuses, as a common laborer. He said that he was tired of knocking about the country, and that he decided to earn money in an easier manner—by eating poisons before the public.

How He Discovered It.

Beno startled his companions by saying that a few weeks before he had through accident eaten a biscuit that had been "dosed" with strychnine, and that it failed to even make him sick. His story was that while walking into Richmond he stopped at a farmhouse and asked for something to eat. The woman gave him a cup of coffee and several cold biscuits.

Before he had finished his meal the woman caused his hair to stand by announcing that she believed that she had accidentally given him one of the biscuits she had fixed up for rats in the cellar. Beno had devoured the entire number, and, believing that he was doomed he calmly awaited the end, and the farmer's wife was beside herself with terror. A half hour passed and Beno showed no signs of being poisoned. He asserted while in jail that the idea struck him that he must be immune to poison, and he made a purchase of strychnine and other deadly drugs and swallowed them. There was no bad effect and he determined to go into the business.

Upon his release from jail Beno called on the newspapers and announced a public exhibition. Newspaper men arranged for it, and decided that if he was not a fake there would be a case of suicide in their presence. The chance for a story was too good to lose, and the "poison banquet" was pulled off in the city room of the Richmond Item. Dr. C. P. Colborn, Dr. W. W. Zimmerman and several other well-known physicians accepted invitations to attend.

The Poison Banquet.

Beno sent one of the physicians to a neighboring drug store to purchase strychnine and belladonna. He began his performance by dissolving the brimstone heads of two hundred matches in a glass of hot water, and drinking the concoction after mixing in a liberal amount of belladonna and strychnine. The physicians entered no protest, but they were in readiness to administer antidotes and to make use of a stomach pump. The heart action of the young man was watched, as well his general condition, but an hour elapsed without serious ill effects being noted.

Beno then offered to allow any person in the room to drive a small nail in his head. One of the physicians agreed to do the work, and he drove a sharp-pointed wire nail into Beno's skull. A long hat pin was plunged through the fleshy part of Beno's arm, and through both cheeks without apparent pain.

For a month the strange man remained about Richmond giving exhibitions in the hotels, and finally he decided to make his museum debut. Cincinnati was his first stand and as it was a success he kept up his work until recently. In a small town in southern Missouri last summer a man drove a shoemaker's awl so far in Beno's skull that it penetrated the brain. In a few days his left side became paralyzed. Hospital physicians found a dozen holes in the top of his head, and indications that dozens of others had been made and had healed.

UP-TO-DATE BOY SHOWED THAT HE WAS INFORMED

Got Golden Text Mixed With Expression That Is on Everybody's Lips.

An East End home is made sunny by the presense of two bright little boys. They are regular in their attendance at Sunday school and as a usual thing know the lesson and the golden text.

While waiting to start to Sunday school a couple of weeks ago Robbie was showing much life. His mother called him to account, remarking that she was of the opinion that he could not repeat the golden text she had taught him the night before.

"Yes, I can, mamma, was the confident reply of the little fellow.

When told to proceed, he could not make the right words come. His mother said she would give him the first word, and said:

"Watch——"

"Oh! I know, mamma, it's Watch the old lady grow young!"

Robbie had hit on the daily golden text, while his mother had expected him to say, "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation."

RABBIT DID NOT KNOW MULTIPLICATION TABLE

Little Boy Became Mixed on Account of English Language's Elasticity.

The elasticity of the English language sometimes leads children astray, particularly when they are at the age at which they accept literally and without question the things they overhear.

Willie, who is fond of pets, received a rabbit on his 7th birthday anniversary. A few days later his mother's attention was attracted by a plaintive sound coming from the woodshed, in which bunny had been quartered. Going quietly to the door of the shed she saw Willie with the rabbit held tightly under one arm and heard him say:

"Two times two? How many's two times two? Three times three? Four times four?"

Between interrogations the lad bestowed on his pet's head smart slaps which brought forth cries not unlike those of an infant.

"Why, what in the world are you doing, Willie?" asked his surprised mother, as soon as she could catch her breath.

"Oh!" answered Willie, with an air of disgust, "the man who brought it told papa that rabbits multiplied very rapidly, but this one doesn't even know his multiplication table."

CURES CREATE CONFIDENCE!

And Have Made Our Practice Larger Than That of Any Other Specialist.

Our practice has become larger by far than that of any physician or specialist in Pittsburgh, and this is solely because of the positive cures we have made.

The vast multitudes who have taken our treatment have not been disappointed. They know that we do not promise more than we perform. To them we have actually illustrated in the cure of their own cases the truth of what we claim, that our treatment for BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, URINARY DISEASES and ALL ALLIED AILMENTS, is as certain to cure as it is that the patient engages our services and follows our directions.

Our success is due not alone to education, experience, skill and scientific equipments, but to the fact that we limit our study and practice strictly to diseases and weaknesses peculiar to men. We treat nothing else. To THESE MALADIES alone we have earnestly and exclusively devoted twenty-five of the best years of our life; and on them all our facilities are concentrated.

It is not to be wondered, then, that we possess advantages in the treatment and cure of cases of this character that cannot be claimed by the ordinary physician who scatters his talents over the entire field of medicine and surgery, or by the self-styled specialist, whose specialty includes every known disease.

We Cure All Blood and Skin Diseases Never to Return.

We Cure Nervous Debility; No Stimulant, But Permanent.

We Cure All Urinary Diseases Without Surgery in Any Form.

We Cure All Chronic Complications and Associate Diseases.

Consult Us (Free) Before Placing Your Case Elsewhere

DR. OTTERBOURG.

Our Motto: "Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until a Permanent Cure is Effected."

OTTERBOURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
525 SMITHFIELD STREET (Volksblatt Building, Between 5th and 6th Avenues.), PITTSBURGH, PA.

Consultation and Advice Free and Invited. Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 2 Only.
Everything Strictly Confidential. Separate Reception Rooms.

ALLEGHENY CITY TO BE KEPT CLEAN

Director McIlwain Proposes to Put a Stop to a Slovenly Custom.

POLICE WILL ENFORCE LAW

Persons Who Throw Litter Into the Thoroughfares Will Be Prosecuted. Permits Must Be Secured Before a Street Is Opened—Stopping Law Suits.

Director E. J. McIlvain of the department of public works of Allegheny has planned a project that promises to give to the city of Allegheny the cleanest streets it has had for years. It provides that the entire police bureau shall act as a supplementary aid to the men in the bureau of highways and sewers and water bureau in taking care of public thoroughfares. Mayor Wyman and Director Scandrett of the public safety department have been consulted and have given the plan their hearty approval.

The streets of Allegheny for the past few weeks have been in a dirty condition. This was brought forcibly to Director McIlvain, by the men under him and by the complaints he has received from residents in all parts of the city. This condition is not entirely the result of the reduction in the ranks of street sweepers. It has been the custom of storekeepers, housekeepers, factory employes and others to make the streets a dumping ground for rubbish. This is to be stopped by the police, beginning December 1. All guilty persons will be warned once, and any later offenses will result in the arrest and conviction of the offender. In speaking of the new order Director McIlvain said yesterday:

Throwing Refuse Into Streets.

"For some time past the men in the street department have complained to me that hundreds of persons were in the habit of throwing or sweeping into the street all manner of refuse, and that when cautioned they were invariably insolent and defied them to do anything. Now, a street sweeper is not empowered to make arrests, and my men have had to put up with this thing, with apparently no redress. The matter was put to me and I determined to enforce the city ordinances if I had to arrest everyone in the city.

"We maintain a police bureau for the protection of the life and interest of the people, and it occurred to me that the police were the men to do the arresting. I spoke of this at the cabinet meeting we had last week and the mayor and Mr. Scandrett instantly indorsed it. The city has been sued any number of times because of accidents that have befallen persons who have fallen into open ditches on which no lights were put at night. In many cases we found that the person making the excavation had taken out no permit, but had done the work without the knowledge of the street or water bureaus. This is going to be stopped, too. Every officer will be instructed to look out for excavations in the streets on his beat and in every case to demand a look at the permit from the city. Should none have been taken out the officer will arrest the property holder or the person responsible for the excavation.

Overloaded Wagons.

"Many corporations driving wagons through our streets make a practice of overloading their vehicles, and you can trace their course from one part of the city to another by the bits of scrap, tin, quantities of ashes, sawdust and other material that fall from the wagons. We are going to stop this, too. Storekeepers and all residents are to be warned through the newspapers that they must not make the streets a dumping place. The city pays $28,000 per year to have the refuse of its citizens removed properly, and we are not going to have the streets littered with waste matter. The officers will have orders to warn persons that the streets must be kept clean. We do not mean to be dictatorial or harsh, but we will protect the interests of the city and endeavor to keep it clean. The city will get some revenue from those who have been dodging the fee for permits to open streets and the city will be protected from law suits hereafter.

"This system is a good one, I think. It is in vogue in Chicago and some other large cities. I got the first hint of it in Chicago by asking there how they kept their streets so admirably clean."

MURDERER IS READY TO GO ON THE GALLOWS

Joseph Canovsky Declared He Does Not Fear for Consequences of Killing Wife.

Having committed the first murder of the year, Joseph Canovsky will be the first man to walk to the gallows during 1903. Thursday morning and forfeit his life for the killing of his wife in Minersville on January 7. Canovsky has reconciled himself to his fate and is ready to meet his doom. The condemned man talks but little except to his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Father Gastotic, who visits him at his cell. The gallows will be erected next week, Sheriff William McKinley having prepared everything for the execution.

Canovsky killed his wife, Mary, in their home. He was arrested and taken to [illegible] Two days later the coroner's jury held him to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of murder. On June 8 he was indicted for murder. On June 29 he was tried. The trial lasted two days and was not without interesting features. Canovsky told his attorney, Harry L. Christy, his wife had been unfaithful to him, and when she confessed he killed her. His attorney outlined this for his defense. To the surprise of his attorney and the district attorney Canovsky told an entirely different story when placed on the stand.

The man told the jury his wife had fallen from a chair and died in a fit. He denied that he struck her. The story told by witnesses of the murder was almost without precedent for barbarism. The woman's body was mutilated in a horrible manner. Canovsky cut her in about 40 places after killing her.

In spite of all the woman's relatives have arranged to care for the remains of Canovsky after he is executed. They will be taken to Minersville, where they will be interred. The condemned man has two children, who are living with his wife's relatives.

Confessed Theft of Horse.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Several days ago a horse and buggy, a number of chickens and turkeys and a bicycle were taken from the farm of County Treasurer D. N. Scott. A reward of $50 was offered for the arrest of the thief and last night Constable Fred Doaor, of Riceville, brought to the city Stephen Koehler charged with the theft. At a hearing today he confessed his guilt, implicating William Daly, of this city. Daly claims he can prove an alibi. Koehler was taken to jail at Meadville.

Greater Braddock Discussed.

The Braddock board of commerce met yesterday in the principal building and discussed the "Greater Braddock" project, which was taken up several months ago. Next week definite action will be taken. Braddock purposes taking in Rankin for a third-class city charter.

RESULT OF DISASTROUS STRIKE AT BETHESDA NOT ORDINARY VICTORY OF CAPITAL OVER LABOR

Lord Penyrhn, Whose Struggle With His Quarrymen Has Lasted Six Years and Resulted in Untold Misery, Was Not Fighting "Organization"—Grim Story of the Struggle King Edward and Andrew Carnegie Tried in Vain to Settle, Which Ruined a Whole Village, and at One Time Threatened to Overthrow the Conservative Ministry.

(Special Correspondence of The Gazette.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Entirely a false impression will be conveyed if the first reports to reach the United States regarding the formal ending of the disastrous strike in the Penrhyn slate quarries, which has lasted, off and on, for the last six years, give the idea that Lord Penrhyn's victory over his men is to be considered a triumph of capital at the expense of organized labor, in the ordinary sense of the term. This ordinarily soft-hearted, if obstinate, Welsh peer has been fighting, not against organization among his men, but against dictation by agitators who, according to his belief, at any rate, do not really represent the quarrymen of the Penrhyn mines. For months there has been no doubt whatever as to the outcome of the contest, but it was on last Friday only that the representatives of the men communicated with Lord Penrhyn's manager, admitting that the strike had failed.

In the years that have passed since the strike at Bethesda began, the original point at issue had become so clouded that most people have forgotten what it was, but few struggles of the kind have had more unexpected results than this between the second Baron of Penrhyn and the people of the little town, nearly everyone of whom formerly depended for his bread and butter on his work in the slate quarries. The contest is said to have cost Lord Penrhyn $500,000, and it brought down such a torrent of reviling upon his head that at last the peer sued for libel some of the most vehement of his critics and won his case. It may be remembered that after both the king and queen had tried in vain to settle the dispute, Andrew Carnegie made a determined but equally futile effort in the same direction, and at one time it looked as if the contest might have the sensational result of overthrowing the present ministry.

Probably no one will need to be reminded that Bethesda is in Wales, and in the heart of the blue-slate country, of which Lord Penrhyn, millionaire and scion of a famous house, is one of the largest proprietors. And the queerest thing about the extraordinary strike by which the town has practically been ruined is that nearly all of the 2,800 men of Bethesda had worked in the Penrhyn quarries all their lives, as had their fathers before them. Prior to the Bethesda strike no one ever had thought of describing Lord Penrhyn as a stern employer, nor do his employes outside that town find him so. On the contrary the baron has the reputation of a philanthropist. For the Bethesda folk, for instance, he built churches and schools and saw to it that their welfare was looked after in other ways.

Apparently there never was any dispute regarding wages between Penrhyn's lord and the quarrymen of Bethesda. When, however, in 1885, the baron assumed charge of the quarries in his father's name, he was a good deal taken aback at the rather high-handed tone which was being adopted by a committee of leaders who nominally represented the men. Probably some understanding would have been reached if Lord Penrhyn had been convinced that this committee really was representative, but all the evidence seems to indicate that the leaders themselves were turning a deaf ear to the wishes of a goodly number of the men. In consequence Lord Penrhyn declined to deal with the committee, the committee declined to treat with representatives of the other faction among the men, and so the strike was declared which will go down in history as one of the most extraordinary of modern times. This was in 1897. Some time afterward a sort of compromise was reached, but matters soon got worse than ever, and it ended in the men going out with the determination to starve rather than return to work on any but their own terms.

And starve they did. In fact it was not long before the whole country began to ring with the tale of sufferings at Bethesda on the part of those who could not buy bread to eat and who were being ejected from their homes, and as a result $150,000 was raised by popular subscription to relieve the distress. Notwithstanding this over a hundred people actually died of want. Others went mad from the miseries of their condition. Shopkeepers in Bethesda failed one after another and the place began to decay. Meanwhile, Lord Penrhyn was bringing in new men from outside to work his quarries, and these "bradyrs" as they were called, and their families were set upon by the strikers and bloodshed was often the result.

King Edward attempted to end the trouble by sending for the representatives of the men and making suggestions which he thought might be indorsed by Lord Penrhyn, but the peer would not accept the proposed compromise. Then Queen Alexandra tried her hand by suggesting to Lord Rosebery and Sir Thomas Lipton that they offer to arbitrate between the baron and his men, but both men declined to meddle. Mr. Carnegie's attempt to solve the problem, it may be recalled, took the form of an enterprise to open new quarries not far from the Penrhyn ones and to run them in competition with those of his lordship. The Welsh peer, however, proved too much for the laird of Skibo by acquiring every foot of land in the district before the "North Wales Quarries, Limited," as the new company was called, could decide where to commence business. Probably most people will remember the circumstances under which the whole question of the strike came into parliament. The government had declared its inability to interfere and the opposition made a determined but ineffectual attempt to get a vote of censure passed—the result of which might have been the fall of the Conservative ministry.

Meanwhile, the lord of Penrhyn was not finding the situation a picnic. In 1901 he succeeded in reopening the quarries, but for a year carried on work at a loss instead of the profit of $150,000 a year, to which he had been used. Since the beginning of the present year, however, no one has doubted the outcome of the strike. About 500 of the men had gone back to work of their own accord before the leaders officially threw up the sponge a day or two ago, and since then Lord Penrhyn's manager has been inundated with letters from former strikers who are anxious to be taken back. As many as possible will be signed on, but the number will be comparatively small, so many berths having been filled from outside.

CURTIS BROWN.

LONDON PAPER SCOLDS ABOUT YANKEE GIRLS

Rails Against Capture of Noble Hearts and Coronets by Rich Americans.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Truth, in the course of a cynical article dealing with the capture of famous British titles by American women, says:

"I am surprised that home producers of girls haven't already approached Chamberlain and begged him to include in his scheme some arrangement to exclude from our shores the dumping of American girls. The latter compete with the home market under the most unfair conditions. Their parents, by means of trusts and such like pernicious associations, are able to give their daughters vast sums of money and in this way they are able to compete unfairly for the best home customers in the matrimonial market. It may be said our nation profits because these wealthy girls spend the money with which they're freighted in England. The benefit, however, is questionable. Already there is a vast amount of vulgar ostentation in what is called the smart London set, owing to the importation of colonial millionaires which raises the standard of fashionable existence and lowers and degrades the tone of that society into which so many aspire to enter into the despicable level of the competing plutocrats of Newport and New York. This can only increase if we are to have American golden girls, who become peeresses, continue to make London the field of their barbaric lawlessness."

LONE WOMAN DEFIES GREAT CORPORATION

Refuses to Vacate Store When Encroached Upon by Adams Express Company.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—One lone woman, with plenty of determination, is arrayed against the American Express Company and is holding the fort in her shop of antiquities at No. 225 East Forty-second street. All around her the engines and drills are excavating for the new stables of the express company, but she does not flinch.

The determined woman took a lease of the property for a year beginning May 1, and when the property was bought by the express company she refused to move. She was first offered a month's rent and then $300, but she fixed her price at $2,500 and refused to take a cent less.

Buildings all around her were torn down, but she forced the express company to install new plumbing in her building, convincing the health inspectors that the sanitary conditions were bad. The shed in the rear leaked and the company had to repair the roof. The bureau of encumbrances is notified each time the workmen encroach on her space in front of the store.

The woman declares her business is being ruined, but she will not go away. Long ago she got the hobby for collecting old furniture and other antiquities and when her home was filled she determined to start a store.

FRANK A. PARKER.

SAYS JAPAN MUST STOP RUSSIA'S REINFORCEMENTS

TOKYO, JAPAN, Nov. 28.—M. Oishi, former minister of commerce and agriculture, who lately visited Manchuria, has vehemently protested in a public speech against the incessant increase of Russian forces in the far east. He declares it is necessary to suspend the negotiations and demand an instant stoppage of the reinforcements, and, in the event of a refusal, to resort to an appeal to arms. Russia's reply to the Japanese proposals at Tokyo have not yet been dispatched.

Miners' Wages to Be Reduced.

SOMERSET, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Somerset Coal Company operating 18 mines and 300 coke ovens in this county next Monday morning will post notices at all the workings announcing a reduction in wages approximating 15 per cent, the new scale to become effective December 16. All of the independent operators in the county, it is said, will adopt the same scale. About 5,000 men will be affected.

RUMP BODIES NOT TO BE ABOLISHED

Select Council Will Elect Wightman, but Committees Are to Stay.

MURPHY NOT A CANDIDATE

Demonstration That Citizens Are in Absolute Control of the Upper Branch. No Attempt to Be Made to Pass Railroad Ordinances Tomorrow.

James Smiley Wightman will be elected president of select council tomorrow afternoon without opposition. John A. Murphy, who has been mentioned as a probable candidate, will not permit his name to be placed in nomination and he will doubtless vote for Mr. Wightman. The election of Mr. Wightman will demonstrate that the Citizens are in absolute control of the upper legislative branch. It is also practically certain that no effort will be made tomorrow to abolish the "rump" committees of select council, notwithstanding that this has been promised by the Citizens party leaders. One prominent Citizens member of select council said yesterday afternoon:

"We will not attempt to do anything Monday except to elect Smiley Wightman president. I am satisfied that there will be no opposition to him. We may hold a caucus some time next week to determine our future course in select council, but you can rely upon it that there will be no effort to abolish the 'rump' committees."

Mayor William B. Hays was asked yesterday if the Citizens would attempt to abolish the select council "rump" committees Monday afternoon. He replied: "I do not know what they will do. I am not interested in the matter."

It is the general opinion that no attempt will be made by the select council leaders to pass the railroad ordinances Monday afternoon, athough it is possible for the corporations committee to hold a meeting before select council meets and to report the ordinances out of the committee. It is not believed that this will be done, but that the ordinances will be allowed to rest until the first regular meeting in December.

John A. Murphy, who has been advocating the immediate passage of the Baltimore & Ohio ordinances, will probably renew his efforts tomorrow to get the B. & O. ordinances for the street vacations in the Twenty-third ward out of the committee. His motion, made at the last regular meeting, to withdraw the Twenty-third ward ordinances from the surveys committees is still pending, and will come up tomorrow under the head of unfinished business.

GOV. CURTIN MEMORIAL ASSURED AT BELLEFONTE

BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—From the outcome of the public meeting of citizens, held here yesterday, it looks as if Center county would soon have a soldiers' and sailors' monument and memorial to Gov. Curtin. A committee was appointed to carry out the work. It comprises Gov. Pennypacker, Senator A. F. Patton, Gen. James A. Beaver, A. V. Miller, Philip H. Meyer, John G. Bailey, John A. Daley, G. T. Feyrberger, and George A. Boal. The committee is to proceed at once to secure the design, select the location and have the work done at as early a time as possible. There is an appropriation of $10,000 from the state and $5,000 from the county.

GOVERNOR HUNT DINED ON ITALIAN CRUISER

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 28.—Gov. Hunt took part in a luncheon today on board the Italian cruiser Liguria, as the guest of the duke of Abruzzi, the commander of the warship. Those present included the insular and naval officials. The duke related interesting stories in connection with his north pole expedition in 1900. The event has been the occasion for a show of international good feeling, the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore, now at this port, and the crew of the Liguria fraternizing in San Juan and being seen together everywhere.

The Three Rivers

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—River 12.3 feet and falling. Heavy snow all day. About 250 empty barges have been taken out of the local harbor by the towboats bound for the up-river mines. The removal of these empties will relieve matters considerably here, as harbor room was badly needed. The towboat movements were: Up, the Iron Age, Raymond Horner and John Moren. The Jim Wood, Joseph Walton and Sam Brown are due in the morning. They will go as far above as possible and await a rise. The Coney Island wharfboat will be pulled out on the Queen City marine ways Tuesday. This will be the largest craft ever pulled out on the local cradles. The government snagboat E. A. Woodruff is due tomorrow. She will lay up here for the winter. All packets in and out on time. Business good.

HUNTINGTON—River 8 feet and falling. Snowing all day. George Mathewson up with empties at 5 p. m.

MARIETTA—River 5.6 feet and falling. Snow. Ben Hur up, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 7 p. m.; Harvester, 4 p. m.; Pacific, 8 a. m.

GREENSBORO—River 6 feet 3 inches and falling.

OIL CITY—River 2 feet 6 inches and falling.

STEUBENVILLE—River 5 feet 5 inches and falling. Down, Greenland at 4 p. m.; up, Eliza at 5 p. m.

WARREN—River 1 foot 9 inches.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet 6 inches and stationary.

WHEELING—River 5 feet 7 inches and stationary. Snowing. Down, H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.; Greenland, Charleston, 6 p. m.; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, midnight.

GALLIPOLIS—River 7 feet 5 inches and about stationary. Snowing.

PARKERSBURG—River 6.4 feet and falling. Snowed all afternoon. Little Kanawha frozen over last night. The Valley Belle left at noon for Middleport, the French at 4 p. m. for Creston, the Kanawha at 8 p. m. for Pittsburgh.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; 6 feet 4 inches in canal, 4 feet 2 inches on falls, 10 feet 3 inches below locks. Snowing.

BOATS HAVE DIFFICULTIES.

Ice, Sunken Barge in "Trap" and Low Water Hinder Navigation.

The ice coming out of the Allegheny river is being held back by the Davis island dam, and navigation is almost suspended on that account. The Virginia could hardly make her way to her landing yesterday. The ice is growing heavier and extends about a mile and a half from the dam up into the harbor.

To add to the difficulties of heavy ice and low water, the barge which the R. P. Gillam sank in the channel at the "trap" is a hindrance to navigation. The Tornado had to make a trip for each piece that she took by there yesterday. The Virginia was saved from possible ramming into the sunken barge by a timely warning from Capt. Greene.

Arrivals.

Virginia, Calhoun, Cincinnati.
Rose Hite, Williams, Morgantown.

Departures.

Virginia, Calhoun, Cincinnati.
Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.
Rose Hite, Williams, Morgantown.

News of the Rivers.

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 4.8 feet and the river was stationary.

The Queen City will not arrive tomorrow, as she was not started on account of the uncertainty of the water.

The Juniata was inspected yesterday. Fifteen new sheets have been placed in her boilers. She has been out of commisison for over a month.

One hundred rafts are held up in the Allegheny river above the dam at Barking, and rivermen are said to have lost considerable money by attempting to run rafts over the dam. The locks are not yet completed, and owners of the timber wish to get it to market. Last week a fleet of four rafts broke while crossing the dam, and the raftsmen had narrow escapes from drowning. A movement is under way to have a hole cut in the dam to let the rafts through. The matter will be laid before Capt. William L. Sibert, who has charge of the river improvements in this district.

The steamer Exporter is laid up at Legionville, the John A. Wood at Bellaire and the Fred Wilson at Sewickley.

Four tows have been started out of Louisville for New Orleans. The Boaz, J. B. Finley, W. W. O'Neill and Harry Brown have 25 barges each. The Boaz and W. W. O'Neill will take 45 barges each from Cairo to New Orleans. The other steamers and the Sprague will return to Louisville.

School House Burned.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—The Glenmore schoolhouse, half a mile north of this city, in Neshannock township, was totally destroyed last night by fire, causing a loss of $3,500. The building was erected two years ago. Only $1,800 insurance was carried.

Indian Chief to Sue Army Officers.

MISSOULA, MONT., Nov. 28.—Joe Morrigeau, the Flathead chief evicted from the reservation by United States troops last night arrived here today and says he will bring suit against the federal officials in the federal court. Morrigeau is a Carlisle graduate and wealthy.

DECIMAL POINT CAUSES TROUBLE

Suit for Criminal Libel Grows Out of Child's Contempt for It.

HER FATHER SIDES WITH HER

Scolds Teacher and Then Writes Letter Calling Her "A Sour Old Maid"—He Is Now in Durance in Default of $500 Bail—Teacher Triumphant.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The contempt which 11-year-old Maggie Jennings had for a decimal point was responsible today for locking up of her father, a motorman, on a charge of criminal libel.

According to the story told to Magistrate Flammer in Center Street court, the trouble came about in this way: Little Maggie was formerly a pupil in public school No. 169 in the Bronx. Two months ago, while Maggie was doing an example, she told her teacher, Mrs. Mary Thomas, that she did not see any use for the decimal point and that it was more trouble than it was worth.

Miss Thomas insisted, however, that the point was quite necessary. Maggie refused to have anything to do with the period. She was sent home after this and other disobediences. Later she was told she could come back to school if she would apologize.

"Apologize," declared the girl's father; "never. I will appeal to the school principal, Miss Shire."

Miss Shire sustained Miss Thomas when the matter came before her. Jennings brooded over the decision and two weeks later broke into a schoolroom in which Miss Shire was conducting a class and scolded her. Miss Shire became hysterical. Miss Fitzmaurice, a teacher, ejected Jennings and closed the door.

Then Jennings wrote a letter to Deputy Superintendent of Schools Stewart, declaring that the school was improperly conducted, that a little girl named Margaret Mitchell, who lived in the same house, had been tied to a desk and brutally beaten. The letter concluded with the opinion of the writer that Miss Shire was "a sour old maid."

This was too much for Miss Shire, and she went to the district attorney, to whom she exhibited the letter written by Jennings. She obtained a warrant from Magistrate Flammer on a charge of criminal libel. Jennings was held today in $500 bail.

FRAK A. PARKER.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

WEST NEWTON, PA., Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Guy Patterson and his sister, Frances, are in Mercy Hospital undergoing the Pasteur treatment. A house dog bit Frances. Little attention was paid to the matter as the injury was so slight. Subsequently the animal licked the hand of Mr. Patterson, which had been slightly scratched. The actions of the dog afterwards attracted attention and the animal was killed. Its head was taken to Pittsburgh for examination and it was determined that it was afflicted with rabies.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EAST END BUREAU—All kinds help, white and colored furnished on short notice. 5626 Kirkwood st. 'Phone 2269 W.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents.

AGENTS to sell our new Juno Non-explosive kerosene lamp in every county, state of Pennsylvania; greatest selling article ever put on the market through canvassers' hands only; to show and explain its merits means getting orders; liberal salary and commission to reliable men; only two hours' work a day required; agents living in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Union, Snyder, Carbon and Lebanon counties I will call on. For further information write C. Peterson, Mt. Carmel, Pa.

AGENTS wanted in every locality to sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder and Sundries direct to the consumers. You can earn $15 to $50 per week, and we assist you to establish a permanent business of your own. Exclusive territory given and to successful agents wagons are furnished free. Experience unnecessary. Write or call. Royal Tea Co., 2801 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Oil agents in every county; reliable, energetic men to sell on commission, specially to the farmers and threshers, our line of high-grade lubricating oils, greases, also roof, barn and house paints; apply at once. Address The Woodland Oil & Grease Co., Cleveland, O.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.
A handsome 14-k. gold filled watch (cases guaranteed 10 years); imported Swiss or American movement; hunting or open face, engraved or plain case, ladies' or gentlemen's size; absolutely free; stamp for reply. The M. Patton Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINISTS—We desire a live man in every machine shop and factory to represent us among his fellow workmen. To such party we can make exceptional money-making proposition. Sample and terms on application. Graham, 231 Greenwich st., New York.

AGENTS—Men and women agents of good address to sell patented device; sells at sight to every telephone subscriber. Apply 407 Home Trust building.

LADY AGENTS—Big sellers for private canvassing; our goods sell and no kicks at the price; write for catalogue and circulars free. Utility Co., 140 W. One Hundred and Third st., Chicago.

AGENTS make 500 per cent profit, selling "Novelty Sign Cards," merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill.

OUTFIT free, credit given; cut-price Xmas books, 50c book, 12½c; $1 book, 25c; $1.50 book, 59c; $2.50 book, 75c. Ferguson, 6268 Fifth, Cincinnati.

BIG money, "Christmas Presents" combination card case and bill book, cards, cases, etc.; catalogue free. Economy Co., 535 Lake, Chicago.

SALESMEN wanted everywhere to solicit orders for general line of nursery stock and seeds. Brown Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

IF you want to make money fast and easy write us for our catalogue and liberal offer. York Jewelry Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED—Circular distributors; cash paid; send stamp. American Distributor, Denver, Col.

Male Help.

A FINANCIAL institution of Pittsburgh requires the services of a capable and experienced manager for its bond and securities department; salary and commission. Address, with reference, M. 57, The Gazette.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY to work in printing office, one who has had one or two years' experience in setting type. Apply Purchasing Department, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOY to repair clocks and jewelry. Address A 61, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent to take charge of set of books; steady position; address in own handwriting, giving references and stating age and salary expected. Address X 58, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER—Must be able to invest $1,000 in business; $100 per month and 6 per cent guaranteed on investment. Address E 89, The Gazette.

CARPENTERS—Wanted, members of local union, No. 211, U. B. of Carpenters, to attend special meeting on Wednesday evening, December 6. Important business.

COLLECTOR—Must be able to furnish $500 security. Address D 89, The Gazette.

E-M-P-I-R-E B-U-R-E-A-U
SECURES
P-O-S-I-T-I-O-N-S
FOR MEN.
426—F-O-U-R-T-H A-V-E.—426.

HUSTLERS wanted to sell the greatest gas light made, selling out of sight; for two dollars. Anglo-American Gas Light Co., 312 Seventh ave.

DRIVERS—Experienced drivers for teams for freight depots and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in the morning, Sixteenth st. and Liberty ave., Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

Male Help.

DRIVERS—Wanted, two drivers for moving wagons, Monday morning 6 a. m., Locust st., near Magee. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Company.

DRIVERS—Must have experience in freight depot and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, 840 West North ave., Allegheny.

DRIVER AND HELPER.
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE IS THE
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

FIRST-CLASS male help furnished to employers, free, on short notice; hotels and families furnished with female help. Meehan's, 545 Grant st. 3 'phones.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—More than 13,000 appointments last year. Chances even better now. Examinations in every state. Thousands we prepared now in the service. Circular 179, showing positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. Nat'l Correspondence Institute, Wash. D. C.

GROCERY SALESMEN, CITY WORK.
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

MACHINISTS, carpenters, blacksmiths, molders, painters. 606 RIVER AVE., ALLEGHENY.

MAN—Of neat appearance and good address to solicit; paying proposition; call after 10 a. m. H. E. Hebard, room 218, Seventh Avenue Hotel. Do not inquire at office. Take elevator.

MANAGER to represent a New York importing house. Must have good references and make a small investment; liberal salary and commission. Lock Box 1349, New York.

MEN—Active office men to work under instructions to manage office in your own town in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York and New Jersey states; $20 weekly; references and security required. Address for information D. J. Cotter, 120 Sixth st.

MEN—To secure steamship tickets to Ireland, Scotland, England, Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, etc., of Frank Zotti & Co., 609 Smithfield st.

MEN—By old reliable Chicago firm, four young men over 21, of good habits and industrious, to travel and solicit; good salary and rapid advancement to hustlers; bring references with you. Call on F. B. Miller, Griswold Hotel.

MEN—Young men for restaurant, $8 per week and board; machinists, laborers for factory work, $2 per day; highest wages. 627 WEST ROBINSON ST., ALLEGHENY.

MEN—Three men to solicit orders for Christmas trees. Address T 58, The Gazette.

NIGHT WATCHMAN—Must have $500 to invest in manufacturing plant. Adress B 89, The Gazette.

NO STRIKE—SOBER, ABLE-BODIED MEN who desire to enter the railroad service as brakemen, switchmen, firemen, flagmen, to address C. B. CHRYSLER, general manager, box 4334, Indianapolis, Ind. Men must have good eyesight, hearing, hands, feet; be able to tell colors; name one reference; send 25c in stamps for examination blank, application plan, particulars, scale of wages; no minors, meddlers or curiosity seekers need answer; stamps positively returned to those who cannot pass.

PACKER for china and silver—Must be experienced. E. P. Roberts & Son, Jeweler, 225 Fifth ave.

PAINTERS, decorators and paperhangers at 416 Wood st., Sunday at 2 p. m.

PAPER AND CORDAGE SALESMAN.
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

P-O-S-I-T-I-O-N-S N-O-W O-P-E-N.
25 carpenters, 25 cents per hour.
1 aluminum moulder, $2.50 day.
1 Cornice maker, $3.50 day.
1 Carriage blacksmith, $2.50 day.
1 bar porter, $12.00 week.
1 Traveling salesman, $25.00 week.
2 Bus boys, $8.00 week.
1 Machinist, 32 cents per hour.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
FIRST FLOOR, 433 WATER ST.,
OPPOSITE B. & O. DEPOT.

PORTERS, $9 week and board; bus boys, $7 per week and board; waiters, house men. 606

SALESMAN—Pittsburgh's leading newspaper has a new, permanent proposition for city and country; no straight soliciting; salary and commission and railway fare; only salesman of good address and education, 30 to 50 years of age, need call or address, stating experience. Apply 10 to 12 or 2 to 4, Manager, 306 Empire building.

SALESMAN, experienced, and business man; earning $5,000 yearly, wishes local business connection; office business preferred. Address promptly. A 58, The Gazette.

SALESMEN to sell real estate on commission; good proposition; must be reliable. Address P 79, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—One good blanket salesman; liberal commission. 448 Liberty ave.

THE
MERCANTILE BUREAU
HAS A LARGE
LIST OF POSITIONS.
CALL. INFORMATION FREE.
434 FOURTH AVE.

TRAVELING SALESMAN for Pennsylvania; no tecnical nowledge, but active, all-round hustler; established, well-rated house. F. R. Jennings, sales manager, Detroit, Mich.

TWENTY-FIVE farm hands, $25 a month and board; 50 coal miners, $2.50 per day; laborers, $1.85 per day; greenhouse men. EDW. ZANG, 606 River ave., Allegheny.

WANTED—Men for clerical and mechanical positions,
AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
First Floor, 433 Water St.,
Opp. B. & O. Depot.

WANTED—A live, energetic man who can furnish good references, to sell Pittsburgh building lots on salary and commission; experience not absolutely necessary; out-of-town applications considered. Wood, Harmon & Co., 301 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—Ten thousand people to take out accident and sick insurance in the Pennsylvania Casualty Co., Schmidt building, 339 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Best Christmas present.

WANTED—To good collectors; must be thoroughly acquainted with the suburbs. Apply at the
UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO.,
Over 322 Fifth ave.

WANTED experienced male stenographer for law office; state age and experience. Address P 57, The Gazette.

WANTED—Two helpers for moving wagons, Monday morning, 6 a. m., Locust st., near Magee. Shanahan Tranfer & Storage Company.

WE SECURE POSITIONS FOR MEN.
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

WHY not try sign painting? no experience required; no fraud; samples, instructions, etc., 10c. City Sign Co., Springfield, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN—Experienced; to get out material in plumbing shop; steady work to strong, energetic and sober man. Apply in own handwriting, giving references and wages wanted. H 57, The Gazette.

YOUNG MEN everywhere copy letters, home evenings, $9.50 week. Send addressed envelope for particulars. Manager Dept. S 152, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MEN—To learn telegraphy, day or evening, and accept railroad positions paying from $45 to $125 per month. Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

YOUNG MAN TO REPRESENT BANK.
IRON CITY BUREAU, 409 FOURTH AVE.

Female Help.

CASH GIRLS—Twenty-five; good wages to large and experienced girls. Apply, ready to work, at Solomon's, Smithfield and Diamond sts.

COOK for a small family; wages $7; chambermaid, $6. Mrs. Kennington, 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

COOKS, chambermaids, housegirls, waitresses, dishwashers, pantry girls; highest wages. 627 West Robinson st., Allegheny.

GIRL—Colored, for chamber and general housework. Apply at 5526 Fifth ave., near Ivy st., East End.

GIRL wanted for general housework. 94 Washington ave., Thirty-eighth ward.

GIRLS—15 cash girls. Apply eighth floor, Kaufmann's.

LADIES, GIRLS, BOYS—To introduce our laundry and toilet soaps we are giving free with each box 10-year gold filled Elgin or Waltham watch. You can dispose of the soaps among your friends in 24 hours' time, and thereby get watch absolutely free. We ship you the goods on 30 days' time, giving you both soap and watch before requiring any payment whatever. Call or write for our illustrated catalogue, giving full description of watches, etc. Leighton Supply Co., 721 New Grant st., Pittsburgh.

LADIES wanted everywhere, copying letters at home, evenings or spare time and return to us; no mailing or canvassing; $9 weekly earned; material free. Inclose self-addressed envelope for particulars. Guarantee Co., No. S 152 Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES, $8 to $15 paid weekly, doing plain sewing at home; experience unnecessary; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. Weber Manufacturing Co., 1135 Broadway, New York.

MAID for general housework; small flat; reference required. Reed, 311 Buckingham apartments, Craft ave.

NURSE—Middle-aged white woman to attend nervous child; reference. Address G 57, The Gazette.

SALESWOMEN—25 saleswomen for handkerchief, glove and leather goods departments; those without experience need not apply. Superintendent's office, Kaufmann's.

WANTED YOUNG LADY
FROM 18 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE WORK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THE HANDLING OF CASH; MUST BE UP-TO-DATE AND FURNISH THE BEST OF REFERENCES. ADDRESS P 11, THE GAZETTE.

WOMEN—To secure steamship tickets to Ireland, Scotland, England, Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, etc., of FRANK ZOTTI & CO., 600 Smithfield st.

WANTED.

Female Help.

WANTED—Small set of books to keep evenings. Address box 23, East End.

WOMEN who have spare time they wish to improve by doing crochet work at home, to write or call at room 11, Jackson building, Penn ave. and Sixth st.

WRAPPERS—Experienced wrappers. Apply eighth floor, Kaufmann's.

YOUNG LADIES—To learn telegraphy for city positions. Apply Pennsylvania Telegraph College, Lewis block.

Male and Female Help.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—During spare time at home you can earn $5 to $25 per week. Full particulars. W. D. Forsythe, 50 West 26th st., New York city.

MALE and female help supplied. Walker, 641 Smithfield st. 'Phone 330.

Situations—Male.

BOOKKEEPER — Competent, experienced bookkeeper desires position; rapid, accurate, good penman. First-class reference. Address K 57, The Gazette.

ALL contractors seeking first-class help on short notice 'phone 1417-4 North, 627 West Robinson st., Allegheny.

PHOTO OPERATOR AND RETOUCHER—Address E. M. Doubleday, Washington, Pa.

Situations—Female.

SITUATION by a competent Englishwoman as working housekeeper in a small family; city or country. 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

SITUATION by 2 Protestant young women in a small family; city or country. 18 Ninth st., Pittsburgh.

Real Estate.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL
YOUR REAL ESTATE?
Do You Need Ready Cash?
Yes. Well, then list it with us. We have sold 30 properties within the past 30 days. Probably we would have sold yours.

FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING
AND MAIL TO US.
November 30, 1903.
THE ARONSON REALTY CO.

For the period of time ending..............
....
you are hereby appointed......sole agent for ....and in..........name to sell and execute contracts of sale for all that certain property situated and described as follows
....

For the price of..............
..............Dollars
Terms..............
Possession..............
....

Property to be free of all encumbrances and title perfect.
If sale is effected by you or anyone during said period of time...... will pay you a commission of two per cent. on the price accepted by..........
This contract to bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns.
In witness whereof ...... have hereunto set ......hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

Witness..............
..............(Seal)
..............(Seal)

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS. WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

WANTED.
We have three customers for residences situate in the Shadyside district. Will pay from $15,000 to $22,000. Properties must be well-located and first-class. Wallingford or St. James sts. preferred.
Also, we have customer for center hall house in the Baum Grove district. Will pay from $12,000 to $15,000. Call on or address,
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.
304 Frick Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We have a purchaser for a small cottage not to cost over $2,000 cash. East End district preferred.

REAL ESTATE SPECIAL.
Prominent local attorney representing western client, having ready cash to invest in Pittsburgh real estate, located anywhere in the downtown, hill, or East End districts. Give full particulars as to location, description of property and price. Will not deal with agents. Reply to Postoffice Box 1670.

WANTED—To buy good lot in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or nice suburban district. Address L 56, The Gazette.

Pupils.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—Day and night school for young and middle-aged men and women; modern bookkeeping; Gregg's shorthand; English education. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. Twenty-fourth year.

DRESSCUTTING, dressmaking, ladies' tailoring taught thoroughly; patterns cut to order. M'DOWELL SCHOOL, 404 Penn ave.

LADIES' TAILORING, cutting, fitting and sewing taught (McCormac system). 117 Ohio st., West, Allegheny. Mutual building.

VIOLIN, Mandolin, Guitar. Special for month December, 35c lesson. 1115 Race st., Allegheny.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES and bureau of translation. Bijou building.

Business Opportunities.

OPPORTUNITY—Manager to open offices, establish and manage the business in the Pittsburgh district of large manufacturing and mercantile concern; must have $5,000 to $10,000. Address Z 58, The Gazette.

VIOLINS—A genuine old Russian violin; several genuine old German masters.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

Financial.

WANTED—Borrow $1,800 on A1 high-class commercial paper, repayable in installments of $250.00 a quarter; bond if necessary. Principal's Address, Lock Box 450, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANT TO BORROW.
$4,600 at 6 per cent on improved business property, worth $9,000.
JAS. A. GRIFFITH,
105 Washington ave., Hilltop.

STOCK companies organized and incorporated, meritorious industrial enterprises financed.
M. J. DAIN, 308 Frick Bldg.

WANTED to borrow $18,000; will give first mortgage and interest at 5 per cent. T 57, The Gazette.

Houses.

WANTED—Center hall house, costing $12,000 to $13,000, in the East End or Sewickley. Address box R 56, The Gazette.

Horses.

WANTED—Young, sound, well-bred horse; don't care how thin or rough he is, must be cheap; to feed over winter. T. Lea Hamnett, 210 Eighth ave., Homestead.

Horses and Vehicles

BOARDERS—Persons wishing horses wintered at reasonable rates will do well to write to the Oakmont Boarding Stables, Oakmont, or call 'phone 43-2. Ground floor box stalls.

Insurance Agents.

$1,000 TO $3,000 for loss of life or limbs; $15 weekly benefits; no assessments; big commissions. DUQUESNE REGISTRY COMPANY, Ferguson Bldg.

Partners.

PARTNER—With $5,000 in pottery; one who can be secretary at a fair salary; in good Ohio town.
J. Z. LEVY & CO.,
411 Ferguson Bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

A MAN with $1,000 to invest in manufacturing business; $25 weekly and 6 per cent on investment. Address C 89, The Gazette.

Farms.

I WISH TO BUY a good farm in Western Pennsylvania, 40 to 75 acres, within 1½ miles of railways; must have plenty of fruit and water and first-class buildings. Address H 89, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

SMALL sets of books to open, close, adjust, keep, in evening, also auditing by expert employed during day; high prices; best work. Address W 58, The Gazette.

CASH paid for furniture, wardrobes, gas or coal ranges, pianos; everything. 143 Frankstown ave.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

ATWOOD ST., 332—Two newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; light housekeeping.

ATWOOD ST., 421—Nicely furnished rooms; modern conveniences; private family; gas heat.

ATWOOD ST., 333—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience and splendid location.

ATWOOD ST., 237—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

BOGGS AVE., 102—Furnished front room; gas and bath; gentlemen preferred.

BOQUET ST., 3606—Second story front room; board; reasonable; for two.

BROAD ST., 8807—To let, furnished front and back rooms; reasonable.

CENTER ST., 215, WILKINSBURG—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; board if desired.

CENTER ST., 1108, Wilkinsburg—Furnished room, all conveniences.

CENTER AVE., 2222—Three rooms, both gases; no objections to ladies; no children.

CENTER AVE., 1538—Nice large front room, conveniences; private family.

CHARLOTTE ST., 3538—Two furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; board optional.

FIFTH AVE., 1323—One large nicely furnished front room.

FIFTH AVE., 2015—Front hall room; every convenience.

FIFTH AVE., 1227—Newly furnished rooms; large and small; first-class house; all conveniences; gases and bath.

FIFTH AVE., 2501, cor. Boston—Large front room; all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 2113—Two nicely furnished rooms, bath, gases, 5 minutes' walk to postoffice.

FORBES ST., 4608, nicely furnished second and third story front.

FORBES ST., 4609, near Craig st., nicely furnished room, all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 2004—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

FORBES ST., 1202—Two extremely well furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished room, 819 Kelly ave., Wilkinsburg. Apply 431 Rebecca.

FRANKLIN ST., 1219, Wilkinsburg—Alcove room, $10; also smaller room, furnished or unfurnished.

HAYS ST., 5815—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

HERMITAGE ST., 7314—Two nicely furnished rooms, electric light, telephone, bath.

JUMONVILLE ST., 313—Nice large front room; near all cars.

KELLY AVE., 319, Wilkinsburg—For rent, rooms. Apply 431 Rebecca.

MARION ST., 52, cor. Locust—Two furnished rooms; light housekeeping; third floor; reference.

MEADE ST., 200, near Trenton and Penn, Wilkinsburg—Furnished rooms; meals if desired; telephone and all modern conveniences; one block to car line; two blocks to depot.

MEYRAN AVE., 334—Nicely furnished second-story front room; for gentlemen only.

MILLVALE AVE., 808—Two furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred; all conveniences.

NEGLEY AVE., SOUTH, 717—Nicely furnished second floor front room; private family; gentlemen preferred.

OAKLAND SQUARE, 2—Nicely furnished front room, alcove; breakfast optional; private family.

OAKLAND AVE., 324—Nicely furnished alcove rooms; every convenience and good location.

PENN AVE., 321, two furnished rooms, all conveniences.

PENN AVE., 323, two nicely furnished rooms, every convenience; splendid location.

PENN AVE., 804—Second floor furnished rooms, front and back.

PENN AVE., 1106—Nicely furnished rooms; one square from Union depot.

PENN AVE., 718—Nicely furnished rooms; bath, both gases.

REBECCA AVE., 412, Wilkinsburg—Two connecting rooms for light housekeeping.

SHADY AVE., 278—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

SHADY AVE., 253—Desirable suite of rooms; modern conveniences; sunny exposure.

SOUTH AVE., 1024, Wilkinsburg—Furnished second floor front room; all conveniences.

SMITHFIELD, 612—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

SUMMERLEA ST., 629—Two furnished second-story rooms; all conveniences; fine location; three minutes from Roup station; all lines of cars.

SWISSVALE AVE., 1015—Two nicely furnished rooms, on two car lines.

"THE LURAY."
Oakland ave., 305, rooms with good board.

VICKROY, 925, NEAR CHESTNUT—Cheerful room, furnished; natural gas; $2 weekly.

VIRGINIA AVE., 240, Mt. Washington—Furnished room, all conveniences, with family two adults; suitable for gentleman.

WEST ST., 809, Wilkinsburg—Nice rooms; convenient to station and cars.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5909—Large well furnished room, also very desirable suite.

AMBER ST., 220, E. E.—Three second-story rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent board near, one block from Negley and Friendship.

BATES ST., 3706—Nicely furnished front room; alcove; private family; Atwood car.

BOQUET ST., 3722—Two finely furnished rooms, second floor; gas, bath; gentlemen.

BOQUET ST., 3603—Second story front room; board; reasonable; for two.

BROAD ST., 6224—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, near station and cars.

BROWN ST., 715—Costly furnished single room for a gentleman, in residence with private family; all conveniences and terms very reasonable; table board close by; near Pennsylvania Railroad and numerous car lines. 715 Brown st., Bradley plan, Shadyside.

CLAYBOURNE ST., 5515—Second floor front room, nicely furnished; good table board; convenient to Roup station.

EMERSON ST., 242—Handsomely furnished front room; all conveniences.

EMERSON ST., 252—Furnished front room; also third floor front.

FIFTH AVE., 6614—Two large, nicely furnished rooms, en suite or separate, with private bath; suitable to married couple or gentleman; good table board.

FIFTH AVE., 3305, OAKLAND—Nicely furnished rooms; convenient to car line.

FIFTH AVE., 3227, HEAD CRAFT—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; reasonable.

FIFTH AVE., 3301—Large front rooms, every convenience; gentlemen only.

FORBES ST., 4602, near Craig st., nicely furnished room, all conveniences.

GRAHAM ST., 519, E. E.—Large front room, with all modern conveniences.

LEHIGH AVE., 238—Nicely furnished room, with board; every conven[illegible]

MARCHAND ST., 6338—A pleasant second-story room; bath, running water.

MARGARETTA ST., 5812—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

MEYRAN AVE., 240—Furnished front room, alcove; board. Tel. Park 548-4.

MONTICELLO ST., 6955—Nicely furnished front room, with alcove; East End.

NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., 214—Furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, in private home; convenient to four car lines.

OAKLAND AVE., 120, nice comfortable, warm room; convenient location.

OPHELIA ST., 316—Two second floor front rooms; all conveniences; single or en suite.

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 421, East End—For Rent—Second door from Howe st., 3 furnished front rooms, for gentlemen; also 2 furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

SHADY AVE., 209—Large handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; suitable for two.

SHADY AVE., 271—Large furnished room; first floor front; suitable for two.

SHADY AVE., 266—Large, well furnished front room; every convenience; splendid location.

SHADY AVE., 306—Elegantly furnished sunny rooms, single or en suite; first-class board.

SHADY AVE., 269—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; splendid location.

SHERIDAN AVE., 509—Nicely furnished rooms; gases, bath; board next door; gentlemen only.

SHETLAND AVE., 326, East End—Large front room, modern conveniences; no children, no other roomers; six car lines; call any time.

SOUTH NEGLEY AVE., 627, E. E.—Elegant furnished rooms; first-class board; every convenience.

WALNUT ST., 6106—Furnished second story room, suitable for gentleman.

WINTHROP ST., 4314—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; near Hotel Schenley.

Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1124, furnished rooms; housekeeping if preferred; modern conveniences; Western ave. car.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1216—Elegantly furnished front room; gases, bath, Western ave. car.

TO ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING WITH

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1316—Furnished room for light housekeeping; also back room; conveniences.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 419, furnished room; conveniences. Rebecca st. or Woods Run car.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1218—Two neatly furnished rooms; gases; bath; Western ave. car.

ALPINE ST., 109—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; breakfast if desired; near Federal.

ARCH ST., 711—Furnished front room; all conveniences; 15 minutes' walk center Pittsburgh.

ARCH ST., 1312—Second-story front room, with board; two or more gentlemen.

ARCH ST., 415—Nicely furnished rooms, second floor; every convenience.

ARCH ST., 820—Two furnished front rooms for gentlemen; first-class bath; rent $16.00 and $20.00.

ARCH ST., 417—Two elegantly furnished parlors; every convenience.

ARCH ST., 719—Nicely furnished; every convenience; near parks.

ARCH ST., 1204—Nicely furnished room; suitable for two persons; every convenience.

ARCH ST., 818—Two furnished rooms, all conveniences; near North ave.

ARCH ST., 709, furnished front room for two gentlemen, near Ohio st.

ARCH ST., 509—Two furnished front rooms, all conveniences; splendid location.

BEECH AVE., 950, Allegheny, Pa., double parlors, furnished with all conveniences, suitable for married couple.

BIDWELL ST., 1115—Furnished front room; bath; both gases, private family.

BOYLE ST., 1303, for rent, handsomely furnished first floor front room; both gases; reasonable terms; gentlemen.

BOYLE ST., 1210, second story front room, both gases, bath; near North ave.

BOYLE ST., 1500, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1215—Two furnished rooms; gases, bath; near North ave.

BUENA VISTA ST., 1215—Two furnished rooms; gases, bath; near North ave.

CEDAR AVE., 808—Small hall room, suitable for one person.

CARROLL ST., 250—Cozy front room; well furnished; all conveniences.

EAST ROBINSON ST., 17, Allegheny—Furnished rooms; both gases, bath, hot water always.

E. STOCKTON AVE., 216, nicely furnished room with private bath; both gases.

ESPLANADE ST., 1215, ALLEGHENY—Elegantly furnished rooms, private family; modern conveniences; board if desired; half block North avenue park.

ESPLANADE ST., 1203—Elegantly furnished front room, suitable for three or four young men; every convenience; splendid location.

FEDERAL ST., 1205, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

FEDERAL ST., 1330—Furnished front room; also gentleman roommate; all conveniences.

FEDERAL ST., 1321, furnished front room first floor, all conveniences.

FREMONT ST., 1531—Furnished rooms; conveniences; suitable for couple or two gentlemen.

FREMONT ST., 1612, two furnished, one unfurnished room, gases, bath.

GRANT AVE., 1009—Room furnished for two gentlemen, conveniences; Webster ave. car.

JACKSON ST., 410—Furnished room, bath, both gases; convenient to cars.

KENTUCKY AVE., 1316—Two furnished front rooms; gas and bath; gentlemen preferred.

LIBERTY ST., 417, Allegheny—Furnished room, second floor.

LOCUST ST., 1424, unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; conveniences; rent moderate.

MICHIGAN AVE., cor. of Cottage—Two furnished and one unfurnished room.

MONTEREY ST., 1219—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; near North ave.; gentlemen preferred.

MONTEREY, 1204, nicely furnished rooms, every convenience.

MONTEREY, 1215—Two rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping.

MONTEREY ST., 1220—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; take Avalon car.

MONTEREY ST., 1511—Furnished front room; bath, both gases; Bellevue car.

NORTH AVE., 310, West, two furnished front rooms, all conveniences; $25 and $20.

PALO ALTO, 1222, furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 802, neatly furnished room; all conveniences; near Irwin ave.

PENNSYLVANIA AVE., 1135—Furnished room for housekeeping or for gentlemen.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 3122—Handsomely furnished rooms, elegant bath; with or without board.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2301 — Furnished rooms, both gases; bath; also room suitable for lady.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2301—Furnished rooms, both gases; bath; also room suitable for lady.

POPLAR ST., 1407, Allegheny—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

RESACA ST., 1202, cheerfully furnished room; conveniences; suitable two gentlemen.

RIDGE AVE., 1248—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

RIDGE AVE., 1000—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good table board.

RIDGE AVE., 819—Second floor front room, well furnished; conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

RIDGE AVE., 1135—Home-like place to room or board; also housekeeping rooms; conveniences.

RIDGE AVE., 707—Furnished front rooms, all conveniences; facing park.

RIDGE AVE., 817—Furnished rooms, $1.50 up; conveniences; near park.

RIDGE AVE., 607—Nicely furnished front room, every convenience; splendid location.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1217—Furnished room, with all conveniences; board; rates reasonable.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1215—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board if desired.

SHEFFIELD ST., 1233—Furnished and unfurnished rooms; housekeeping; good board if desired.

ST. CLAIR TERRACE, 1919—Two rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping; Bellevue car.

UNION AVE., 505—Nicely furnished front room; every convenience.

WASHINGTON AVE., 846—Neatly furnished front room; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

WESTERN AVE., 538—Three connecting furnished rooms; all conveniences; also furnished parlor.

WESTERN AVE., 827—Two furnished rooms; all conveniences; $10 and $8 month.

W. NORTH AVE., 412, two furnished front and back rooms, all conveniences.

WESTERN AVE., 947—Twenty or 30 boarders wanted; splendid neighborhood on car line.

WESTERN AVE., 821—Two furnished rooms, gases, bath; near park.

WESTERN AVE., 860, furnished rooms; all conveniences; on car line.

WESTERN AVE., 827, two furnished rooms; all conveniences; $10 and $8 month.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

PENN AVE., 328—Two nice rooms, suitable for offices; every convenience.

3255 WILMOT ST.—Three unfurnished rooms; no children; references required.

SOUTH AVE., 329, Wilkinsburg, two unfurnished rooms; bath and gas.

East End.

BOQUET ST., 3606—Three large connecting unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; rent reasonable.

CRAIG ST., 277, SOUTH—Three desirable rooms for light housekeeping; every convenience.

PARKER ST., 5843—Three unfurnished rooms; all conveniences; no children.

Allegheny.

BENTON AVE., near Perrysville ave.—Three unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; rent $15.00 a month. Apply 858 Lincoln ave.

MORRISON AVE., 1118, Allegheny—For Rent—First floor, consisting of 3 rooms; use of laundry and bath; reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—3 furnished rooms and bath, in the vicinity of the Frick Building, or not over five minutes' walk from that point; light housekeeping. Address O 11, The Gazette.

WANTED—By refined woman, several rooms or small flat for light housekeeping, in Oakland district, with widow or couple without children. Or will share apartments and rent with another woman of refinement. Address A 89, The Gazette.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

BOARDING HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN—Boarding; modern conveniences; low rates; reference required. 16 Eighth st., Pittsburgh, opposite Dr. Levy's Temple.

CEDAR AVE., 720, Allegheny—Boarders and roomers wanted; tickets given.

ELM ST., 74—Nicely furnished room, third floor front.

FRANKLIN AVE., 414, WILKINSBURG—Boarding; accommodation for housekeeping; terms reasonable.

HOTEL PITTSBURGH.
Wylie ave., 812—Nicely furnished room and first-class board.

MIFFLIN ST., 548, WILKINSBURG—Wanted, four gentlemen to room and board.

PENN AVE., 411—Wanted, roomers and boarders; also mealers; every convenience.

SOUTH AVE., 1106—Nicely furnished room, conveniences; gentlemen; board if desired.

SOUTH AVE., 1116—Three nicely furnished; board, all conveniences; handy location.

500 NEVILLE ST., corner Bayard, large well furnished room, every convenience; best of board; refined surroundings; suitable for gentlemen or married couple. Bell 'phone.

THE Plaza Club House, 3407-11 Forbes ave., Oakland; several suites of rooms will be let to gentlemen as bachelor apartments; meals served under the direction of a competent chef. Satisfaction assured. Rates reasonable.

"THE SWEARINGEN."
Craft ave., below Forbes; nicely furnished rooms, with first-class table board; 10 minutes' ride to central part of city; every convenience. 'Phones, Bell 973 Park, P. & A. 244 Park.

WALNUT ST., 1109, WILKINSBURG—Nice front room, board; gentlemen; near Monongahela line.

WANTED—Boarders and mealers. 816 Sandusky st., Allegheny; all conveniences.

East End.

DITHRIDGE ST., 315 South, corner Filmore—First-class, comfortable, home-like accommodations for two or three particular gentlemen.

LEHIGH AVE., 238—Nicely furnished room, with board; every convenience.

RURAL AVE., 5815—One or two rooms; private family; gentlemen only; board if desired.

THE NORMANDIE.
NO. 7225 MEADE STREET, EAST END.
One block from Penn and Homewood aves.
Beautiful room in pink and white enamel.
Elegantly furnished in birdseye maple.
Table service and appointments first-class.
Most delightful location in Pittsburgh.

"THE ARLINGTON," Sheridan and Hoeveler—Room, meal tickets, Highland cars. Bell 'phone 5062-2 East.

THE HIGHLAND, 501 North Highland ave.—Telephone 2266-2 East; strictly first-class board, fine rooms, desirable location.

Allegheny.

RIDGE AVE., 805—Wanted, roomers and boarders; also mealers; meal ticket $3 50.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR RENT.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

Butler st., 3 rooms	$ 13 00
Berthond st., 7-room brick	15 00
Boquet and Frazier sts., 3 rooms	16 00
Thirty-first st., S. S., 6-room brick	18 00
Willow st., 6-room brick	18 00
Liberty ave., E. E., 4 rooms	25 00
Lincoln ave., 7-room brick	25 00
Juliet st., 8-room frame	35 00
Race st., 8-room brick	35 00
Rodman st., 6-room frame	45 00
Race st., 10-room brick	45 00
Hazelwood ave., 7-room brick	50 00
Monticello st., 9-room brick	50 00
Station st., 5 rooms and store room	55 00
S. Lang ave., 9-room brick	55 00
Kentucky ave., 9-room brick	75 00
Center ave., 14-room brick	100 00
N. Craig st., 14-room brick	100 00
East End ave., 17-room brick	100 00
Stratford ave., 12-room brick	100 00
Winebiddle ave., 11-room brick	100 00

ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS.

Thomas st., 2 rooms	$ 7 50
Charles st., 4 rooms	12 50
Thomas st., 5-room frame	14 00
Thomas st., 6-room frame	16 00
Garrison st., 6-room frame	20 00
Washington ave., 6-room brick	22 50
Melrose ave., 6-room frame	22 50
Horne st., 7-room brick	27 50
Morrison ave., 7-room brick	30 00
Morrison ave., 7-room brick	32 00
California ave., 9-room brick	40 00
Sheffield st., 9-room brick	52 50
Allegheny ave., 12-room brick and stone	60 00
Marshall ave., 9-room brick	60 00
Brighton Road, 12-room brick	100 00

SUBURBAN DWELLINGS.

McKees Rocks, 5-room frame	$ 12 00
McKees Rocks, 5-room frame	13 50
West Pittsburgh, 3 rooms	14 00
Neville Island, 6-room frame	15 00
McKees Rocks, 5 rooms	17 00
Glenshaw, 8-room frame	20 00
Wilkinsburg, 5-room brick	22 50
Perrysville Road, 7-room frame, 125 A. farm	25 00
Wilkinsburg, 3 rooms	25 00
Bellevue, 11-room brick	30 00
Bellevue, 6-room frame	35 00
Bellevue, 8-room frame	40 00
Ben Avon, 9-room brick	50 00
Edgewood, 11-room brick	75 00
Wilkinsburg, 11-room brick	75 00
Shields Station, 16-room frame	150 00

UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn and Ninth St.

TO LET.

BLUFF ST.—11 rooms, bath	$75
FIFTH AVE.—Flat, 6 rooms, bath	35
FIFTH AVE.—Flat 6 rooms, bath	35
WASHINGTON AVE., S. S.—Store and 8 rooms	30
FIFTH AVE.—8 rooms, bath	30
FIFTH AVE—Flat, 4 rooms, near Magee	26
WEBSTER AVE.—7 rooms, bath	25
FEDERAL ST.—Flat, 3 rooms	15
SHIPTON ST.—3 rooms	15
N. ATLANTIC AVE.—5 rooms, gas	12
WEBSTER AVE.—2 rooms	8

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
646 Fifth ave., near Sixth ave.

TO LET
FURNISHED HOUSES
For the Winter
IN { EAST END.
ALLEGHENY.
SEWICKLEY.
A number of Very Attractive Propositions.
GEORGE BROS.,
Tradesmens Building

FOR RENT—SMALL PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.
3364 Vesper st., 3 rooms, $10.50 per month.
2464 Second ave., 4 rooms, $12 per month.
1646 Penn ave., 2 rooms, $15 per month.
See COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—$14 per month, 207 Plymouth street, South Side; brick house, 6 rooms, water, gases and range. See
COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE & TRUST CO.,
327-329 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Six-room house in Wilkinsburg, on paved street, with bath, etc.; $20 per month. Two 4-room houses in Pitcairn, near new street car line; will rent cheap to right parties. See
JOHN WESLEY,
216 Frankstown ave., city.

A DESIRABLE nine-roomed house, situated on West Pittsburgh Terrace; lease until April 1 at an advantageous figure; all improvements. For information address J. W. Binder, 619 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—New 8-room dwelling; 5 minutes from Sheraden station and the electric line; all conveniences; $25 per month. Call or address Room 54, 422 Fifth ave. 'Phone 3489 Court.

TO LET—In Twenty-first ward, convenient to cars, frame house, 6 r., bath and finished attic. Only $25.
EDSALL & HAMM,
37 Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth Ave.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—N. Negley ave., near Margaretta st., two modern new buff brick houses, center halls, each having 13 rooms and 3 bath rooms; houses finished in hardwood; first floor, 5 rooms, including breakfast room; second floor, 4 rooms; third floor, 4 rooms; lot 58x119, and lot 50x119.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

TO LET—Fine location, Squirrel Hill district; modern house, 11 rooms, center hall, all conveniences; reduced rent to April 1; immediate possession. For particulars see Commonwealth Real Estate & Trust Co., 327-329 Fourth ave.

HOUSE—For rent, $30. Inquire 7303 Hermitage st., East End; in Belmar place. Seven rooms and bath, laundry, etc.

FOR RENT.

East End Residences.

EAST END HOUSES.

Race st., new 8-room reception hall brick	$55.00
Hermitage st., 5 rooms and bath	21.00
Stanton ave., 11-room reception hall frame	60.00
Mayflower st., 4-room frame	17.00
Hoeveler st., 6-room furnished brick	55.00

Ask for our rent list.
HARTFORD & JONES,
107 Sheridan Avenue, E. E.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.

Portman ave., 6 rooms, conveniences	$18.00
1234 Sheffield st., 10 rooms, conveniences	47.50
97 Woodland ave., 8 rooms, conveniences	27.50
7 Ridgewood ave., 6 rooms, conveniences	25.00
1676 Perrysville ave., 4 rooms, water	15.00
608 River ave., 7 rooms, water	28.00
506 Robinson st., W., 2 rooms, water	8.00
1107 Ward st., 4 rooms, water	18.00
1119 Rush st., 4 rooms, water	16.00
32 Harlin ave., 3 rooms, water	11.00
713 Monitor st., 3 rooms, conveniences	16.00
313 Charles st., 3 rooms, water	11.00
1337 Rebecca st., 3 rooms, water	13.50
172 Charles st., 7 rooms	19.00

PEARSON & FRIES,
209 Ohio Street, W.,
Allegheny, Pa.

ALLEGHENY HOUSES
FOR RENT.
$15 00—Cor. Margaret st. and Wolf alley; six-room brick.
$18 00—8 Western row, rear of Preble, 6-room frame.
$19 00—21 Petrel st., near Kerr st., 7-room brick and bath.
$25 00—68 Bridge st., Etna, 6-room brick and bath.
$27 50—97 Woodland ave., 8-room brick; bath.
$45 00—4 Clayton ave., 10-room buff brick; all modern.
$60 00—Westminster st., near High Bridge, 9-room brick; all modern.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
609-610 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR RENT—New houses, Watson boulevard, Allegheny; possession at once; $25 and $35.
B. G. GOBLE, 418 House bldg.

Storerooms.

LARGE PENN AVENUE STORE ROOM.
For Rent—Large store room at 706 Penn ave., double plate glass front, steam heat, high ceilings, good basement. Possession at once. Rental $4,000 per year; long lease can be given. Retail business only.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FINE CORNER STORE ROOM
For Rent—Smithfield st. and Seventh ave., fine large store room, suitable for jewelry store, drug store, bank or any high-class retail business. Rent $4,500 per year. Possession April 1.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.
LARGE
STOREROOM.
528-30 Ohio st., Allegheny; rent $80 per month. See
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—Large well-lighted room, suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing purposes, completely furnished. Apply seventh floor, 711 Penn ave.

STORE ROOM for rent with fine fixtures, opposite new Ninth street theater; electric lights, etc. Call at 122 Ninth st.

Offices.

A few of those very desirable offices in the Home Trust Building, Wood and Sixth Ave. are for rent at rates much below that of other buildings that give less for the money. Service first-class in all details. Possession now or April 1st.

ARROTT BUILDING.
TWO OFFICES AT A SACRIFICE.
Large, light, modern and altogether desirable offices, connecting doors; 7th floor; good location; may be leased at an absurdly low figure, to release present tenant. Apply Room 703.

KEYSTONE BUILDING
LOCATED ON THE BEST PART OF
FOURTH AVENUE.
One of the finest suites of offices in the city now for rent. Can give immediate possession. Also some single rooms; service and appointments A No. 1, and rent most reasonable.
UNION REALTY CO.
Penn Ave and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—$750; two fine, light and airy offices; best offer in Pittsburgh; Home Trust Bldg., Sixth ave. and Wood st.; large office 17x17; private office 9x11, vault 5x8; closet 3x8; heat, light, elevator and janitor service; first-class; building modern; location most convenient to city; close lease for possession now or at any time up to April 1.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

BUSINESS ROOMS IN PENN BUILDING.
For Rent—Second floor of Penn building, 706-10 Penn ave., 60x120x90 feet; divided into two large rooms, suitable for wholesale jewelry, or any other high-class business, wholesale or retail. Rental $5,000 per year for both rooms or $2,500 each. Rent includes electric light and steam heat.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

EMPIRE BUILDING.
OPPOSITE NEW WABASH DEPOT.
Several offices, single or en suite; elevator service and appointments strictly up-to-date; accessible to every street car line in the two cities; low rent; 1,600 sq. ft. in one room, with vault.
UNION REALTY CO.
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—Small [illegible] for rent. Suitable chiropodist, manicure, etc. Box 713, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—Office, Times building, fronting on Third ave., large room, 19x20 feet, divided by oak partition. Apply 307 Times Building.

OFFICE AND DESK ROOM.
Offices—Two nice bright offices in The Gazette building.
HOWICK, EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

30 SCHMIDT BUILDING, 339 Fifth ave., with use of telephone.

Business Properties.

HOTEL FOR RENT.
On Sixth ave., corner Grant st., above new Nixon theater; 32 bedrooms, barroom, storeroom, office, parlor and dining room; elevator; license can be transferred without bonus; will rent for long term to desirable tenant; will rent house furnished throughout and ready for business; present owner, who has occupied for years, desires to retire from business.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

CHOICE BUSINESS LOCATION.
For Rent—Lot 30x120 feet, corner Diamond square and Diamond st., now widened. Property suitable for grocery, hotel or any retail business; will lease for ten years or longer; rental reasonable; one-half square from Fifth ave. and near McCann's new Arcade and market house.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

Apartments.

FOR RENT—AKRON APARTMENTS, corner Center ave. and Craig st.; second floor apartment, five rooms and bath; steam heat and janitor service for halls and stairways furnished; best location in the city; rent $50.00 per month.
UNION REALTY COMPANY,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.
Falck ave., corner Fleming; elegant five-room apartments, with bath, gases, electricity, cabinet mantels, range, telephones, etc.; possession January 1; rent $30.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
Farmers Building, Pittsburgh.

APARTMENTS.
Elegantly equipped apartments in "Meredith," corner of Falck and Fleming aves., Allegheny, in the refined California ave. district, 1¼ squares from California ave. Possession December 1.
A. B. HAY, JR.,
609-610 Farmers Bldg., Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.
MODERN APARTMENTS.
528-30 Ohio st., Allegheny, 6 rooms and bath, including steam and heat; $40.
See W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 114, near Perrysville ave.—Apartment, 4 rooms, bath, laundry, gases and electric light; rent $26. Inquire L. A. Wolfe.

CHEROKEE ST., 751—Herron Hill, clean location, 6 rooms, bath, etc., $18.

Special.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.
304 FRICK BLDG.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
RENT DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN AND READY FOR HOUSES. SEND IN YOUR LISTS. EXCLUSIVE PREFERRED.

Furnished Houses.

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished 8-room house; McPherson st., East End. G. C. Hartman, owner, 433 Fifth ave.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM in Park Building. Address N 57, Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth ave.

For Sale.

$35,000—Dithridge st., near Fifth ave.—New colonial center hall house of 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; hardwood finished first and second floors; latest improved hot water system for heating; latest improved filter; tile porches; vitrified brick; built by the owner for a home; lot 50x172; eastern exposure; terms easy; possession can be given.

$6,300—Tustin st.—Brick house of 7 rooms, attic, vestibule and hall, and 7-room frame house in rear; lot 24x180 feet; rent $54 per month.

$18,700—Fifth ave., near Van Braam st.; three-story brick house, with store and 7 rooms; lot 24x90 feet to alley.

$3,500—Ward st.—Frame dwelling of 6 rooms and bath; hall, vestibule, inside shutters, slate mantels, both gases, porches; beautiful level lot, size 24x175 feet; this space is away below value, so act quick if you want this.

$1,100—Lot 48x100 feet to an alley; perfectly level; city water and gas on street; 200 yards from car line; 15 minutes' ride to city; near Schenley park; this lot is not on a hill and is worth $2,000; reason for selling, owner needs money.

$4,500 for both—Frazier st., Oakland—Two brick houses of 7 rooms each; vestibule, slate mantels, inside shutters; lot 33x100 to street; rents $40 per month.

$4,750—Brick house in Oakland, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, hall, porches; lot 20x100; street paved; flagstone walks.

$1,600—Boston st., near Fifth ave.—Frame house, 5 rooms, hall, porch, etc.; lot 25x85 feet; rents for $15 per month.

CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
MT. WASHINGTON
P-R-O-P-E-R-T-I-E-S.

$1,300—House of 4 rooms; cellar and city water; terms $300 cash, balance easy payments.

$1,700—House of 5 rooms and hall; terms $200, cash balance $17 per month, including interest.

$1,800—House of 5 rooms, cellar, water; terms $100 cash, balance $18 per month, including interest.

$1,900—House of 5 rooms, water, gas, chandeliers; terms $100 cash, balance $17.50 per month, including interest.

$2,100—House of 4 rooms, hall, water, gases, chandeliers, and on paved street; terms $300 cash and balance in monthly payments.

$2,500—House of 5 rooms, hall, gas, chandeliers, inside w. c.; terms $200 cash, balance $25 per month, including interest.

$3,100—House of 5 rooms, hall and vestibule, cabinet mantel, gas, chandeliers, pantry, bath, w. c.; terms $200 cash, balance at $25 per month, including interest.

$3,200—House of 5 rooms, hall, attic, sliding doors, cabinet mantel, gases, chandeliers, pantry, porches; terms $600 cash, balance at $25 per month.

ALBERT H. OYER,
24 SHILOH ST., MT. WASHINGTON.
BELL 'PHONE—32-5 HILL.

ARLINGTON AVE.—House of five rooms and finished attic; front and rear porches, gas and water; also washhouse; on car line; two minutes from suburban line.
This is good property, to be sold for building and loan mortgage of $2,500.00; lot 28x188 ft.
SWISSVALE—House of six rooms; gas and water; front porch, four doors from car line; one minute from Swissvale station. Price $2,200.00.
JULIET ST.—House of nine rooms; street paved; flagstone sidewalk; all modern improvements; furnace and cemented cellar; one block from street car; center of Oakland; lot 25x165 ft. Price $4,500.00.
Above properties sold on easy monthly payments.
ANDREW MARSHALL,
411 Ferguson Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$4,500; $500 cash, balance $35 per month; best home offer in Pittsburgh; a brand-new 8-room brick on a fine paved street; worth $5,500; offered at $4,500 on above easy terms; note what you get: hardwood reception hall, sliding doors, hardwood cabinet mantels and tile hearths, cemented cellar, laundry with tubs and h. and c. water, furnace, chandeliers, gas range, bathroom with bath, inside closet and washstand, papered throughout, front and rear porches, cement sidewalks, fine level lot 25x100 feet to an alley, all neatly graded and sodded; this house guaranteed well built, of best material and workmanship; fine neighborhood; best offer in Pittsburgh.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

CENTER-HALL HOUSE.
Only $7,000; eight rooms, quartered oak finish, tile bath, fine laundry, stationary tubs, instantaneous water heater, gas furnace with radiator in every room; large cupboards and linen closets; two bedrooms finished in mahogany, one in white enamel; hardwood mantels, Taylor burners; three large porches, one in front, two in rear running entire length of house; lot 50x125 feet to 20-foot alley; sewer, gas, water, etc.; all assessments paid; house built of Roman brick and cedar shingles; the greatest bargain in the market. See OWNER, 522 Park Building.

DO YOU WANT A SQUIRREL HILL HOME AT A BARGAIN?
Then see this NEW BRICK HOUSE today that I offer below value on Irwin ave., between Shady and Denniston aves. My sign is on the property. Eight rooms, reception hall, bath, cemented cellar, laundry, gas and electric lights, hardwood floors, front and rear porches and all other conveniences that are up to date; lot 40x100 ft. Price $9,500. There is a $6,000 mortgage on this property. If this interests you, act quick. Take Wilkinsburg, East Pittsburgh or Swissvale-Rankin cars, via Forbes st.; get off at Shady ave.
O. C. HURST,
Farmers' Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

WILKINSBURG RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
Centrally located in good residence section of Wilkinsburg, 10-room brick, reception-hall dwelling; tiled bathroom and all conveniences; lot 50x122; will sell this new house, furnished complete, including carpets, rugs, etc., for $7,500, or house and lot and furniture for $7,000; $3,800 mortgage at 6 per cent.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—WILKINSBURG.
Splendid location; near car line; paved street; solid brick house; nine rooms; modern; lot 30x150; this house, if bought soon, can be obtained at a great bargain.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg. Bell 'Phone 1257 Court.

WILKINSBURG RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
Centrally located in good residence section of Wilkinsburg, 10-room brick reception hall dwelling; tiled bath room and all conveniences; lot 30x122; will sell this new house, furnished complete, including carpets, rugs, etc., for $7,500, or house and lot and furniture for $7,000; $3,800 mortgage at 6 per cent.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

$5,000—A GOOD INVESTMENT.
New frame dwelling, front and back porches, 11 rooms, bath, laundry, instantaneous water heater, hardwood mantels, hot air pipes, (2) two inside w. c., both gases. Lot 25x130; paved street front and back; all improved. Can be rented in flats for $50. Apply to owner at No. 2650 Norwood ave., Allegheny, Pa.

KEARFOTT, LINDSAY & CO.
304 Frick Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOR SALE—Sheraden, $2,500.00—New home 5 rooms, modern; fine location, one square from cars; convenient to railroad station; lot 30x100. Nothing like it anywhere for the price.

FOR RENT AT OAKMONT.
Center-hall house; 9 rooms, all conveniences; large corner lot, handy to station; reduced rent to April 1 to permanent tenant. Choice property.
JAS. MARSHALL,
1506 Arrott Bldg.

PRETTY SWISSVALE RESIDENCE.
$7,000.
For sale in Swissvale, 2 squares from cars, 3 squares from depot—Center hall brick, 8 rooms and finished attic; bath, laundry, hot and cold water, gas range, furnace; lot 29x100.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

AVALON.
$300 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY.
New frame house of 7 rooms, hall, bath, both gases, front and back porches, nice lot 20x110 feet to an alley; price $3,700; immediate possession.
E. A. HESS & CO.,
405 Federal st., Allegheny.

CHOICE AVALON RESIDENCE BARGAIN.
Lot 50x125; 9-room frame, modern and up-to-the-minute; beautiful location; 3 minutes to street cars or steam cars; worth $6,000; owner will sacrifice; want offer.
ROYAL REALTY CO., Room 605, Times Bldg.

FOR SALE.
BOGGS AVE., MT. WASHINGTON—Frame house of 7 rooms, large finished attic, bath, gas and water; lot 30x139; price $4,000.
H. A. SHAFFER CO.,
430 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

42 PER CENT INVESTMENT AFTER APRIL.
35 PER CENT INVESTMENT NOW.
On $1,000 invested in five frame houses, on lot 50x150; paved street and paved alley; price for all $4,000; mortgage $3,000.
Big bargain; act quick, if interested, and See A. H. CLARKE, 316 Fourth ave.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$5,600—Four nice five room brick houses in good renting locality; mortgage of $3,500 at 5 per cent. Rent for $61 per month.
COLONIAL REALTY CO.,
1010 Fifth ave.

$4,000—Good location in Oakland; brick, 7 rooms, bath, gas, furnace and all improvements; lot 32½x130 ft.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
$2,500—6-room frame, lot 50x100; paved street; bath, in good repair, 31st ward; terms $500, balance $25 per month; pay regular rent and own the property.
MILLS & KEARY, Room 614, 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—House of 5 rooms; water and gas; $1,800. Apply 94 Washington ave., Thirty-eighth ward.

FOR SALE—AVALON HOME at $500 less than cost; large lot on paved street; house modern in every way. 645 Orchard st. SEE OWNER, 122 Ninth st., city.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—$12,000, Stanton ave., near North Highland; lot 100x150; bargain; will trade for improved property in North Highland or Shadyside district.

FOR SALE—$33,000; North Highland district, apartment building of 8 apartments; mortgage $10,000 at 5 per cent.; income $3,300 per year; will trade for residence in North Highland or Shadyside districts.

FOR SALE—$6,000; Larimer ave., near Carver st., brick dwelling 9 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 25x102; good location for a physician.

FOR SALE—$9,000; North Highland district; fine brick house 10 rooms, reception hall, etc.; corner lot 30x120.

FOR SALE—$2,000 and upwards; Chadwick place; brick-veneered houses, convenient to car line; terms $100 down, balance monthly.

FOR SALE—We have a number of good houses and choice lots on our list for sale and if you will come to us, we feel sure we can suit you, both in location and price.

LIBERTY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
6128 Penn ave., E. E.

$10,000—NO. 901 MELLON ST., COR. OF JACKSON, E. E.—New pressed brick reception hall house of 11 rooms; bath in white glazed tile and gold; decorated in oil (very fine); cemented cellar, instantaneous water heater, laundry, furnace, servants' toilet; first floor finished in quartered oak; front and rear porches; best screens all over the house; plate glass windows, etc., etc.
This is one of the coziest corners in all East End, with good street car accommodations; both streets paved with asphalt and sewered; open for inspection any reasonable time.
O. E. KRUEGER,
434 Diamond st.

EAST END—
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
OFFER THIS EAST END OPPORTUNITY.
HIGHLAND DIST.—Lot 50x110 feet, improved with modern 12-room Pompeiian brick house, 2 baths, electric light (heating apparatus alone cost $900), and all up-to-date conveniences. Property located on corner of two prominent streets. Property built at a cost of NINETEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Have special option price of $13,000.
A GOOD HOME at a BARGAIN.
SEE US FOR PERMIT.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.
THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE.
Splendid bargain, $9,000; 11-room brick reception hall house; bath, cemented cellar, laundry, furnace, exceptionally large linen closets and trunk rooms, artistically papered, front and rear porches; large lot to alley, room for stable; everything spick and span; location South St. Clair st., East End; cars stop in front of house. See me at once.
O. E. KRUEGER,
434 Diamond st.

ONLY $6,000
For an 8-Room Brick House With All Modern Conveniences.
We can sell the property No. 712 S. Linden ave., if taken quickly, for $6,000. Handsome 8 room brick dwelling, furnace, cement cellar, hardwood cabinet mantels, bath room, reception hall, locality strictly first-class. Rents at present for $47 per month. $2,000 cash, balance $4,000 at 5 per cent.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

HOME.
Lang avenue, convenient to Penn avenue, in the vicinity of the homes of H. C. Frick, John B. Jackson, Mrs. H. L. Rook, H. J. Heinz and others.
A modern buff brick residence of 9 rooms, reception hall, bath, laundry, front and rear porches, instantaneous water heater, both gases and electric lights; situate No. 332 Lang avenue (paved street); terms $500 cash, balance to suit purchaser; low price to a quick buyer; immediate possession.
SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—$20,000—Baum Grove; beautiful level lot 66x135 to asphalt paved alley; particularly large and elegantly appointed solid pressed brick center hall house; neat barn on alley; this is a property of generally attractive appearance, surrounded by equally good houses; it has large porches with vines and has flowers and shade trees on beautiful level, well-kept grounds; 12 large rooms, beside fine large billiard room and large solid white tile bath, which alone cost $1,000 to fit up; everything else in keeping; this property is a bargain at $25,000 and could not be duplicated today at that money; owner leaving city.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

$10,500; SHADYSIDE—For sale, new 10-room Queen Anne brick; one square from Fifth ave.; strictly first-class surroundings; considering its ease of access, neighborhood and special neatness of the house, you will admit this is one of the best offers in Shadyside; reception hall and dining room have hardwood floors; mahogany parlor; neat decorations in hall, parlor, dining room and library, and all other rooms neatly papered; cemented cellar with laundry, closet and water heater; white tile bathroom; front and rear porches; cement walks; yard neatly sodded and graded; a charming little home.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

TURKEYS—The people that bought our houses are eating turkeys this Thanksgiving in the best little 7-room house in this city; come out on Thanksgiving and let us show you our houses and tell you the terms. You can get to Hermitage st., in Belmar, by taking either the Frankstown or Hamilton ave. cars, and get off at Sterritt st. and walk up four blocks in Belmar plan.

25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE
HIGHLAND AVE. DISTRICT.
ONLY $13,500.
Brick dwelling of 11 rooms, hardwood finish and all conveniences; lot 55x150 feet; corner property; lot alone worth $8,000; situated on a prominent residence street and surrounded by strictly high-class residences.
W. J. TENER & CO.,
318 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—EAST END.
Highland district—New 10-room reception-hall brick house, nicely papered and modern in every way; cabinet mantles, etc.; wide front porch, paved street; location first-class; possession at once; a quick purchaser can buy at a low figure.
C. G. MITCHELL,
510 Arrott Bldg., Bell Phone 1257 Court.

THIS well-built colonial brick residence of 12 rooms, three bathrooms, first floor finished in hardwood, large porches; good lot; choice location; nothing like it on the market at the price we can name. If you want something good and for less money than you can build see this.
J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
6200 Penn ave., city.

FOR SALE.
SHADY AVE. CORNER.
Fine house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements; hardwood finished throughout; tile bath, chandeliers, electric lights, cemented cellar, laundry, etc.; lot 80x200, with good stable on rear; this is an elegant location for a physician.
NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

BELMAR HOUSE FOR SALE.
New 6-room and attic modern frame house; all in first-class repair; two porches, range cost $40; bath, cabinet mantels, gas, etc.; level lot 25x100 ft.; owner non-resident and offers it for $3,500; possession at once.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Fine large house on South Negley ave., near Fifth ave., of 16 large rooms; one of the finest residences in the city; all modern conveniences such as cabinet mantels, both gases and electric light, laundry, cemented cellar, tile bath room; lot 214x300 feet with large stable on rear. This will be sold at a bargain.
NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

AFTER you eat your Thanksgiving turkey take a Frankstown or Hamilton ave. street car and come out to our houses on Hermitage st., in Belmar; we will show you the best little house in this good old town, to induce you to buy now. I will sell on monthly payments. Get off cars at Sterritt st. and walk up four blocks.

FOR SALE—Stratford ave., 2 up-to-date 13-room reception hall brick houses, with all modern conveniences (new); lots each 40x110; these houses will bear the closest inspection, and are constructed with very best material and are No. 1 in every respect; the owner has commissioned us to sell them at a price of $14,500 each.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

$3,400—$500 cash; new, modern frame, 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas, h. and c. water, inside w. c., porches; lot 60x100 ft., cor. Hawkins and Doak st. E. E.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.
Branch office, cor. Frankstown and Oakwood streets.

FOR SALE, BAUM GROVE DISTRICT, $9,000.
Brick house, 8 rooms, reception hall, tile bath, range in kitchen, cemented cellar, furnace, laundry tubs and all modern improvements; lot 33x110.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
316 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Rebecca st., $13,500; lot 50x150, eastern exposure; modern, up-to-date brick residence of 11 rooms; reception hall, bath; this property is a decided bargain, and can be had on easy terms and is situated in a choice district.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

ADVERTISER will buy a home in desirable location in district close to Craig and Center or Fifth ave.; price not exceeding $10,000; property and residence must be described to obtain consideration; give street and number. Address P 58, The Gazette.

WESTINGHOUSE PARK, between Dallas and Murtland, Penn avenue to railroad; elegant luxurious colonial houses; choice home sites or any other property listed with Real Estate Trust Co., call on James F. Ross, Special Agent, 6923 Thomas st.

$4,800—WILKINSBURG BARGAIN—$4,800.
Worth $6,000; must be sold quick.
10-room, solid brick, reception hall, bath, laundry, furnace, h. w. heater, range, etc., all modern; street paved; 4 car lines; rents for $40.
See A. H. CLARKE, 316 Fourth ave.

NORTH HIGHLAND DISTRICT.
New Homes—Modern 8 and 9 room houses, up-to-date in every particular; splendidly located; now ready and will be sold on reasonable terms; prices $7,800 to $8,000; see these.
ROYAL REALTY CO., Room 605, Times Bldg.

AN EAST END HOME
FOR $5,000.
On Kentucky ave., near Negley, a modern 10-room house with all modern improvements; cemented cellar; first-class condition. This house can't be built for the money today.
NEW YORK REALTY CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$5,600, Collins ave., E. E., nearly new brick house of 8 rooms, bath, gas, range, combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels, furnace. A nice home.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

EXCELLENT 10-room brick house, near Point Breeze; this house is modern and up-to-date in every respect; reception hall, comb. chandeliers, bath, hot and cold water; location of this house is as fine as any in the city; price $6,000; $500 cash, bal. to suit.
J. C. LIGHT & CO.,
420 Farmers Bank Bldg.

NINE new solid brick dwelling in the East End; 10 rooms; all conveniences; $7,000 each; mortgage $4,000 each; rental $480 per year; will exchange all or part for good vacant property not too heavily mortgaged.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—$1,300; $200 cash; a rare opportunity; new frame, 4 rooms, gas, water, cellar and porch; corner Keystone st., Eighteenth ward.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$7,000—Bargain, Highland ave. district; brick reception hall house, 10 rooms, with all latest improvements; lot 30x100.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

EAST END BARGAIN.
Ten-room brick, bath, furnace, Highland district, $4,500; will rent for $45. 545 Liberty ave., room 202 or 109 South Highland ave.

Apartments.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
FOR SALE—Apartment house, Sandusky street, above Ohio, Allegheny. Modern in every particular; income from rents $160 per month. Owner will take mortgage for half.

Lots.

LOTS.
These are real bargains and defy any arguments to the contrary.

Bennett st., near Lang ave., two fine lots, 30x135, only $1,575 each.

Lang ave., fine lot near Hermitage st., only $775; good business location.

Squirrel Hill—Two fine lots; only $390 each.

South Lang ave. district—Lot 30x142, only $1,150.

Frankstown ave.—Two fine lots, 25x120, only $1,750 each.

Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg—Fine lot 30x100, only $60 per foot; if you want a bargain, see me at once.

ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Choice Frontage on Beachwood Boulevard.
50x125 AT $45 PER FRONT FOOT.
Adjoining property selling at $73 per front foot.
ADDRESS C 57, THE GAZETTE.

FINE RESIDENCE LOT.
Only $2,000; 100x200 feet; sewers, gas, water, etc.; all improvements paid for; building restrictions; choice location. See owner, 522 Park building.

$575—WHY GO 15 OR 20 MILES?—$575.
When you can buy a lot within 20 minutes' walk of the Allegheny market, on a brick paved street, sewered, front and rear sidewalks, sidewalk laid, opposite school; electric light, gas and water on the street; price $575; cash payment, $100, balance $10 per month, without interest.
CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE CO.,
308 Fourth ave.

EAST END LOT.
FOR SALE—Negley ave., near Friendship, 57x112, at $145 per ft. front; eastern exposure; best bargain in East End; easy terms to builder.
HOME TRUST CO.,
541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—$10 cash, $10 per month, buys a Blackadore lot in Bushton; if you are sick or out of work payments are suspended; no margins called for when you cannot pay.
D. BEHEN & SON,
Branch office cor. Frankstown and Oakwood st.

EAST END LOTS
Wanted in exchange for improved property paying 9 per cent gross; a liberal deal will be made for lots ready to build on.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE—Corner lot on Herron Hill, Thirteenth ward, 29½x188; paved and sewered; also lot in Ann st., Tenth ward, Allegheny, 40x120; can be bought at a bargain on easy terms at Geo. Cohen, 629 Smithfield st., city.

FOR SALE—$2,500—Get in; downtown, cheap; lot on Fifteenth near Penn ave.; corner, 17x34, and 6-room brick house.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE—$3,500—Lot 52x125 ft. on cor. of Atlantic ave., Twentieth ward; a rare bargain.
D. BEHEN & SON,
4200 Penn ave.

FIFTH AVE.
5 minutes from court house; 45½ feet at $700 per foot for quick buyer.
UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn Ave. and Ninth St.

FOR SALE.

Summer Cottages.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.
304 Frick Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SUMMER RESORT—SHENENDALE SPRINGS, situated on Shenandoah river in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia; 350 acres of farming and grazing land; hotel buildings and cottages; 3 fine mineral springs; chalybeate, red and blue sulphur; highly recommended by most eminent physicians; price $10,000, one-third actual value.

Farms.

50 ACRES.
Price $8,500.
In the Mount Lebanon District.
Ten miles from city, one mile to street cars; six-room frame house, bank barn, 40x50 feet, and all necessary outbuildings; all in good condition; spring and well at house; 1-acre orchard; will exchange for city property.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

LOOK AT THIS.
110 acres within 10 minutes' walk of Exposition park, Conneaut Lake, Pa., and 10 minutes' walk of the M., C. L. & L. Jct.; nice 10-room house, well painted and fine lawn surrounded by shade trees; new barn, 45x60, painted and battened, large silo; a good soil in high state of cultivation; young orchard; good water, both well and springs; has always been used as a stock and dairy farm; will carry 25 head of cows; the best proposition on the market today; sickness of owner compels sacrifice sale. Price $3,500; one-half down, balance easy; send for a list.
MURTHA & BROWN,
Room 2, 339 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

CHICKEN FARM
5 minutes from station, 30 minutes from city; 15-cent fare; 1 acre ground, with 5-room frame house, gas and water, stable, chicken house and wire fencing; garden, fruit of all kinds; near graded and high school; price, $2,000.
SEE F. P. M'GOVERN,
331 Fourth ave., rooms 614-15.

FOR SALE—CLARION CO. FARM.
100 acres, Porter township, Clarion county, Pa., 6 miles from New Bethlehem, Pa., Buffalo division P. R. R.; 75 acres improved, 25 acres pasture and woodland; coal and lime; convenient to church and school; frame house 7 rooms; bank barn 44x66; all outbuildings; fine orchard, fruit in great variety; possession at once; will trade for city property. Price $3,600; terms reasonable.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Fruit and stock farm of eighty acres, near Berkley Springs; good health climate, pleasure and profit in fruit crop; commercial possibilities promising.
For further information address above.

FOR SALE—131 acres (a great bargain) in Jefferson county, O.; 43 miles from Pittsburgh; a splendid farm, in good repair; a 6-room house with furnace, barn and outbuildings; underlaid with Pittsburgh No. 8 coal, opened; some timber; a good orchard; only $6,500. See this at once.
EWING & WHITE,
Ferguson bldg., 320 Fourth ave.

TWENTY ACRES good level land in beautiful town of 5,000 population, near Atlantic City; every advantage of the most select suburban neighborhood; very mild winter climate, unexcelled railroad service. Price only $700; easy terms. Call or send for free illustrated booklet G 275. WALTER BECKER, 444 Fourth ave.

FARM.
40 acres, ¼ mile from station, P. & W. R. R.; 20 miles from city; good land, good orchard, near school and church; plenty of water; 4-room house, stable, etc.; a great bargain at $2,500.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—70-acre farm in Beaver county, underlaid with 4 foot vein coal; 12 acres good timber, balance high state of cultivation; one mile from R. R.; house, barn and other outbuildings, nearly new. PRICE $6,000. This would not pay for improvements. Address W 12, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—A fine, level stock and grain farm, 143 acres; large barn, silo attached; good house, fruit, fine water; five minutes to street cars. Send for list of other farms.
MURRAY BROS.,
Youngstown and Warren, O.

FARM.
4 acres, perfectly level, 2 miles from the R. R. station, 20 miles from city, on the P. & W. R. R., Butler county; good fruit, 5-room house, stable, etc.; price $1,250.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 67-acre farm, nearly level, underlaid with coal, clay and limestone; good 7-room brick house, bank barn; all necessary outbuildings, good orchard; 3 miles west of New Castle, near electric car line. Sarah T. Kelley, rural delivery No. 2, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—F A R M S! F A R M S!
DO YOU WANT A FARM?
We can please you; call or write for our list; farms everywhere for sale and exchange.
ROYAL REALTY CO., Room 605, Times Bldg.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES—$10,000 to $150; pamphlet free. H. W. Hilleary, Staunton, Va.

SEND for free illustrated Ohio farm list. Neill & Blakeslee, Oakmont, Pa.

Timber Lands.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND.
Westmoreland Co., Pa., 800 acres, consisting of oak, poplar, chestnut and wild cherry; 200 acres cleared; good house and barn on tract; 600 acres will average 3,000 ft. saw timber per acre, from 12,000 to 15,000 telephone poles and enough R. R. ties to pay for tract; all underlaid with two veins coal; 6 miles to station; branch R. R. past property; will sell in fee for $35 per acre, 1-3 cash, balance to suit.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

Lands and Acreage.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.
304 Frick Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FOR SALE—Farming and grazing land; hunting, ducking and fishing shore; 600 acres on the Rappahannock river, in tidewater, Virginia; well improved property, good house and barn, artesian wells, finest fishing, ducking and crabbing shore in Virginia.

Coal Lands.

COAL LANDS.
FOR SALE—An operating mine on the edge of a good Ohio town of 20,000 inhabitants. Good local market. Price $12,500.

An operating plant on a branch of the P. R. R. in one of the best coal sections of Pennsylvania. Price $12,000.

A good mine near a Pennsylvania town, with local market of about 100 tons per day. A bargain. Price $25,000.

An 800 acre tract of No. 8 coal on the new Wabash railroad in Ohio, the only tract unsold in that section. Price $110 00 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE—One of the finest coal tracts in Ohio. About 1,800 acres at $50 00 per acre. Will take city property as part payment.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

FOR SALE—FARM AND COAL MINE.
We can offer for quick sale good farm of 65 acres, with operating self-draining coal mine, doing a big local business; price $4,500.
ROYAL REALTY CO., Room 605, Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres of good coal land on Pennsylvania railroad; a bargain to quick purchaser. W. L. McCracken, Brookville, Pa.

Real Estate—Special.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY.
REAL ESTATE AND REAL BARGAINS.
ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE.
OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
GRANT ST., near court house, 2 modern 3-story brick buildings.
FIFTH AVE., near High school, two 3-story bricks on 80-foot frontage; property well rented.
VINE STREET, four 8-room bricks renting for $1,350 year.
WYLIE AVE., business building, near Washington st., now renting for $1,200 a year.
HAIGHT ST., 11-room reception hall house (fine district).
ERIN ST., 7-room brick, renting for $30 a month.
ATWOOD ST., modern 11-room residence near Forbes st.
FORBES ST., near Magee, modern business building.
PENN AVE. (produce district), business investment.
CENTER AVE., near to Fulton st., two brick buildings.
PREBLE AVE., Allegheny, 15 per cent business building.
All of above must be disposed of this week. Offer what you have. Get particulars from Exclusive Agents.
ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
They Make Money for Others.
They Will Make Money for You.

GET an experienced firm to collect your rent; save time, trouble, expense; our facilities are first-class; our experience covers a period of 15 years.
D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

KORNS & RODGER,
408 Times Bldg.
For sale or exchange
good renting property
for clear vacant.
What have you to offer?
KORNS & RODGER.
For sale.
South Lang ave.
Nice ten-roomed
reception hall house,
lot 24x110.
Price $5,500
$500 cash,
balance like rent.
KORNS & RODGER.
For sale
at Edgewood.
2 minutes to steam and
electric cars.
8-roomed brick house.
Price $5,000.
$500 cash,
balance to suit.
KORNS & RODGER.
Bargain at McKees Rocks
New six-roomed frame house;
bath, two porches.
Price only $2,750.
KORNS & RODGER.
For sale
18 acres Pittsburgh coal
handy to river and railroad,
also good town.
Price $200 per acre.
Act quickly.
KORNS & RODGER.
THE BEST EVER
For sale: One of the best
farms in New York state;
97 acres fine level land
good house, large barn;
plenty of fruit and water;
electric R. R. passes farm;
this property is located
near Mayville and
Lake Chautauqua.
Price $7,000, worth $10,000.
You don't want to miss this.
KORNS & RODGER,
408 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—Hotel in Ford City on corner lot, with 18 rooms; lot 25x140; price $4,000; this includes the furniture. A bargain to a quick buyer.

FOR SALE—FARMS—FARMS.
Do you want a farm? We can please you. Call or write for our list.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—HOUSES. Do you want a house? We can please you. Call or write for our list.

MANUFACTURING SITE.
44 acres, ¾ of a mile river front, railroad running right through it; only 24 miles from city.
D. DOUGHTY,
4748 Liberty ave., city.

Manufacturing Site.

FOR RENT—
One iron-clad shop 43x55.
One brick shop 38x40.
One frame shop 24x58.
Suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes.
With or without power.
Thomas Carlin's Sons Co., 1600 River ave., Allegheny.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
$7,500—STOCK of clothing and gents' furnishings; centrally located.

75-ACRE FARM, with five-room house, bank barn, 60x80; good orchard, spring water in every field; underlaid with coal; within one mile of main line of Pennsylvania R. R.

12-ROOM HOUSE, with all improvements; lot 60x114; street paved and sewered.

SEVERAL fine farms near Richmond, Va.

SUBMIT what you have for sale or exchange.

127 LOTS, clear of all incumbrances, situated in the best residence district of McKeesport, Pa.

W. L. SHEETS,
Yester Building,
McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
1476 Fayette st., Allegheny, lot 24 ft. front, brick dwelling 7 rooms, hall and bath; clear, renting for $360.

3032 Perrysville ave., frame house, 8 rooms and bath, lot 22x100, renting $360; clear.

Flat building, brick, 3 flats, 4 rooms and bath each and two store rooms, renting for $1,000; clear.

Clifton ave., Allegheny, 8-room frame, lot 20x170 to street; clear.

Boquet st., Oakland, lot 40x175 ft., level, good location for apartment house; clear.

700 lots from $200 to $500 each, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny and surrounding boroughs.
See J. H. FESTER at
CITY REALTY TRUST,
427 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Three lots on Tioga st., city, 25x106 ft. each. Clear. Wants improved property.

Lot on Squirrel Hill near Boulevard, 40x120 ft., clear. Wants improved property.

Lot on Black st., 34x113 ft. Street paved. Wants improved.

Lot on Franklin st., Wilkinsburg, 25x122, with foundation ready for building, clear. Wants improved.

Lot on Bellefield ave., near Fifth, 25x100 ft. Wants improved.
BLACK & BAIRD,
419 Fourth ave.
Opposite postoffice.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Suburban property; 9 acres; 8 miles from city; 5 minutes' walk to station on Fort Wayne R. R.; land part level and rolling; 4 houses, 8-room center hall, 6-room and 4-room house; good repair; fine spring water, gas in houses; rent for $50 to $35 per month; good location for more houses; price $8,000.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

RESIDENCES FOR LOTS.
Why not get a home for that lot you can't use? Send me a description of it. I will exchange for the house you want. Prices $2,500 to $25,000. See
F. P. M'GOVERN,
331 Fourth ave., Rooms 514-15.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—$14,000.
Bellefield district, near cathedral; center hall colonial brick dwelling of twelve rooms; will take smaller house or lots as part pay.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
316 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
135-acre farm near Conway station, Fort Wayne R. R.; good house, new barn and outbuildings; good fruit and well watered; land level and rolling; farm between Ambridge and Rochester, 2 miles from station; price $10,000; will trade for clear city property.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Lot 100x170, Shady ave., on which is erected a frame residence of 15 rooms, 2 baths, stable, all conveniences; owner will exchange for smaller properties, improved; district first-class.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

EXCHANGE—Up-to-date flouring mill on railroad and in one of the best markets in Western Pennsylvania; will exchange for improved property or a good farm; $12,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Perrysville ave. district, Allegheny, frame house 5 rooms, lot 20x115; price $2,000 clear; want 8 to 9-room house, with conveniences in Allegheny, not to exceed $3,500; will pay cash difference.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—Have you improved property for vacant, or vacant for improved? Will assume mortgage; can trade anything you have for anything you want.
545 Liberty ave., room 202,
Or 109 S. Highland ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four level lots, 50x138 each; want stock of merchandise.
ELDERKIN-STANTON CO., 432 Fourth ave.

GOOD FARM to exchange for a grocery store. Call 237 Brighton ave., Rochester, Pa.

CLEAR improved realty for dividend stocks; prefer brewing. Address lock box 1476.

Business Opportunities.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE.
A well-established practice in the town of Fryburg, Clarion Co., Pa., paying $5,000 a year; in a thickly populated district, where the Catholic people predominate; the practice will include a good dwelling, office and barn; terms very liberal; a splendid chance for a young man wishing to start in the practice of medicine.
A. C. M'COMB & CO., 326 Fourth ave.

BANK STOCKS.
I have several blocks of first-class Bank Stocks for sale cheap to close an estate.
HORACE J. PHILIPS,
Banker and Broker, 704 and 705 Keystone Building, Both Phones, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS.

Newspaper route in town of 10,000 people netting $160 per month; price	$1,400
Grocery store on Carson st.	500
Barber shop, netting $25 week	250
Brick yard, in running order, paying high	6,500

For particulars call or write
J. Z. LEVY & CO.,
411-412 Ferguson block, 320 Fourth ave.

GREAT SUCCESS--USE GAZETTE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

S. V. THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave., Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Bldg.

GROCERY STORE—Located in Wilkinsburg; doing $350 a week business; established 15 years; will sell at invoice, about $2,500; eight living rooms.

GROCERY STORE—Almost centrally located; fine fixtures; doing business of $400 per week; 4 living rooms and attic; rent $25.50; will exchange for real estate, or sell for cash around $2,000.

ROOMING HOUSE—Nine rooms, all furnished and filled with good roomers; earning $100 per month, near the park in Allegheny; price $600.

SALOON—Corner location in Wheeling, W. Va.; bar 36 feet long; living rooms, all furnished, including piano; good bar fixtures; cash register; doing business of $35 a day under poor management, as the proprietor is sick. This place is cheap at $3,000, and will stand investigation; if sold by Saturday will accept $1,200.

S. V. THOMPSON CO.,
347 Fifth ave., room 404.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
L. W. BURNETT & CO.,
305-6 Arnfeld Bldg., 1119 Penn ave.

Grocery Store—Doing business of $250 per week; horse, harness and wagon; 4 living rooms; rent $35 per month; bargain to quick buyer; price $900.

Grocery Store—Stock and fixtures; doing good business; rent for store and 6 living rooms $22.50 per month; price to quick buyer $500.

Meat Market, Butter and Egg Store—Doing cash business of $150 per week; rent $7 per month; price $200.

Restaurant—Only one in Brushton; doing cash business of $175 per week; elegant location; rent $28 per month; big bargain for $300, if sold quick.

Bakery—Four living rooms; rent $25 per month; good location; doing business of $150 per week; this is a good one; price $850.

L. W. BURNETT & CO.,
305-6 Arnfeld Bldg., 1119 Penn ave.

I WANT to meet two or three men with $3,000 each to join in starting a going, growing patented specialty manufacturing business to control the manufacturing territory of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Eastern Massachusetts. Earning capacity from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. Six factories under exclusive license now in successful operation. Goods are being sold to large department stores, jobbers, factories, exporters, railroad companies, etc. To right parties able to take executive offices an unusual opportunity is offered. Address, Exceptional, Box R 58, The Gazette.

CONFECTIONERY—In the best suburb of city; nothing finer in Pittsburgh; finest corner location in city; rent $75, 4 year's lease; will sell lease and fixtures for $1,200; stock and all for $2,200, or will sell stock at invoice. This is a bargain for an up-to-date party.

RESTAURANT in best suburb of city; best location; did a business last year of over $31,000; cleared over $6,000; rent $102. Books open for inspection if you mean business.

Other business stands for sale from $300 up.
L. W. BURNETT & CO.,
305-6 Arnfeld Bldg., 1119 Penn ave.

DRYGOODS STORE.
Good location, fine room, good stock; will exchange for part good city or suburban income property; invoice $4,500.

GENERAL STORE.
At station on Bessemer railroad, 50 miles from the city; elegant location and neighborhood; clean stock, good trade, low rent; will accept part real estate; invoice $2,700.

ROOMING HOUSE.
8 rooms, good location, E. E., city; price $400. Rooming house, 12 rooms, Allegheny, $300.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
General store, in one of the best towns in Pennsylvania, 24 miles from Pittsburgh; doing about $35,000 a year; stock will invoice about $7,000, optional to purchaser as to amount of stock and fixtures he would care to buy; this will bear the strictest investigation; owner has other large interests to be taken care of; references exchanged, as all negotiations will be direct with owner. Address E 59, The Gazette.

EUREKA
ALL INVESTORS NEED
THE LEDGER SYSTEM.

Positively riskless business proposition; consistent winner all the year round; affording absolute security to all concerned. Illuminated book of charts fully explaining every particular, FREE on request. JAS. F. FARRELL, Temple Court, New York city.

NOVELTY STORE—Five and 10-cent goods; centrally located; doing a business of $300 per week; rent $30 per month; now is the time to buy a store of this kind, just before the holidays; price $1,600.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott bldg.

24 PER CENT.
Money turned every 15 days. Dividends commenced July, 1904, and quarterly thereafter. Supply secured and sold for cash. All parties financially responsible. Address Tropical Fruit Co., 1108-1109, 101 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

GENTS' FURNISHING AND SHOE STORE—Located in Allegheny, doing a very large business; rent only $50 per month; will sell at invoice. Here is a snap for a hustler.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott bldg.

DO YOU WANT A LIVERY STABLE?
Something good for little money; well-stocked business, good and rent low; best town in Western Penna.; owners health necessitates retiring; price for quick sale only $2,300.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO., 433 Fourth ave.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Short distance from Pittsburgh; doing a cash business of $60 a day regularly; 30 barrels of flour a week; 2 horses, 2 wagons, and everything first class; leading store; price $2,500.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.
304 Frick Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

10 rooms and storeroom, suitable for hotel; location 208 Charles st.; size of lot 20x246; rent $50.

LICENSED HOTEL, good location, good, steady business, well furnished; price reasonable; good reasons for selling. Call on John C. Thompson, attorney-at-Law, Room 6, No. 563 Grant st.

INCORPORATE under Delaware laws; any business, anywhere; highest standing in financial world; saves costs and taxes; write for brief treatise on corporations. Capital Trust Company, Dover, Delaware.

GROCERY STORE—Located in East End, Pittsburgh; doing a business of over $600 per week; rent $25 per month; will sell to quick buyer at invoice. This place will bear investigation.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott bldg.

$450——GROCERY.——$450.
Grocery store—Horse, wagon, fine fixtures; doing an all cash business; nice dwelling and store room; must be sold by Wednesday; worth $700.
HOWICK-EVANS & CO., 347 Fifth ave.

DRYGOODS, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Store—In Allegheny, established 3 years; $50 day; rent $23 mo.; price $5,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—
Hardware, tin and slate roofing business; good town, within 50 miles of Pittsburgh; stock will invoice $9,000; will exchange part real estate. Address S 58, The Gazette.

INTEREST—On account of being required to move south I will sell my half interest in light manufacturing business for $600. This is a rare offer. Address 1002 Market st., McKeesport, Pa.

SPOT CASH paid for entire stocks of merchandise; contents of stores every description, city or country; amount no object; business confidential. Address Jacob Horn, 702 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh.

MUST SELL GROCERY.
Before December 1, if you want a snap you must act quick; only $850, about half value; good location; good business and clean stock. See
JAMES A. COOPER & CO., 433 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND FEED STORE—In city, established 15 years, doing business $100 day; rent $30 mo.; price $4,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GENERAL STORE—In country town, doing cash business $250 week; rent $15 month; price $4,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
KIRK & VOGEL, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—We have choice lists of business chances, farms and city property; see us before buying; we can suit you.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

IF you want to sell your business, farm or property see us at once; we have buyers.
MILLS-SLAUGENHOUPT CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

FREE three months—illustrated mining paper; full news from all camps; invaluable to investors. Write today. North American Miner, 24 Broadway, New York.

PIANO—Upright; mahogany case, slightly used, at a bargain. Call tomorrow at LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

WHOLESALE liquor store; central location; doing large business. Address G 89, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

GROCERY—In city, good location, doing business $400 week; rent $25 mo.; price $7,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF you want to buy or sell any business, see L. W. BURNETT & CO., 305 Arnfeld Building, 1119 Penn ave.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE—Paying $50 per week over all expenses. Address A 79, The Gazette.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

SALOON—Central location; doing business of over $100 per day. Address F 89, The Gazette.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.
Bell 'Phone 354 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 155 North.

BLOWERS.
No. ½ Roots Rotary Blower, 6½" outlet.
No. 5 Roots Rotary Blower, 16" outlet.
No. 7 Baker Rotary Blower, 24" outlet.
No. 2 Sturtevant Pressure Blower, 5" outlet.
No. 4 Sturtevant Monogram, 8½" outlet.
No. 8 Sturtevant Pressure Blower, 14" outlet.
No. 9 Sturtevant Pressure Blower, 16" outlet.
Buffalo Heating Outfit, consisting of Fan, direct connected vertical engine and heater containing 1,200 ft. 1" pipe.
Boilers, Engines and Pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Warehouses 45th Street and A. V. R. R.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'Phones.

GET YOUR BOY A CHRISTMAS PRESENT THAT WILL BE PLEASING, USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE.
—A FOOT LATHE.—
We have seven in stock, comprising all the modern ideas of the large power lathes with hollow spindle, compound rest, etc.; some have been used a short time, but look and are as good as new; positively the most beneficial present you could give him if at all mechanically inclined. Low in price.
CARLIN MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.,
Lacock and Sandusky sts.,
Allegheny, Pa.
Both 'Phones—233 North.

MACHINERY.
1 15" alligator shear, belt driven, capacity 2½x2½".
1 Rotary shear, with 8x9" engine connected.
1 Lloyd Booth squeezer.
1 10-ton steel jib crane.
2 25-ton ladles.
6 cast iron boshes.
2 Tanks, 60" diam., 10' high.
1,200 H. P. Hopes feed water heater.
Engines, boilers and pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Both 'Phones. Warehouses,
Pittsburgh, Pa. 45th st. and A. V. R. R.

RAILS AND MACHINERY.
NEW 8, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40-POUND RAILS, I beams, rails, bar, angle, channel and round iron cut to size; big lot 3 and 4-foot grate bars; gas engines, boilers, etc.; highest prices paid for scrap iron. 'Phone 172 North.
J. B. JONES & CO.,
Allegheny.

4 100 horse power tubular boilers.
1 150 horse power tubular boiler.
20 80 horse power tubular boilers.
High pressure, absolutely perfect.
1 second-hand steel stack; 66 in. dia. by 154 feet high; will erect any place in U. S.
We have all sizes of good second-hand boilers at lowest prices.
R. MUNROE & SON,
Pittsburgh.

TWO horizontal tubular boilers, 60"x16'.
One 12"x16" center crank steam engine.
Two 10"x12" vertical steam engines.
One 20"x36" steam engine.
One 42"x42"x16' iron planer.
One 4½-foot radial drill press.
One single drum hoisting rig, engines, 6"x6".
GAUSMAN MACHINERY AND METAL CO.,
927 and 929 Rebecca st., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—TEE RAILS—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—New tee rails 8 to 40 pounds per yard. Second-hand boilers, beams, rails and machinery. Scrap iron and metals bought for cash. Storage yards, Boquet st., Allegheny City. HOMER BOWES, 811 Penn ave. 'Phone 567 Grant.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
E. D. REED, 32 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

HOISTING ENGINES, DERRICKS.
Send for our list of new and second-hand hoisting engines, boilers, derricks and general machinery.
Repair work a specialty.
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLY CO., PARK BLDG.

GAS ENGINES, steam engines and boilers; putting up shafting, pulleys and hangers a specialty. W. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE—50 h. p. Miller improved gas engine; can be seen running at the Velte Foundry & Machine Company, Home st. & A. V. Ry.

HOISTING ENGINES now in warehouse. Flory Manufacturing Co., Imperial Power bldg., Third and Penn aves., Pittsburgh.

GAS ENGINES, woodworking machinery.
BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 4th and Liberty.

Horses and Vehicles.

AT THE ALLEGHENY HORSE EXCHANGE
You find a good selection of horses, among them pair blacks, weighing 3,200 lbs.; pair grays, 3,200; pair grays, 3,100; pair bays, 3,000; and many others weighing from 1,100 to 1,700 lbs. each. Come see them and get a bargain at the Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516-518 First st., Allegheny. M. Marx, Prop.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
I have this week 50 head of draught and purpose horses, also a pair of good mules weighing 2,400 lbs. and some good second-hand horses which I will sell cheap.
OWEN FITZSIMMONS' SALES STABLES,
410-412 Duquesne way. Both 'Phones.
P. & A. 1361 Main, Bell 1153 Court.

FOR SALE—Team of fine black horses; good workers, either single or double; city broken; weight 2,300 lbs.; ages 5 and 7 years and sound in every respect. Address Geo. F. Hofmeister, care Colonial Trust Co., 317 Fourth ave., city.

ANYONE HAVING horses, vehicles or harness of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at our regular auction sales every Tuesday; next sale December 1. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

TWO HUNDRED head of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, December 1. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange.

A GOOD selection of all classes of horses will be offered at our next Tuesday's auction sale, December 1. Pittsburgh Horse and Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—Fine lot of horses and mules at MILLER'S LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE, 5995 Center ave. Bell 385 East; P. & A. 1361 X.

ARRIVED—TWO CARLOADS BEST MULES ever came to Pittsburgh, ranging 50 to 65 inches. STEINMILLER'S, 110 Second ave.

ONE HUNDRED head of choice pit and draught mules constantly on hand. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange.

FOR SALE—Horse for light delivery; cheap. 1525 Sedgwick st., Allegheny.

Investments.

KEARFOTT-LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
A 20 PER CENT INVESTMENT IN SUMS OF $500 OR OVER. LIMITED TO FEW SHARES.

Household Furniture.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE.
Three rooms completely furnished, almost new; in a flat; 10 minutes' walk from postoffice and in a good neighborhood; rent $16 per month; price $150; less than one-half value.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

Sewing Machines.

A FEW of those GUARANTEED SECOND-HAND sewing machines to be sold very cheap; also machines rented and all makes of machines repaired; prices reasonable at DOMESTIC OFFICE, 616 Penn ave.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES on all makes of SEWING MACHINES, $5 up; guaranteed genuine needles and attachments; we repair all makes AT LOWEST PRICES.
CARTER'S SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., Next to Bijou Theater.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50.00; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO. Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

LARGEST stock of miscellaneous machines in the city; rentals, $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 323-4 Lewis building.

Safes.

A SECOND-HAND SAFE, first-class condition, only $18.00. I am closing out my entire stock of safes used at exposition, regardless of cost.
Booklets free.
C. W. FRANKLIN, 126 Fourth ave.

SAFES bought, sold and exchanged; safe hauling a specialty. W. FRAGER, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE.

Pianos.

A $400 upright, handsome mahogany case; used a short time, only $155. This is a genuine bargain. See it at
HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

PIANOS—Used and exchanged upright pianos from $75, $125, $135, $185. Call tomorrow. LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

A $300 piano player outfit, complete, with 20 rolls of music, for $175; $25 down and $10 per month.
HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

PIANOS—Good square pianos from $25 up to $75.00; fine for practicing.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

DECKER square piano, with carved feet, elegant tone, responsive action, $75, cost new $450.
HOFFMAN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

Birds and Dogs.

ARRIVED—Andreasburg rollers, the greatest singing canaries on earth; also Hartz mountain canaries; guaranteed singers; $2 each; talking parrots. French poodle puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
907 Penn ave.
THOS. HURST, Proprietor.

ST. ANDREASBURG ROLLERS, finest singing canaries on earth; Hartz Mountain canaries, $2; guaranteed singers; parrots, dogs and pets; ferrets for exterminating rats; catalogue free. Both 'Phones. New York Bird Store, 615 Smithfield st.

Oil Production.

ED WITTISH, 424 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., offers for sale several good paying, settled, Pennsylvania and Ohio oil productions; particulars, call.

Musical Instruments.

PIANOS—The prices of all other pianos are determined by that of the standard Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Shoninger and Richmond.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

MUSICAL BOXES and pianos; Regina, Stella and New Century; 12-tune sheets gratis with every music box. Music Store, 706 East st., American and Swiss Music Box repairing a specialty. Fr. Burgunder, Allegheny.

Store Fixtures.

FOR SALE—One 10-ft. wall case, 1 solid oak counter, 1 solid oak bevel glass wall case, 1 pipe case, 1 shoe shine stand, 1 marble-top counter, 1 key safe, 1 rolltop desk; must sell; cheap. JOE SACKLOWSKY, 1410 Penn ave.

Automobiles.

ATLAS AUTOMIBILE CO., 6235 Penn ave., E. E., have some of the greatest bargains ever heard of in second-hand automobiles; come in and see. Repairing, storage and skate grinding.

Miscellaneous.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have on sale
$50,000
Worth of Unredeemed
DIAMONDS
WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

Suitable for Holiday Presents.
At one half original cost. By paying a small deposit you can secure your goods for the "holidays."

Six Per Cent.
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.

FLINCH THE ACME OF PARLOR GAMES.
FOR SALE AT
J. G. LAUER'S
TOY HOUSE,
620 LIBERTY STREET.

TOYS AND GAMES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
WHAT A VARIETY!
COME, SEE AND BUY.
PLAYING CARDS, FLINCH,
COMBINATION
GAME BOARDS,
PLANCHETTE,
OUIJA,
CROKINOLE,
AND EVERY OTHER GAME OF MERIT AND AMUSEMENTS. SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOR SALE.
The following unredeemed diamonds will make elegant and suitable holiday gifts, on which we can save you over half the cost. These diamonds are all in new mountings, and we will place them in plain boxes for you.
Unredeemed pledge No. 57996, a 1-kt. beautiful white diamond in belcher ring, at......$58
Unredeemed pledge No. 57953, a 1-kt. diamond, heavy ring, suitable for gentleman, at......$60
Unredeemed pledge No. 58062, a fine 1¼ kt. diamond Tiffany ring at......$85
Unredeemed pledge No. 48040, a two-stone diamond Tiffany ring, about 2¼ kts., both perfect stones, at......$150
Look at these immediately. You don't need all the money; we'll accept a deposit.
DE ROY'S,
Lowest Rate Loan Office,
643 Smithfield st., near Seventh ave.
ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

FOR SALE—Even though you think you have need for no more clothing just now, it would please us to have you drop in and see our new line of materials and what an elegant suit or overcoat we can make to order for you for only $15. Send or write for samples if you can't come. Pressing and repairing free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

BUTTER—Fine yellow creamery, 20c and 25c; best roll, 20c; very nice, 12½c and 15c; Arbuckles' and Lion coffee, 10½c; Eagle condensed milk, 13½c; mail your orders. HOUSTON, Allegheny market.

WANTED—The suits and overcoats we make to order for $15 command admiration because they represent the highest artistic skill in merchant tailoring. And we would not think of putting high-class workmanship into anything but first-class materials. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

PIANO—We have no REMOVAL, ALTERATION or SPECIAL SALES of any kind, but you can get the best piano values at LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER, 340-2 5th av.

FOR SALE—Two showcases, three fireproof safes and two leather dining room suites. 141 Frankstown ave.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, office, store, restaurant, bar and pool tables, chairs, desks and showcases. Delp, Fourth and Liberty.

FILTER STONES for all kinds of filters kept constantly for sale. 'Phone 710 Court, Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

DESKS—Roll and flat-top desks, new and second hand; wall case, office chair, partition, pool tables. 418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—French mirror, 5x6 ft.; one 8-ft. counter case and lot nickel window racks. 122 Ninth st.

CHARTER, real estate company, under Pennsylvania laws. Address W 57, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Two heating stoves, soft or hard coal. Apply 1919 St. Clair terrace, Allegheny.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.
Justus Mulert, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public sale Monday, November 30, 1903, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., the horses, harness and wagons, and other personal effects, formerly the property of Adam Gacka, now bankrupt, on the premises, No. 1108 Bingham street, in rear of No. 1100 Carson street, South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. For further information apply at office of the undersigned, Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Joseph Stadtfeld, attorney.

EDUCATIONAL.

King's School of Oratory.
Elocution and Dramatic Culture,
204 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Byron W. King, A. M., Ph. D., President.
Class and private lessons in Voice, Physical Culture, Fencing, Languages, Literature and Dramatic Culture. Special classes in Physical Culture, Elocution, Shakespeare, English and Dramatic Culture in the Evening. Cure of stammering and speech defects a specialty. Plays coached and costumes rented. Send for circulars.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

JAMES P. BROOKS' DANCING ACADEMY, 1010 Penn ave.—Advanced class Thursday; beginners, Monday and Friday evenings.

PATENTS.

H. C. Evert & Co., Patents.

MAKE MONEY
FROM PATENTS.

Invent
A removable Foot Rest for Radiators.

Invent
A Ladies' Hat Fastener that will not injure the scalp.

Invent
A Rail Joint without nuts and bolts.

Invent
A Lock for Milk Can Lids.

Invent
A Bottle that cannot be refilled.

Invent
A Quick Shoe Fastener.

Invent
A Folding Trunk.

Invent
A Moving Display Stand.

Invent
A Life-Saving Car Fender.

Invent
Toys and Games.

Many Patents
Obtained for Our Clients
This Week:

F. C. Hay—Antiseptic Cases No. 127,142.

C. Finnigan—Lithographic Printing Device. No. 78,615.

J. B. C. Lockwood—Ship Building. No. 77,265.

D. Wahlers—Trade Mark. No. 65,463.

F. M. Fox—Advertising Device. No. 123,714.

W. C. Schuler—Toaster. No. 165,150.

Harrison & Wharton—Machine for Rolling Glass. No. 128,481.

Specht & Wetzler—Ball Racks. No. 152,513.

Kumber, Haenze & Haenze—Store Door. No. 131,850.

Best Services—
Lowest Fees—
Consultation and Arvice
FREE.

Send for
Our Free Booklet—
Tells All About Patents.

Bring us a sketch or model of your invention; we will tell you whether a patent may be obtained.

What Inventors
Have to Say
This Week
Regarding Our Work:

"I am in receipt of letters patent for my improved rail joint and desire to thank you for the efficient manner in which you prosecuted the case and secured the same."
Yours very truly,
C. H. SHOBERT,
Brookville, Pa.

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of my letters patent for improved rotary engine and to say that I am more than pleased with the claims made and allowed, which are more than I anticipated. Accept my sincere thanks." Yours respectfully,
C. BOWERS,
McKeesport, Pa.

"I have received letters patent on my improved vending machine and wish to thank you for the care and attention you have given this case."
Very respectfully,
C. H. BALSLEY,
New Haven, Pa.

H. C. EVERT & CO.,
Leading
Patent Lawyers,
305 Smithfield St.,
Opp. Postoffice,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL—
SHORT?
Come here and get a loan of
MONEY
from us. As soon as you ask for it its in your hands. No publicity whatever. Small payments, courteous treatment. If you have
FURNITURE,
etc., no need to be short if you see us.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY TRUST CO.,
Room 261-407 Fourth ave.,
Over Baltimore Dairy Lunch Co.
Bell 'Phone, 2216 Court.
P. & A., 2381.

FINANCIAL—As executor of an estate I have to offer for sale $20,000 of stock in two local industrial corporations; one stock has never paid less than 6 per cent annum, and the prospects of larger dividends are very encouraging; the other stock has always paid 10 per cent per annum; dividends in both corporations are payable quarterly; will sell this stock in blocks of from $100 up. Address Charles William, box 149 Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEARFOOT-LINDSAY & CO.,
304 Frick Bldg.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
$11,000, CLIENT'S FUND, WILL LOAN ON WELL LOCATED EAST END IMPROVED; WOULD SPLIT IN TWO OR THREE MORTGAGES.

WE hold leases on 1,475 acres of tested oil property in West Va.; are now drilling two wells; will reach first sand about December 8. We will offer until December 5 a limited amount of unsold stock at $50 per share, par value $100. Call at once for full particulars. Stanley C. Vickers, treasurer, 137 Seventh st.

I BUY AND SELL all listed and unlisted securities, mining, oil and industrials a specialty. All New York and Chicago stocks dealt in. Write for my list and market letter, and make money. HORACE J. PHILIPS, banker and broker, 704-705 Keystone building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

Duquesne Transfer & Storage Co.

OFFICE,
17-18 Water St., Cor. Penn Ave.
Will do your moving,
Will store your goods
Will do your hauling,
Will pack your goods for shipment,
All work guaranteed.

Duquesne Transfer & Storage Co.
Bell phone 1189 Court.

Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co.,
Furniture Movers,
Furniture Packers.
Furniture Storage.
Clean Separate Apartments for Household Goods.

Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co.,
Office and Warehouse,
Magee st., near Fifth ave. Tel. 1849 Grant.

WHITE TRANSFER CO.
Furniture movers,
Teams for hire
For all kinds of work
By day, week or year.
WHITE TRANSFER CO.,
708 Duquesne way.
Both 'phones.

MUSICAL STUDIOS.

FREE LECTURES EVERY THURSDAY. VOICES EXAMINED FREE OF CHARGE.

H. R. CARR,

VOCAL STUDIO,
244 FIFTH AVE.

REWARD.

REWARD—There is a smartness or finish about the clothing we make that you fail to find in that of any other tailor. We will make you a suit or overcoat to order for $15 that is really superior to suits or overcoats costing twice as much elsewhere. Send or write for samples. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

PATENTS.

$$$$ $$$$ $$$$ $$$$

O. D. LEVIS,
OVER 30 YEARS
PATENT ATTORNEY,
643 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Near Seventh ave.

A VETERAN IN THE BUSINESS.

ROOMS 1-2-3-4.
OFFICE HOURS, 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

Being the oldest patent attorney in the business, am consequently the most experienced. Always looking to the interest of my clients.

Invent or Improve
A metallic tie and rail fastener combined.

Invent
Invent
A rail joint without nuts and bolts.

Invent
A good slate pencil sharpener.

Invent
A cheap burglar alarm for doors and windows.

Invent
A match box that will deliver one match at a time.

Invent
A snap hook for harness that will not come open.

Invent
A cheap pen extractor.

Invent
A dumping car

New Patents Just Secured by Me—Estimated Value:

Rev. Father T. J. Glynn, Alvernia Convent, Millvale, Pa., Steel Caboose Car, $60,000.

Mark E. Hunter, Allegheny, Pa., Composition Saw Handle, $30,000.

Mark E. Hunter, Allegheny, Pa., New Plate Glass Clamp, $100,000.

V. Pascuzzi, Adjustable Rests for Telephones, $50,000.

George R. McDonald, Gas Lamps, $25,000.

Charles E. Brown, Bag for Lathes, $25,000.

Francis J. Albrecht, Oven Fronts, $50,000.

Oldest and Best.
Reliable and Prompt.
O. D. LEVIS,
O. D. LEVIS,
O. D. LEVIS,
643 Smithfield st.,
Near Seventh ave.,
Rooms 1-2-3-4.

$$$$ $$$$ $$$$ $$$$

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.
FURNISHMENT OF A RESIDENCE, PIANO, FOLDING BED, BRASS BED, PICTURES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, DISHES AND GLASSWARE, GAS STOVE, LOT NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS MOVED TO THE STORE FOR SALE, TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION & STORAGE CO., 124 AND 126 NINTH STREET.
Fine brass bed, folding bed, chamber suites in oak, walnut and mahogany, wardrobe, chiffoniers, bookcase and books, fancy chairs and rockers, leather couch, leather library suite, parlor furniture, upright piano, pictures, curtains, clocks, large sideboard, china closet, extension table, leather chairs, dishes and glassware, Brussels and velvet carpets, rugs and linoleums for rooms and halls. Lot of kitchen furniture, refrigerator, gas stove; lot of notions and drygoods. Goods now on exhibition.
HENRY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
Toys, Books, Stationery, Notions and Fancy Goods, large stock of a store going out of business moved to the rooms of the Henry Auction Co., No. 124 and 126 Ninth st., for sale Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock. Goods will be sold in lots to suit dealers. Embrace toys, books, games, dolls, stationery, tablets, mechanical engines, notions and fancy goods. Sale positive.
HENRY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—There is all the difference in the world between the suit or overcoat we make to order and the sort of clothing you get at ready-made stores or even at most merchant tailoring establishments. We aim to be top-notchers in making clothing that will fit perfectly and always look well until worn out. We will make you a good, high-grade suit of clothes or overcoat to order for $15. Send or write for samples. Pressing and repairing free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, etc., removed forever without pain, scar or trace; the Van Dyck Electric Needle Method; work guaranteed. J. R. BROWN, Operator, direct from Philadelphia, 708 Bijou building, Pittsburgh.

MATTHEW M'NEILL disappeared from his home Monday, November 16th. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father. 503 Coleman st., Allegheny, Pa.

MADAME DeARMA REMOVES
SUPERFULOUS HAIR AND ALL FACIAL BLEMISHES PAINLESSLY BY THE ELECTRIC NEEDLE. 'PHONE 3545 GRANT, 222 FIFTH AVE.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Moles, warts, blackheads, etc., destroyed forever without pain or scar; 12 years' experience; consultation free at office or by letters.
HARRY H. GILMORE,
606 Bijou Building, Pittsburgh.

MRS. U. FESTER, ladies' hairdressing and manicuring; gents' wigs, toupes, ladies' style pompadour in stock; Marseilles waving done by French artist. 114 Federal st., Allegheny. 607 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—All those afflicted with corns to use ARZY PAINLESS CORN CURE; money refunded if not cured. For sale at the Robin drug stores, 1221 Fifth ave., 1516 Center ave. Mail orders promptly attended to.

PANTS PRSSED, 15c.
SUITS PRSSED, 50c.
Ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned, pressed and repaired at reasonable prices.
P. ELYENOFF, 405 Federal st., Allegheny.

PRIVATE instructions hypnotism, magnetism. Speedily and permanently cure chronic nervous derangements, headaches, stammering, smoking, nail-biting, etc. Famous Professor. Box G 713, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Ingrown nails cured (no knife); over 500 Pittsburgh references; challenge any person to do my work. Dr. HEASLEY, FOOT SPECIALIST, 543 Smith st.

PASSAGE rates quoted and cabin berths reserved on all steamship lines. FRANK ZOTTI & Co., 609 Smithfield st.

FOUND.
Only pen maker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MADAME BREWER, inspirational and developing medium; readings. 933 Main st., Allegheny.

MISS E. YOUNG, hair parlor, scalp treatment; $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 126 Sixth st.

TRY PROF. HATRY'S wonderful phernological readings. Daily and Sunday afternoon. Ladies half rate. 543 Smithfield st.

UP-TO-DATE parlors for ladies and gentlemen; manicuring; all baths and facial treatment. 304 Federal st., room 12.

PERSONAL—Miller's doll repairing; Cinderella dolls for less than anywhere else; natural hair wigs a specialty. 224 also 1422 Fifth ave.

PERSONAL—Razors honed; hair cutting, 25c each. Park Building Barber Shop.

MADAM WEIDEMIRE, Spiritual Medium; truthful readings. 611 Avery st., Allegheny.

WHITEWASHING, kalsomining; house or offices cleaned by A. Cottman, 2703 Bedford ave.

MME. CLARK, famous clairvoyant; readings truthful. 210 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

PERSONAL—Levy's book store buys, sells and exchanges books. 820 Liberty ave.

LOST.

LOST—Send or write for our samples of materials before you order your new winter suit or overcoat; $15 is our price. Pressing and repairing free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

LOST—On Thursday evening, fraternity pin, with stone setting and initials L. R. S. on back; double reward offered if returned to E 57, The Gazette.

LOST—Scarf pin, Thanksgiving evening, design, turtle set with emeralds. Finder return to 821 Union ave., Allegheny. Reward $15.

LOST—Automobile chain Tuesday night on Sheridan ave., between Jackson and Stanton. Reward. Atlas Automobile Co., 6235 Penn ave.

LOST—Black, white and tan setter; return to 131 Zara st., Knoxville and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Liver and white pointer bitch; name Lady. Reward. 338 North Craig.

FOUND.

FOUND—Were it not for the fact that we have to buy our suitings and overcoatings in such immense quantities in order to supply our stores here and in other cities, we would have to charge you as much as other tailors do. We are able to make you a swagger, high-grade suit of clothes or overcoat to order for only $15. Send or write for samples. Pressing and repairing free for one year. The Pittsburgh Tailoring Co., 227 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OF
INTREST TO MONEY SAVERS.
THE
UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
of
403 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.,
is a BIG MONEY SAVER
to all who find themselves in need of
A LITTLE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

WE LOAN FROM $10 TO $500
on furniture, pianos, wagons, or any kind of personal property (LEAVING SAME UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION).

We arrange repayments to suit your income and convenience.

Giving you from one month to two years' time (this does not stop you from paying off loan and stopping interest at any time during your contract).

INTEREST 6 PER CENT A YEAR

OUR SPECIALTY IS ADVANCING THE MONEY TO PAY OFF LOANS TO HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES. OUR RATE IS 6 PER CENT ON THE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The same rate applies to everyone who borrows from us.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

that we save you from
$2.00 to $10.00
on your loan (you will admit that we do this if you have ever borrowed from any other company).

If unable to call, write or 'phone P. & A. No. 11 North, and we will call on you.

PRIVATE RECEPTION ROOMS.

UNION LOAN & DEPOSIT CO.,
Room 6, Gray Bldg.,
401-403 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY!

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND TO SALARIED PEOPLE
In sums from $10 to $300, the property to remain in your possession. We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

If you have a loan elsewhere or owe a balance on your Furniture or Piano and the payments are too large, we will pay it up for you and carry it as long as desired.

We also make Loans to working people holding a steady position on their own name without indorser, mortgage or security.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL, PLEASE WRITE AND WE WILL SEND OUR CONFIDENTIAL AGENT TO SEE YOU.

Our plan is the CHEAPEST, BEST and MOST PRIVATE in the city.

If you want to be dealt with fairly and honestly call on us. Kind, courteous treatment to all. Private interview rooms.

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Room 715 TIMES BUILDING,
336 Fourth ave. bet. Wood and Smithfield sts.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
411 FOURTH AVE. WE WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN OF ANY AMOUNT.

On household goods, pianos, organs, horses and wagons, or any form of personal property, left in your possession, in any part of Allegheny county. You can pay the money back in amounts to suit yourself, either weekly or monthly. Having plenty of money at all times, we can make you the loan on a few hours' notice, and thus avoid any loss of time on your part. If you have debts of any kind we will pay them for you and advance you more money. If you owe a balance on your furniture we will pay it for you. Loans made for any length of time desired. If you have not time to call, drop us a card and our agent will call on you and explain our plan. Loans made to salaried people on their plain note.
THE "ONLY" OLD RELIABLE,
THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO.,
411 FOURTH AVE.,
SECOND FLOOR.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.
THE
GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY.
406 SMITHFIELD ST.
We loan Money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons.
Strictly Confidential.
Easy Payments.
Cheapest rates in the city.
We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. TO BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.
Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET,
406 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Second floor front.

MONEY
The Assassin of Sorrow
to Tickle You With

IF YOU HOLD A PERMANENT SALARIED POSITION ON YOUR PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT MORTGAGE, ENDORSER OR KNOWLEDGE OF FRIENDS AND EMPLOYER.
YOURS FOR THE ASKING.
WE ALSO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., THE GOODS REMAINING IN YOUR UNDISTURBED POSSESSION, WRITTEN GUARANTEE GIVEN TO THAT EFFECT. You get the full amount of loan in cash, no charges deducted, and allow a LIBERAL REBATE if loan is paid before due, only paying for the time you have the money. LOWEST RATES, QUICK SERVICE, CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT, AND PRIVATE OFFICES SPECIALLY ARRANGED to AFFORD YOU PRIVACY.
PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.
ROOMS 309-310 HAMILTON BUILDING,
35-337 Fifth ave., opposite Grand Opera House.

MONEY TO LOAN on easy payments.
Business loans on same terms.
[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.

STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!
STOP! LOOK AND LISTEN!!!

To borrow money from
THE EASTERN SECURITY CO.
Is like finding it.
Because IT COSTS YOU SO VERY LITTLE.

Why patronize HIGH-PRICED LOAN COMPANIES and SO-CALLED TRUST COMPANIES, and pay their high rates, when you can borrow from us at the REGULAR BANKING rate of

ONE-HALF-PER CENT A MONTH

WHICH MEANS—

$1.00 on $200.00
.50c on 100.00
.25c on 50.00
.13c on 25.00
.05c on 10.00

Our QUICK-SYSTEM loans run from $10.00 to $500.00 on this plan, on Household Goods, Bonds, Insurance Policies, and any good security, left UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION.

Why—it is better to borrow from the
EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
Because we do not go to your FRIENDS and NEIGHBORS to inquire as to your credit STANDING in the NEIGHBORHOOD, and thereby expose, YOUR TEMPORARY embarrassment to them.

YOUR business with us is STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Parties who owe loan companies can have their loans transferred into OUR BANK

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGES

More money advanced and given all the advantages of our
INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Every borrower, large or small, receives EQUAL courtesy. No deserving customer turned away.

EVERYONE has the SECURITY on which we lend.

COME TODAY—NEVER PUT OFF UNTIL TOMORROW WHAT YOU CAN DO TODAY.

Fall is here and you need money to pay a thousand and one bills, some of which are—

COAL
DOCTOR
FURNITURE
RENT
Bills

REMEMBER—Do not hesitate. If YOU OWE OTHER COMPANIES, FOR THAT IS OUR SPECIALTY—PAYING OF THESE LOANS AND THE INSTALLMENT MAN.

Do not forget the name and address—
EASTERN SECURITY CO.,
307 Peoples Savings Bank Bldg.,
Fourth and Wood st.

If you cannot call, phone 175 Main P. & A., and our special agent will call.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.00.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.

MONEY
FOR
EVERYBODY.

ANY AMOUNT FROM
$10 TO $500
LOANED TO PEOPLE IN TEMPORARY NEED OF MONEY TO TIDE THEM OVER AN EMBARRASSING PERIOD.

We have devised the means of supplying a long-felt want of those who are not fortunate enough to have credit at the bank without the request for a friend's indorsement.

We do away with all this and advance you the money on your own responsibility.

IN OTHER WORDS—
WE TRUST YOU ALONE.

So your neighbors and nearest friends never know of the transaction.

Why deny yourself this golden oportunity to secure a sum of money that will put you right with the world?

CONCENTRATE YOUR INDEBTEDNESS.
Don't owe the grocer, the butcher, the landlord or the doctor, as you know they all want their money and consequently annoy you with small bills.

WE WILL ADVANCE YOU THE MONEY, SO PAY THEIR BILLS, THEN YOU OWE NO ONE BUT US.
And it is easier to pay one than many.

You could keep your credit standing good.

We give you the longest time, cheapest rate and easiest terms.

We loan you this money on your piano, your furniture, etc., without removing them from your possession.
You therefore have the use of both money and goods.

Information cheerfully and freely given.

Call, write or telephone.
P. & A. 2767 Main.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
402 Hamilton Bldg.,
335 Fifth Ave., Opposite Grand Opera House.

Tell the elevator man to let you off at fourth floor.

All the Money You Need, at
Rates Lower Than the Lowest,
On Your Diamonds, Watch or Jewelry.
JOS. De ROY & SONS.
In One Location Nearly Half a Century.
307 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly Opposite Postoffice.
No Pawnbroker's sign displayed.

MONEY TO LOAN.

NEW YORK
LEASE
AND
TRUST
CO.

OUR BUSINESS has not only increased steadily in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, BUT IN THE SMALLER TOWNS AROUND THE CITY. We loan money on FURNITURE, HORSES, WAGONS, etc., in

BRADDOCK,
McKEESPORT,
HOMESTEAD,
WILMERDING,
PITCAIRN,

OR ANY PLACE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Loans made from $10.00 to $1,000.00, which can be repaid in SMALL WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, and at NATIONAL BANK RATES, viz.:

6 per cent.
6 per cent.
6 per cent.

Avoid the Holiday rush and increase of prices by doing your Christmas shopping now. If YOU NEED MONEY FOR THIS, COME TO THE "BANKERS OF THE PEOPLE" and draw ALL you need.

REMEMBER — SIX PER CENT RATE, SMALL PAYMENTS, LONG TIME, NO EXPOSURE, and COURTEOUS TREATMENT. THAT IS THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

If you cannot call, please mail this card to us and we will send the money to you.

NEW YORK LEASE & TRUST CO.,
Bell Phone—976 Grant. P. & A. Phone 2409 M.
Rooms 608-609 Park Bldg., Fifth ave. and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Would be pleased to secure a loan of $........ provided your terms are satisfactory.

Name ....

Address ....

Married or Single..

When shall our "Confidential Agent" call

....

Money to Meet
Winter's Needs

Winter will be here before you know it. If you need money to buy clothing or other necessities we will loan you any amount at 6 per cent interest, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, furs, etc., accepted as security. Whether rich or poor, we will lend you money. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

Six Per Cent
Market Street Loan Office,
214 Market Street,
Near Third Avenue.
CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

MONEY LOANED TO ANY AMOUNT
ON DIAMONDS, ON WATCHES,
ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ON FIREARMS.
Special Rates—At less than others advertise.
GALLINGER'S, 1200 Penn Ave.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments; largest business in 48 principal cities.
TOLMAN, 408 Smith Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.
J. Q. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

WANTED—HIGH CLASS
6%
MORTGAGES.
GEORGE BRO'S.
248 Fourth ave.

WANTED—Mortgages; money ready; 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Pittsburgh Mortgage and Investment Co., 431 Fourth ave.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing. Cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN—In small or large amounts. 1526 Park bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE party will loan large fund, 4½ to 6%; mortgages or collateral. P. O. box 663.

$500.00 to loan, 4½ to 5 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 663.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 717 Ohio st., Ally.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE OF MASS MEETING
All brothers are hereby notified to attend a mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, to be held at 416 Wood st., Sunday, November 29, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of considering matters and measures in connection with the existing lockout. By order of the district council. Chas. E. Kiessling, President; E. A. Eisel, secretary.

WANTED plumbers to attend special meeting Sunday, November 29, at 12 o'clock. 225 Fourth ave., for the purpose of attending funeral of our late brother, Wm. Rose. Fraternally, E. F. Welsh.

NOTICES.

The Keystone Bank of Pittsburgh,
320-322-324 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Keystone bank of Pittsburgh that the board of directors of the said bank has called a general meeting of the stockholders thereof, to be held at the banking house of said bank, on the 12th day of December A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and deciding the question of renewing and extending the charter of said bank.
EDWARD E. M'COY, Assistant Cashier.

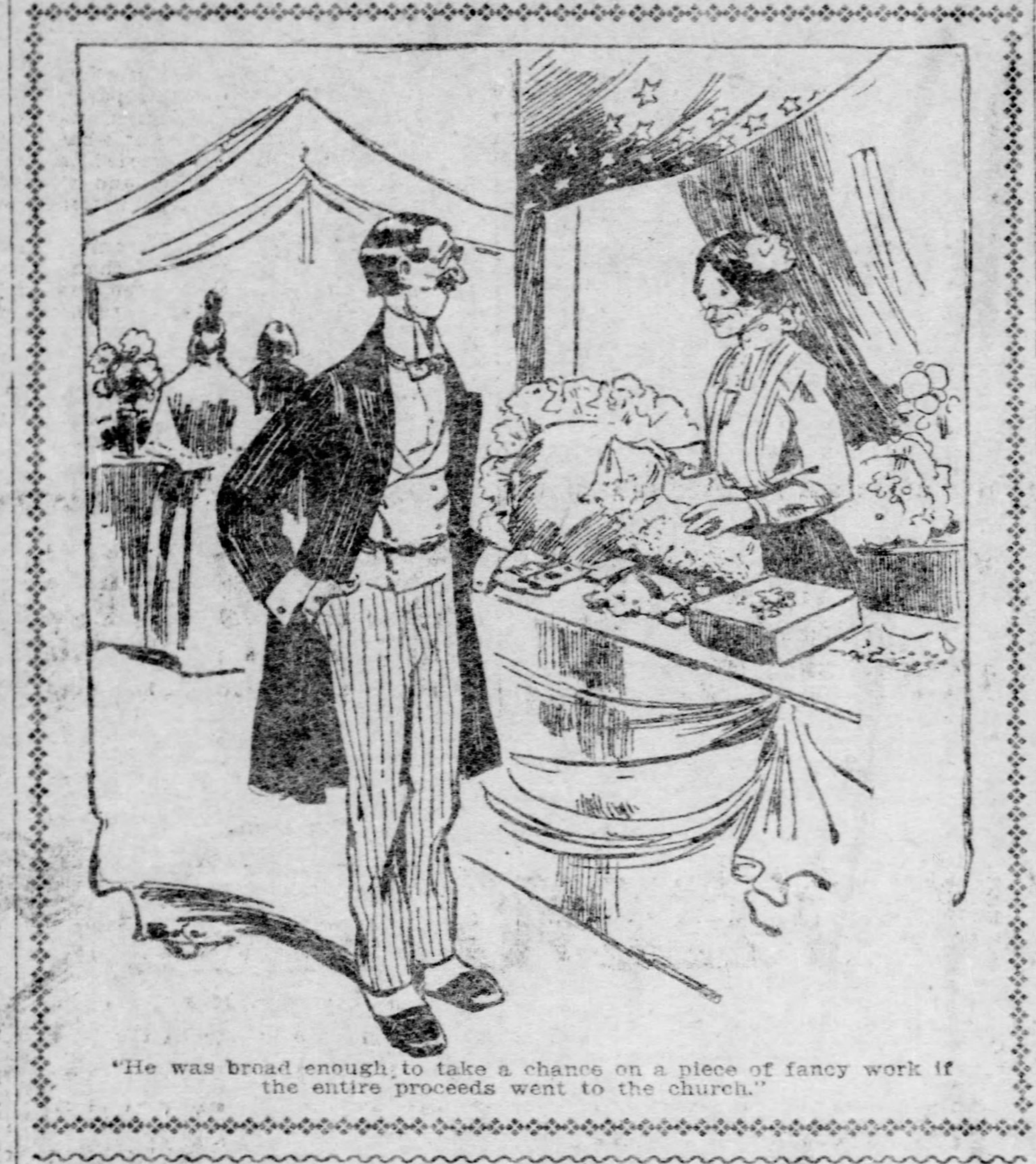
DETECTIVE AGENCY.

M'SWEENEY Interstate Detective Agency, 427 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., transacts a general detective business; all communications treated strictly confidential.

Tale of the Lover Who Sulked in the Stretch

By BILLY BURGUNDY.

(Copyright, 1903, by Steve Floyd.)



"He was broad enough to take a chance on a piece of fancy work if the entire proceeds went to the church."

ONCE upon a time there lived in the town of Hazel Green, which is the metropolis of Rowan county, a fledgling of the name of Abner Tuthill.

Abner was what women of maturity, with daughters to spare, call a perfectly grand person. That is, he had set ways, worked like a dog for a living, saved his wages, taught a Bible class, sang in the choir, chipped in whenever the foreign mission basket was passed around, and did not use cuss words or tobacco or listen to the men tell naughty stories.

To reduce it to a show-down, Abner was an out-and-out he-virgin. Fact is, he was just the dearest, darlingest, gentlemanliest young gentleman that could possibly be imagined.

While Abner was perfectly good and pure, he was not the least bit narrow-minded or unreasonable. Not at all so. He simply believed in drawing the line at the proper place. That was all.

Although he was bitterly opposed to round dances, he hadn't the slightest objection to a quadrille. And while he felt in his heart that it was exceedingly wicked to play euchre, he was just that liberal-minded that he did not disapprove of a game of smut if it was not allowed to last one minute after 12, if played on Saturday night. Neither did he object to home-made blackberry cordial, but, of course, he knew that it was a great sin to even taste bought liquor, so he never did. He knew that it was wrong to raffle things off in stores or saloons, but he was broad enough to take a chance on a piece of fancy work if the entire proceeds went to the church.

Abner was head clerk in the general store run by Philpott, Hargis & Snodgrass, and was so popular with everybody that the other clerk really had nothing to do but to sweep out the store, trim the lamps, wipe mold off of the shoes and keep the dust off the counter, except during the Saturday rush, when, of course, it was simply out of the question for Abner to wait on every one, even tho' they did want him to.

Abner was a very valuable man to his firm. A whole lot of folks said it wouldn't surprise them at all to see Philpott, Hargis & Snodgrass go to the wall if he ever took the notion into his head to quit them. But they argued that he wouldn't do that, for he had been with them ever since Wilse Gilmanot shot Colonel Jett Cockrill, and they always gave him a ten dollar gold piece for Christmas and let him have whatever he wanted out of the stock at actual cost. Furthermore, when he was taken down with slow fever and did not round-to for a whole month, his salary went on just the same as if he had earned every cent of it, which was mighty kind of Philpott, Hargis & Snodgrass, insomuch as they paid him a corking big sum—sixty dollars a month.

As might naturally be supposed, Abner in time fell in love. Beatrice Soudets was her name. Beatrice was a most adorable girl, of a religious turn of mind and an excellent family.

Her mother will be recalled as Leonlie Gambrill, a one-time belle of the county, and granddaughter of Major Lige Gambrill, who ran for governor on the Prohibition ticket and was defeated by fraud.

On her father's side Beatrice was related to the Souderses, who owned the Cypressview plantation in Henderson county until the bank foreclosed the mortgage. So it can be readily seen that her connections were of the very best.

Abner was perfectly devoted to Beatrice, and showed it in the nicest kind of ways. He saved every blessed tobacco tag and cigarette coupon that came to the store for her, gave her all the empty glass-top handerchief boxes, called upon her every night in the week and took her walking in the cemetery on Sunday afternoons.

For a birthday present he gave her a manicure set which he had to send all the way to Bridgeport, Conn., for, and which could not have cost a cent less than $6, for each piece had a real celluloid handle.

To Abner's way of thinking there was but one girl in all the world who was perfectly beautiful and really worth having. That girl's name was Beatrice. Of course, he was willing to admit that there were other nice young ladies, but somehow there was a something or other about Beatrice which made her ever so awfully lovable. He didn't know himself exactly what it was, but it was, and that was all he needed to know.

Well, to get to the point, Abner saved his money until he was strong enough to go into business for himself. And as he calculated that there was more room for a new store in New York city than there was in Hazel Green, he pulled up stakes and made for the big town.

It was agreed between he and Beatrice that as soon as he got everything in tip-top shape he would wire her to come on and they would be married in Grace church, so that there would be a big piece in the papers about it.

For the first few weeks New York city was just about all Abner could stand. He worked in his store from daylight till dark, and spent the evenings in his room writing wishy-washy-slush-gush-mush to the mainspring of his heart. He was weak from homesickness and could not retain anything more nourishing than a cabinet photo of Beatrice.

When Abner got things the way he wanted them, he decided to rush down to the telegraph office and concentrate the glad tidings into ten words. Not having seen the main street during daylight he chose to foot it.

As he stepped into the thoroughfare and got his first glance at the smartly attired damsels he almost lost his breath. Before he had covered the first block he was almost willing to admit that some of them were as pretty as Beatrice. Before he had gone two blocks he was sure that they were, and when he finally reached the tick-tickery he wrote the following message:

Miss Beatrice Souders, Hazel Green:
Never mind. Don't come.
ABNER.

Moral—Never pick a life-companion until you have seen a full line of samples.

FAIRY STONE FOR GOOD FORTUNE SENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Quaint Legend of a Natural Charm Found in But One Place in the World.

ALL COME FROM VIRGINIA

Popular Belief That They Are the Solidified Tears Shed by Faries Upon Hearing the Story of the Crucifixion. Inscribel With a Cross.

Harry E. McCandless.

If you would have good luck you must carry a "fairy stone." Depend no longer on the delusive rabbit's foot. Don't worry any more about your greeting to the new moon over your right shoulder. Your horseshoe may be upside down. Get a fairy stone and good fortune will come as surely as tomorrow's rising sun.

And what is a fairy stone? Did you never hear of it or of its beautiful legend? Ask Grover Cleveland, the lucky father of a son. Ask King Edward VII., who survived appendicitis. Ask Chauncey Depew, who is a bridegroom at three score. All these worthies wear the magic talisman, and their luck is proverbial.

And after this week you can ask President Roosevelt and he will tell you, because he is the latest convert to its wonderful spell and already feels as sure of another term in the White House as if he had received the official count from the electoral college.

Last night a little package was dropped in the Pittsburgh postoffice addressed to the chief executive. It contained a brief letter and a tiny bronze-colored stone bearing, in exquisite carving the quaint form of a cross—exquisite, because the fairies themselves were the jewelers who did the delicate work.

Donor of the Fairy Stone.

The young man who licked the stamp and posted the letter was Harry E. McCandless, a street car conductor, who lives at 141 Taggart street, Allegheny. He runs on the Avalon night car and has blessed many of his passengers with the lucky trinket.

Down in "ole Virginny," near Stewart in Patrick county—old King Powhatan's country, you know—is the quarry of the fairy stone on the farm of W. B. Rucker, an uncle of the street car man. There in a meadow is the only spot on the globe where the wonder-working omens are found, for there the good fairies lived and had their workshop. A strange place, you will say, for Titania's subjects, but if you would visit that beautiful country you would find every rock and tree invested with the glamor of romance.

Long before old Powhatan's dynasty came into power—long before the woods breathed the gentle spirit of the lovely Pocahontas—so the legend runs, the fairies were dancing around a spring of limpid water, playing with the naids and the woodnymphs, when an elfin messenger arrived from a strange city far, far away in the land of the dawn.

Origin of the Stones.

The courier brought the news of Christ's death, and when the fairies heard the terrible story of the crucifixion they wept, and as their tears fell upon the ground they were crystallized into little pebbles, on each of which was formed a perfect cross. When the fairies disappeared the field around the spring was filled with the strange mementoes of that melancholy day.

Not even in the old world, with its wealth of quaint lore, is a more beautiful legend to be found. How it originated nobody knows. For half a century the simple country folk have held the stones in superstitious awe. About 20 years ago people began wearing the pebbles, and avowed that they brought good luck. The news spread, and soon every resident of the neighborhood was provided with the talisman. When new babies came, their first gift was a fairy stone.

Stewart, a town of about 500 inhabitants, had never been distinguished as being especially fortunate, but after the discovery of the magic quarry on Rucker's farm it was noticed that the people were winning political favor. Stewart lads at college got choice positions on football teams and won their way to glory. Stewart farm hands went away with fairy stones and wrote back home that they had secured fat jobs. Stewart's doctors and undertakers complained of poor business. Soon the blessing of the omen extended through all Patrick county.

Scattered Their Good Luck.

Virginians are not selfish. They did not intend to keep all their luck to themselves, and hundreds of fairy stones were exported to their friends throughout the country. A colony of Stewart people who became alarmed at the plots of nihilists and anarchists, hit upon the idea of bestowing the lucky pieces upon European monarchs and today, if you would search Francis Joseph, Abdul Hamid and a score of other rulers you would find one of the stones with the quaint little cross. King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia were overlooked, and you know their fate.

Cleveland and every member of his cabinet were provided. Half the members of congress have the stones tucked away in their pockets. President McKinley was not the fortunate possessor of the talisman.

Several years ago, when Conductor McCandless left his Virginia home to run a street car in Pittsburgh, he brought some of the stones, and for a long time seemed particularly favored by good fortune. He was generous, like his neighbors who had donated prosperity and happiness to Europe's kings and queens, and gave all the mementoes away. Then for the first time, he had an accident, and his car ran over a man at Sandusky and Lacock streets and cut off his leg.

The conductor thought it about time to replenish his supply and hiked back to the Old Dominion, where he picked up a pocketful and returned after a brief vacation. Not long afterward he was in a trolley collision. A car jumped into his, but he escaped unscratched. The other day he gave Supt. Callahan one of the gems, and the official expects to use it in case of a strike. In the conductor's collection were a few more stones, and with the best of them he sent the following letter:

> To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:
>
> It is a pleasure and an honor to enclose herewith a fairy stone found at Stewart, Patrick county, Va. According to a time-honored legend, piously believed by all the good people in that part of Virginia, the little stone is the solidified tear of a fairy which wept on hearing the news of the crucifixion. It is considered a harbinger of good luck, and with loyal wishes I tender this memento, trusting that it will bring you happiness and prosperity. Faithfully yours,
>
> HARRY E. McCANDLESS.

May Help the Treaty.

With this in the cabinet room, Virginians can have little doubt as to the result of the Panama negotiations. The colored people, who attach much reverence to the legend, invariably wear the stone at watermelon time and in guarding hatching hens.

The stones are about half an inch thick and are composed of titanite, tourmaline and granite as well as menum in admixture. Celebrated scientists have pronounced them unique in the mineral world. On each stone is the form of a cross, which seems to have been carved by a delicate tool. No two stones are exactly alike. Some are black, others are gray, while the majority resemble a piece of bronze. Jewelers have fashioned the stones into scarf pins and watch charms with striking effect when set in a mounting of lustrous gold.

JOHN P. COWAN.

SECRETARY SHAW ATTENDS HIS BROTHER'S FUNERAL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Shaw left Washington today for Manila, Ia., to attend the funeral of his brother, D. W. Shaw, who died there yesterday. Mr. Shaw was president of the Manila National bank.

BRIDGE WILL CONNECT AVALON AND BELLEVUE

Corner Stone of Structure Laid—Part of a Boulevard System That Will Be One of the Finest Drives in the State.

A small group of the prominent residents of Bellevue and Avalon stood in the cold wind at the eastern end of the new bridge that is being erected across Dilworth hollow, yesterday, to participate in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the bridge that is to connect the two boroughs. Captain W. B. Rodgers was chairman of the occasion and Attorney N. W. Shafer was the only orator.

The bridge, which will cost $50,000, is being built by the county and the boroughs of Bellevue and Avalon. The latter contributed $3,000 each. The completion of the bridge assures the proposed boulevard that is to connect the city with Sewickley and other towns in the Sewickley valley. It is proposed to make it one of the finest drives in the state, and the ceremony yesterday was one of importance to the projectors of the boulevard scheme.

Yesterday's event was not advertised and there were few present at the laying of the stone. Miss Mary Shafer and Miss Rodgers performed the ceremony of placing the copper box in the corner stone. This was covered by a slab and cemented into place. This was the principal feature of the exercises. Because of the inclement weather and small attendance Mr. Shafer did not deliver the address he had prepared, but contented himself with placing the manuscript in the box, along with copies of the Pittsburgh papers, the names of the county commissioners, names of the judges on the bench of Allegheny county, and the photographs of several of the young women of Bellevue.

The new bridge spans Dilworth's run and will be 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. One end rests on Jackson avenue, Avalon, and the other on Miller street, Bellevue. Capt. Rodgers and Mr. Shafer were the prime movers in having the county take up the work. Work on the new structure will progress rapidly now and it is expected that it will be finished by next summer.

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS NEEDS OF PHILIPPINES

May Suggest Cut of 50 Per Cent of Dingley Tariff on Their Products.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—For some time the president has been discussing informally with members of congress the proposition to reduce the duties on Philippine products coming into the country to 50 per cent of the Dingley law rates. Considerable opposition has developed to the suggestion, and what the result of the endeavor to secure a reduction of the duties will be cannot now be foretold.

The opposition arises principally from congressmen representing sugar and tobacco states. They maintain that if only 50 per cent of the Dingley rates of duty are levied on sugar and tobacco the industries represented by those products in this country will be impaired seriously. They have indicated to the president that they will make a hard fight against the proposed reduction. It is understood that the president may discuss the subject in his annual message to congress, but his position regarding it has not been disclosed.

MORE BIG WORK ACROSS THE SEA

Westinghouse Interests to Equip Metropolitan Railway in London.

A SOUTH AFRICA CONTRACT

Orders Through Australasian Representatives With Expectation of Getting Electrification of the Victorian Suburban Railways.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

In addition to securing the huge contract for the equipment of the 75,000 horse power central station, which is to develop electric energy for the operation of the Yerkes system of underground and surface railroads in and around London, the Westinghouse interests are to equip the power station of the Metropolitan railway company, which runs from the heart of the British metropolis to the northwest suburb.

The company, which is controlled by British capital, is having its system, hitherto propelled by steam, converted into electricity.

The initial capacity of the plant will be about 15,000 horse power. Three Westinghouse turbines of 3,300 kilowatts capacity will be installed.

The De Beers Consolidated Diamond Mines Company has ordered more Westinghouse equipment, for installation in its power plant at Kimberly, South Africa. Two generators of 1,500 horse power capacity each have been called for.

The Westinghouse people, through their Australian representatives, Noyes Bros., of Sydney, Melbourne and Dunedin are figuring on further antipodean contracts for electric traction and lighting equipment in the securing of which they have hitherto been singularly successful.

The principal contracts they are now after in that part of the world are for the electrification of the Victorian suburban railways, which are at present worked by steam power.

In the first instance the St. Kilda line, running between St. Kilda, one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and that city, will be changed to electric traction. A hydraulic power house will be erected in close proximity to the Yarra river. The cost of the initial scheme with rolling stock will be about $500,000. Within a short time, however, nearly 100 miles of road will be changed from steam to electric power at an estimated cost of $12,500,000.

The other project on which the Westinghouse company is figuring is the Christ church, New Zealand, proposed electric traction system.

There will be 38 miles of single track, including two and one half miles of double track.

PENNSY TO SPEND $400,000 ON LINE

Elevated Loop Will Be Built at Brinton to Relieve P. V. & C. R. R.

FEEDER FOR COKE REGIONS

Double-Track Connection Between the Monongahela and Pittsburgh Divisions. New Outlet for Freight and Passenger Business—Avoiding the South Side.

To relieve the Monongahela valley district and the South Side of congestion the Pennsylvania railroad will build an elevated two-track line from the Brinton cutoff, near the Monongahela river, to Brinton on the main line of the Pittsburgh division at a cost of $400,000. Connection between the Monongahela and Pittsburgh divisions is now made by means of an eastward line which allows trains to run only in one direction. The new route will extend westward.

Preparatory work has already been begun. The elevated structure, which will be about three-quarters of a mile in length, will pass over Turtle creek near the Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad and will connect with the main line of the Pennsylvania at Brinton. Although the work is of a large nature it will be completed by the middle of winter.

It will enable all passenger trains on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston to enter the Union station head-on via East Pittsburgh and Twenty-eighth street, thus avoiding the congested South Side district. The passenger route is now through the South Side thence over the Panhandle bridge to the station. The saving in time will be slight. It is not the aim of the Pennsylvania to quicken its local passenger schedules but to afford a new outlet for freight and the heavy passenger business which comes and goes to the Connellsville regions and intermediate points.

The company has just completed the double-tracking of its bridge across the Monongahela on the Brinton cut off and in addition to the loop at Brinton the old Port Perry tunnel will be enlarged. The elevated line, which will be known as the Port Perry loop, will give a quicker route for transferring freight from the Monongahela division to the Ft. Wayne. This is now done by means of the Panhandle and Ohio Connecting bridge.

WOOD HEARING IS ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Horatio S. Rubens of New York, subpoenaed by the senate committee on military affairs to give testimony in the investigation of charges against Gen. Leonard Wood, failed to arrive today. The committee had no witnesses on hand and adjourned until Monday. Mr. Rubens will then go before the committee and it is also expected that Maj. Gen. Brooke will be present.

Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C. S. A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, MRS. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."

Any women who are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, general debility, and nervous prostration, should know there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine for women has received such wide-spread and unqualified indorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very pleased to recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for womb and ovarian difficulties from which I have been a sufferer for years. It was the only medicine which was at all beneficial, and within a week after I started to use it, there was a great change in my feelings and looks. I used it for a little over three months, and at the end of that time I suffered no pain at the menstrual period, nor was I troubled with those distressing pains which compelled me to go to bed, and I have not had a headache since. This is nearly a year ago. I always keep a bottle on hand, and take a few doses every week, for I find that it tones up the system and keeps me feeling strong, and I never have that tired out feeling any more.

"I certainly think that every woman ought to try this grand medicine, for it would prove its worth. Yours very truly, MISS ELSIE DANFORTH, 203 De Soto St., Memphis, Tenn."

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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CLOSE WEEK DAYS 5:30.

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Bed, Dresser, Washstand, Spring, Mattress, 2 Pillows, 1 Bolster, 2 Chairs, Rocker and Center Table. Would be cheap at $55—Our Price....................

100 Beautiful Parlor Suites in All the New Colorings.

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ITALY'S KING AND HIS MOTOR CARS ❧ ENGLAND INTRODUCES SLAVERY AGAIN IN AFRICA ❧

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS ON THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM ❧ SOCIETY AND WOMEN'S CLUBS ❧ ❧ ❧

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903. SIX PAGES.

KING OF ITALY'S MOTOR CRAZE BECOMES A SOURCE OF DANGER

Ignores the Laws of the Country When the Passion for Speed Seizes Him—He Has Already Had a Number of Minor Accidents and Several Narrow Escapes From Disaster—Once Arrested as a Spy.

ROME, Nov. 21.—There is one point which for years I have been expecting the Italian Socialists to pounce upon, and which they do not yet seem to have realized, namely, that the king of Italy persistently punctures those laws of his own country which regulate the speed of automobiles. His Italian majesty's enthusiasm for motoring has grown almost to the point of mania, and Queen Helena shares his enthusiasm. Scarcely a day passes when they cannot be seen tearing along at a gait that has already got them into trouble and is perpetually threatening them with disaster.

King Victor is usually his own chauffeur, which sometimes leads to dire results, as when the queen sprained her foot last July. They were in the park at Racconigi—their favorite summer residence—and going at a terrific rate to try the velocity of a new machine, when something went wrong, the car became unmanageable and struck a tree. The king sprang out, and the queen, not waiting for his help, also jumped, turned her ankle, and, with a groan of pain, sank in a heap to the ground. Her husband was at her side in a moment, found that she was not seriously hurt, and shouted for assistance, which was not long in coming. In speaking of the incident Queen Helena said:

"That little affair cost me a month on a sofa, and not only that, but the exasperation of feeling that I, the victim, was kept in the house, while his majesty, the cause, was making the most of the beautiful days."

Narrowly Missed His Mother.

The king, in fact, although quite as clever as his chauffeur and as cool in danger as in ordinary times, goes fast enough on many occasions to run into serious danger. One day on the road to Ostia, which is long, straight and usually deserted, he let himself go, and for some miles seemed to be fairly flying through the air. He was brought suddenly to the ground in a cloud of dust by a cry from a feminine voice which the thought he knew, followed by a grating sound, as though something were being torn apart. He drew up, and as the dust cleared he saw Queen Margherita, his mother, sitting in her motor car with a wheel off.

"Why, Victor!" she exclaimed, not thinking of the danger she had so marvelously escaped, "I would not have believed your motor could go so fast. I think I will not accept the race you proposed, as I should certainly be beaten."

Her son could not reply in a like spirit and, pale as death, mutely pointed at the broken wheel. Understanding his anxiety, his mother laughed, and, patting his arm, said:

"The tire came to grief ten minutes ago; you merely scraped us as you passed."

The king broke the speed law no more —for that day.

Last winter the American ambassador, George von Lengerke Meyer, took his majesty shooting in his automobile and the pace certainly was not conventional. As they started the ambassador glanced at the guard of bicyclists who accompany the king everywhere and remarked that if they were as fast as his majesty desired it would be the last of the bicyclists.

"Never mind," was the reply, "I am not dependent on them. They must do as best they can."

"Anyway, your majesty will not be undefended," said his companion, showing a revolver, "and I know how to use it," he added, significantly.

"As to that, so do I," replied the king, "and what is more, I should not hesitate to do so were I attacked," and he also displayed a pistol.

The ambassador gave the machine its head and the poor bicyclists were soon so entirely out of it that they decided it was a pity to die in a hopeless cause, and, taking it easy, arrived an hour after their master.

He Was Arrested.

Lately Victor Emmanuel III., receiving a foreign diplomat, himself an enthusiastic motorist, talked almost exclusively of this form of sport, declaring that while as a sport it is incomparable, it has a much more serious side and interest. His majesty said he was convinced that the automobile's usefulness in the army is quite overlooked and has only to be developed to be of immense value. All though the maneuvers just closed the king had four automobiles in constant use and was consequently in direct communication with all his forces. His sudden appearances when he was supposed to be miles away seemed like magic to some of the more ignorant soldiers. The royal taste for popping up unexpectedly was not altogether popular with the officers either, for the king always seemed to turn up just when things were going badly. However, there is no doubt that he stimulated activity and initiative such as have been unknown hitherto.

These same maneuvers were rich in comic incidents, which King Victor enjoyed as thoroughly as any one. He has a keen sense of humor, which sometimes gets the better of his rather exaggerated dignity as king. One night without the least warning he shot into the lines, taking no notice of the sentinel—in fact, not seeing him. The soldier, thinking some private gentleman, or worse, some journalist, was trying to get illicit information, gave the alarm, so that the whole regiment was under arms in an instant looking about for the cause of so much commotion. The automobile meanwhile had come to a standstill and the occupant tranquilly descended. Being disguised in goggles and a long cloak no one recognized the driver, so that an officer took him roughly by the arm and gave him a shake, saying:

"How dare you pass the sentinel in that manner! What do you want here, anyway?"

Before the king could reply the officer had signed to two soldiers to advance.

"Arrest that man," he commanded, and turning on his heel disappeared into his tent. The prisoner offered no resistance, but slowly took off his strange headgear and allowed his cloak to fall, revealing the king in a general's uniform. The soldiers stood petrified. Victor Emmanuel smiled, said, "Call that officer," and dismissed them. The interview which followed is unchronicled, but must have gone well, as both sovereign and officer parted smiling.

Thought He Saw the Devil.

Many of the soldiers were in their first year of military service and from isolate farms, so that their ignorance and superstition were in many cases colossal. And old trooper, to play on their susceptibilities, spread the rumor that it was not really the king who went about, but his double, and, what is more, that the automobile was a phantom also. One poor soldier was so convinced of the truth of the tale that he decided to brave his terrors for the sake of seeing a real ghost. For several days the king did not come, but at last the patient watcher saw a cloud of dust along the road and began to turn cold. He shut his eyes for terror, but opened them suddenly when he heard himself addressed. It was the king's chauffeur who asked the way to a nearby town. The soldier, with bulging eyes, only whispered:

"There are, then, two evil spirits!"

"My good man," said the king himself, "do you not understand your own language? Where is X——?"

"Get out! You are the devil!" shouted the man beside himself with terror, and crossing himself he took to his heels and disappeared.

All this is the comic side of motoring, but there is another and rather serious one. The Italian people have no idea of the many times in which they have been on the point of being left kingless and without a direct heir to the throne. The king admits that his fondness for going at a great speed is a source of danger, but to the remonstrances of his wife and mother he is said to reply always that he knows they are right, but when he begins to go he becomes possessed by the joy of speed and must give way to it. It must be confessed that Queen Helena's remonstrances are not very spirited, as she also feels the "joy," and when with her husband does nothing to stay his hand.

Not long ago King Victor was at Frosinone with one of his aids and started for home, thinking he knew the road so well that he could pass over it blindfolded if necessary. At a certain point, when he had got up great speed, he became conscious of a small figure in the middle of the road wildly waving its arms, and the automobile slowed up—five yards from a precipice. The road had been changed and the warning sign had not been seen, so only the quickness of a small boy had saved his sovereign from certain destruction. He was well rewarded and the incident was kept quiet for a time.

Naturally, Victor Emmanuel II. always finds scores of persons ready to render him aid of all kinds, which his majesty makes it an invariable rule to refuse. One day his chauffeur called a peasant to come to his assistance, and the king immediately said: "Am I not here to help you? Never call assistance," and later explained that his motive was twofold, because he wished to remain unrecognized, and therefore free to do as he liked, and because if he accepted assistance every time he broke down from everybody who offered he soon would be a poor man.

Good for Fifty Miles An Hour.

Most of the king's subjects regard his craze for motor cars with amused toleration, as up to the present he has had the good luck never to run over any one. Cattle, horses and mules, to say nothing of dogs, have occasionally come to grief, but these incidents are not chronicled, and the people at large know nothing of them.

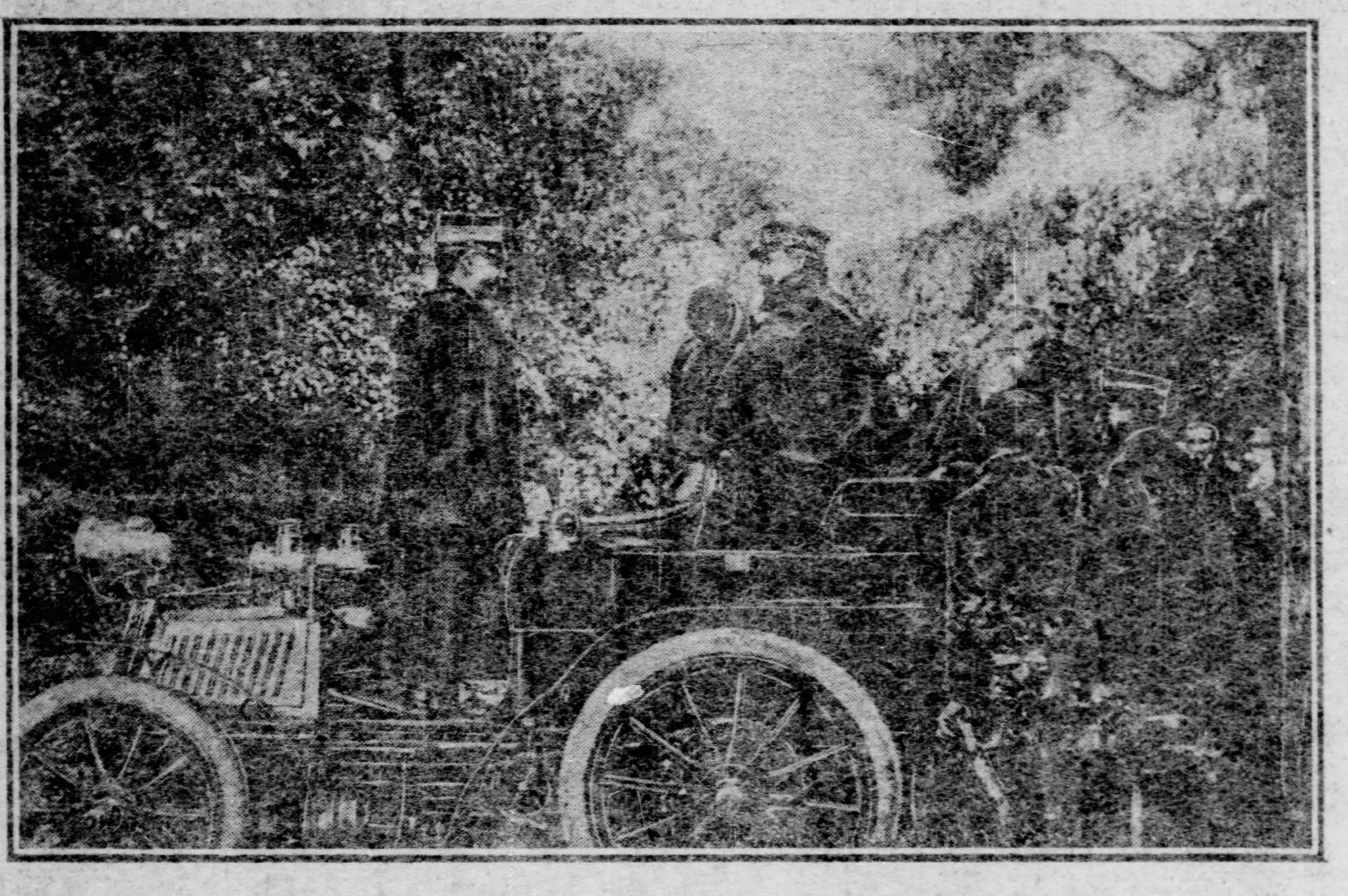
Victor Emmanuel has four automobiles, but the most recent is the favorite, as it has the greatest speed. This he uses personally and has called it "Nike" (Victory), the name being clearly painted on the back. It is one of the finest French make, and is said to have cost $5,000. It seats four persons and has a maximum speed of 50 miles an hour. The queen mother also has a handsome car, but it cannot go quite so fast, and cost somewhat less.

The king learned to motor shortly after his marriage, seven years ago, and took to it with remarkable aptitude. He not only learned to guide the car, but to repair it, understanding the mechanism so well that he practically has no need for the chauffeur, although he always has one with him. He learned the lesson of motoring one summer in the park at Racconigi, and as the road for a considerable distance goes by the park railings, it was the delight of the peasants and barefoot boys to sit on the fence or peep through the hedge at the sovereign, and if he came to a standstill or ran off the road this item lasted them for days to gossip over.

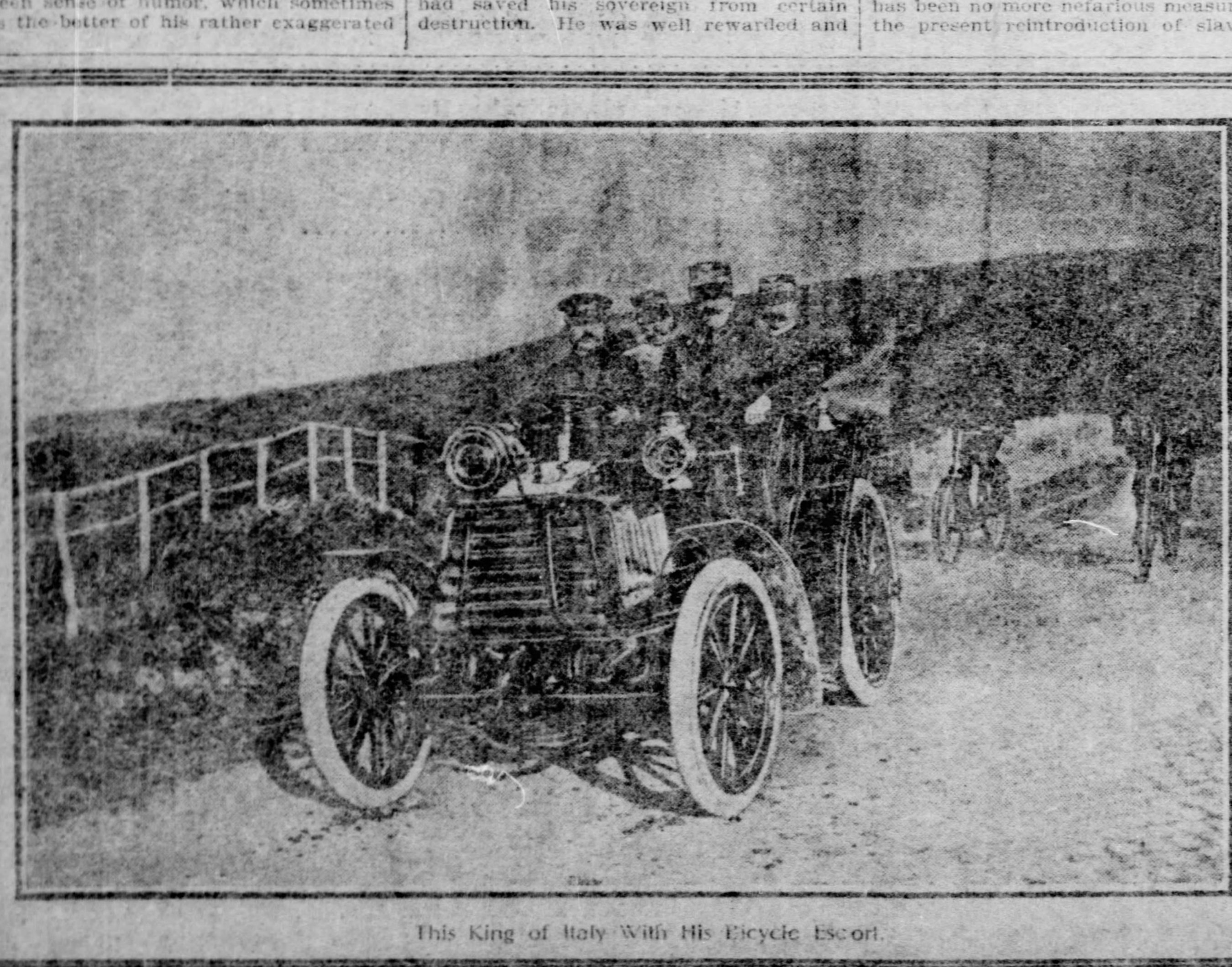
Both king and queen affect the simplest costumes when motoring. They both have dust cloaks and head coverings with goggles, but the cars are so well known that they seldom escape recognition.

Queen Helena is only second to her husband in her knowledge of the mechanism of an automobile. She never has to put her knowledge to practical use, but if the necessity arose she could mend a puncture with perfect success. She knows also how to drive the Nike, but once having had a narrow escape from a bad accident she declares that she has no nerve for it.

I. COCHRAN.



His Majesty Turns Up in His Automobile at the Army Maneuvers.



This King of Italy With His Bicycle Escort.

SLAVERY RE-INTRODUCED INTO AFRICA BY ENGLAND

A Great Get-Rich-Quick Scheme of Britain's Financiers—First Shipment of Coolies to Capetown.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A cablegram from Shanghai says: "The first shipload of coolies for the South African gold mines left this harbor."

A Cape Town special announces: "Great boom in gold stocks on account of introduction of cheap labor in mines."

This 40 years and 11 months after all England applauded Abraham Lincoln for the grand words:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863, all persons held as slaves shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

In London and Paris the bourse is jubilant. Jobbers buy wine. Directors of get-rich-quick schemes embrace one another. Liane de Pougy got the most expensive automobile in existence. The Rothschilds say "it is a good thing." Europe made happy by China.

And China, too, is happy. The Son of Heaven, we are told, appreciates the great honor conferred upon His subjects —so soon after Taku and Peking.

When the first vessel, loaded with coolies, left Shanghai harbor, said the English consul to the Chinese viceroy, raising his glass: "Your excellency, let us drink to the brotherhood of nations—that brotherhood's highest attainment neighborly virtue. May it always be so. When a people runs short of any commodity, another offers its surplus and no questions asked."

Since John Law invented, and carried out, under the regent of Orleans, the proposition that paper money may be multiplied to any extent provided there is security in the country's real estate, there has been no more nefarious measure than the present reintroduction of slavery in Africa by the great British nation at the demand of stock jobbers and get-rich-quick manipulators.

Contracts for Coolie Labor.

At the office of the Chinese consul here your correspondent had occasion to examine the contracts between British mine owners and dealers in yellow flesh. Here follow some of the most important paragraphs:

"The prices pro head of biped cattle includes prepayment of freight to South Africa.

"Until the coolies are unloaded in a British port of South Africa, the owner, i. e., contractor, carries the entire risk. But after a coolie has once touched the land under the sovereignty of his British majesty, he must be paid for, provided he be able to walk. No corpses, if you please."

Provision Against Over-Civilization.

Anticipating the danger that might accrue if the "yellow devils," by continued association with whites, learn something of the rights of man and civilization in general, our British mine owners stipulated that every head of human cattle sent to Africa must be exchanged for an equally efficient animal after three years' service, and a brand, bearing date of receipt is affixed to the loins of all parties engaged.

Coolies branded "1904" are bound to the British masters until the end of 1907, when the contractors must ship them back to China, retaining them there for at least 12 months. At the end of 1903 they may enter upon another term of servitude for the benefit of British philanthropists.

During their term of servitude, the coolies are kept in complete isolation and at the end of the term they are not at liberty to settle down, or go where they please. On the contrary, they must return to China, on the vessels chartered by the contractor, or lose their entire wage. In fact, the wages is paid only on the vessel, when the latter is ready to depart. After receiving their wages, the coolies become prisoners under charge of the captain, until the vessel is on the high seas.

During the three years of servitude, that is until the contract with the pigtailed slaveholder expires, the coolie has to live in the "stockade." Leaving the same, for ever so short a time, carries with it a fine, amounting to three months' wages.

The coolie's freedom of movement is reduced to this: In the morning the human cattle leave the stable upon a given signal for 14 hours' work in the mines; in the evening, upon another signal, they return to the stable to rest and sleep for 10 hours. To this arrangement there is no exception during six days of the week.

The mine owners furnish the food, so and so many pounds and ounces a day, costing less than the rations for the king's horses.

At the end of the three years, when the cattle is reloaded again for China, the mine owners' agent hangs around each slave's neck a bag containing a certain number of Mexican dollars. According to English law, servants of British subjects are entitled to payment in gold, but coolies have no rights that British subjects need respect.

Wages Used to Enslave More Cattle.

The contractor is bound not to permit games of chance during the homeward journey, nor to resort to any "trickery" whatever to get the coolies' money before they arrive on Chinese soil. No cock fights, lotteries, alcoholic beverages, etc. Each slave must be in a position to jingle dollars in his pocket when he gets home, the music needed to attract others.

Your correspondent was unable to learn the exact scale of wages—that is being held a secret between slave employer and slave owner, or contractor. The papers only show that the employer must feed the yellow cattle "sufficiently and in the manner he is used to." It may be inferred, though, that the wages are far below the hunger-standard now and for some time past offered to "free labor."

The Kaffir does not ask much of the white boss, but he aspires to a full stomach. If he is to starve despite working 14 hours a day, he prefers doing nothing and taking chances.

At the beginning of the late unpleasantness, the British overwhelmed the black brother with civilities, guaranteed him full liberty, he was to be the white's equal in every respect. No Boer would ever again dare raise his hand against him; the sidewalk was for him as well as for the sons and daughters of the white man, etc., etc.

Reduction of Wages.

After the war—the first thing offered the Kaffirs was a reduction of wage, which meant liberty to starve, no more, no less; whereupon the blacks promptly took to their heels and remained away from the mines. An awful situation for the stockholders, but Joe Chamberlain knew the way out of it.

He reminded John Bull of his brother, John Chinaman, a dumb animal, capable of living on nothing, or almost nothing. He is the "hand" to hire, he said. Can be had in shiploads, year in year out, and there are so many of them the supply never flags. A heavy beast of burden, too! May be trusted to survive up to five years and—go home to tell the story.

True, India also has workmen to spare and the natives in those parts do require no more food than John Chinaman. And are as humble as he. But what would the world say if England carried her own subjects into slavery, England that hunted the "slavers" of other nationalities for tens of years?

As to China—well it's only China, and the Son of Heaven may thank the stars that so many of his subjects find employment under the protection of the Union Jack.

But now that it is settled, the British public begins to ask itself: Was it necessary to go back to slavery, in order to pay dividends on the capital invested in the Transvaal mines as the big financiers say?

Seeing that the stock pays 50 per cent and more, four or five times as much as any other—being well- watered into the bargain—the excuse offered for the abandonment of free labor in favor of coolies, is obviously false. As a matter of fact, the new disgraceful measure is nothing short of a get-rich-quick scheme.

Some time ago the operators decided to issue another big bunch of watered stock, and the cost of production was cut in two, to make it possible to pay dividends on the new issues. Yellow slavery guarantees dividends, the promise of dividends sells stock, and there you are!

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Last Sunday we published a picture of our Thanksgiving design. The winner of the $20.00 prize was H. Richmond Lee, 3415 Webster Avenue.

It told the tale of the marvelous growth of this store. We ask you to look over the list of successful business houses in this country. We doubt if you can find one that has grown as fast as ours.

WHY HAVE WE OUTGROWN ALL OUR FREVIOUS RECORDS? Because we treat our patrons fair. You tell your neighbors; they tell others. If your mother and father bought of us, we treated them right—that's why you bought, that's why your children and your children's children will buy here.

We own this property—we can't afford to use unfair methods, because our children's children will be in business here.

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Will be a household word when we have all passed away.

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$12.50 up to $500.00	$15.00 up to $300.00	$37.50 up to $400.00	$22.50 up to $140.00

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$20.00 in gold for the best sketch, design or idea for our newspaper ad for Christmas--same for New Year's

SOCIETY.

SOCIETY'S engagement book is crowded with smart affairs, not a day being left with a blank opposite it. Would-be hostesses are anxiously searching for possible days to receive, the consequence being many smart entertainments crowded into each 24 hours. Tomorrow the curtain will rise upon a series of brilliant receptions, followed next week with the first of the Monday night cotillions and succeeded by balls and dinner dances for the debutantes and brides, many of them to be given in the pretty Pittsburgh club ballroom and in the Schenley.

The social round will commence tomorrow with Mrs. William Larimer Mellon's tea for Miss Mary Mellon in her new home adjoining Schenley park, in Forbes street. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Thaw will be at home in honor of her daughter, the countess of Yarmouth, and her new daughter-in-law, Mrs. Josiah Copley Thaw. The afternoon reception will be followed by a formal dinner. Wednesday Mrs. William J. Holland will receive for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Horace R. Moorhead, a bride of last spring. Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mellon will give a large reception. Friday Mrs. George Lauder will introduce her second daughter, Miss Elzabeth Storm Lauder, and on Saturday two large teas will be given, Mrs. John R. McGinley presenting her second daughter, Miss Jean McGinley, to her friends, and Mrs. John B. Heron introducing her debutante daughter, Miss Martha Heron. Many other social entertainments will be crowded into these days, making the first week in December an exceptionally interesting one in a social way.

Scores of Pittsburgh people were in New York last week for Thanksgiving day. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington and Mr. and Mrs. Harmar D. Denny went on to Concord, N. H., to spend the day with their sons, who are in St. Paul. Many others were in New York to welcome relatives who returned from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Holmes arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday morning, having come over from Europe on the Cedric.

Jay Phipps, eldest son of Henry Phipps, and his bride, formerly Miss Margherita Grace youngest daughter of Michael Grace, of London, England.

The past week was exceedingly dull. Thanksgiving day was marked by a few family reunions and dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Beggs gave a dinner, their guests including Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Carter C. Beggs and Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Speer, in Craft avenue, also gave a family dinner, which was very informal, as Mrs. Speer is in mourning. Miss Virginia Bughman's luncheon Friday afternoon was one of the prettiest and most delightful entertainments of the week, and was given in honor of Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie, Jr., who will soon go south to Dungeness for the winter.

An unprecedented number of weddings were conducted during the past week, the national holiday being the popular day of the week, which, however, was devoid of any smart wedding to which society turned out. One of the prettiest of the week was that of Miss Camille Marie Frauenheim and Eugene S. Reilly, which was conducted on Tuesday morning. The blessing of Pope Pius X. gave additional interest to this event.

AFTER their return from their wedding trip this week Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Jr., will be extensively entertained. Already entertainments are being planned in honor of the bride, who, as Miss Marion McLean Sellers, was a popular girl in society. Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, the mother of the bridegroom, will be among the first to honor the young bride, having issued invitations last week for a luncheon next Friday, this affair adding one more to the already full list for the week. A second and larger entertainment will be given by Mrs. Pitcairn for the same honor guest on Thursday, December 10. Invitations will go out for this reception next week. It will be an afternoon affair, large and elaborately appointed.

Mr. and Mrs. Pitcairn, Jr., were in New York and Atlantic City last week. On reaching Pittsburgh they will go to the Schenley, where they will stay pending the completion of their own home in Amberson avenue, near "Cairncarque," the home of Mr. Pitcairn's parents.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Worrall are now at home in their apartments in New York. Miss Jeanette Abbott, Mrs. Worrall's debutante sister, returned Thanksgiving morning from New York, where she had been visiting the Worrall family.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. George Reed, a bride and bridegroom of the early autumn, are now at home with Mrs. Reed's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Mason. The greater part of their honeymoon was spent at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Reed will remain with Mr. and Mrs. Mason until the spring, when they will probably go to housekeeping.

◆

Miss Sylvia Mayer, daughter of Rabbi L. Mayer, and Joseph Strauss of Latrobe will be married in the Concordia club on Monday evening, January 4. Their engagement was announced some time ago by Mrs. A. Felsenthal of Greensburg, with whom Miss Mayer has been making her home.

◆

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church was the scene of a brilliant wedding on Tuesday morning, Miss Camilla Marie Frauenheim, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Frauenheim of Stanton avenue, being the bride and Eugene S. Reilly, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Reilly of Fifth avenue, the bridegroom. Miss May Florence Frauenheim was her sister's maid of honor, the three bridesmaids being Miss Katherine Vilsack, Miss Josephine Reilly and Miss Anna Heyl. Mr. Reilly had his brother, Brennan Reilly, as his best man, while the ushers were Frank McKenna Lanahan, M. B. Kelly, David Page, Thomas F. Coyle, John B. Reilly and H. T. Frauenheim. The officiants were the Rev. Father Hare, the Rev. Father Joseph and the Rev. Father O'Connell. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride after the ceremony and a reception took place in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly are now on their wedding trip, at the conclusion of which they will be at home in Baum street. At home cards announce dates after February 1. The papal blessing was given on the occasion of this marriage.

◆

Miss Dora E. Heasley of Natrona and Jacob J. Dick of Hites were quietly married Thanksgiving afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles C. Buck, Spruce street, Natrona. The Rev. D. P. Williams of the First Presbyterian church officiated. The bride wore a gown of gun metal voile, trimmings of pink liberty and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The bride was attended by the Misses Mary E. Dick, sister of the groom, and M. Gertrude Buck, who were gowned in white mulle and carried bunches of violets. The groom's best man was Edward L. Heasley, brother of the bride, and Charles L. McClelland. The Lohengrin Wedding March was rendered by Miss N. Carr of Pittsburgh, instrumental music by C. W. Charles of Tarentum and vocal music by Miss N. Carr and L. Senn. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Dick will reside in Natrona during the winter with the bride's sister, Mrs. C. C. Buck.

◆

Of unusual interest to the friends of Miss Anne McGrew Tindle was her marriage last Monday to Percival Lampard of Simla, Ind. The wedding was very quiet, the guests including Miss Alice Tindle, a cousin of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Fuller, her uncle and aunt; Miss Marion Gaston, Miss Eleanor Fuller, Miss Alice Fuller, Miss Josephine Means, Miss Elmira Means, Mowry Means, C. C. Phillips, William Crisswell and Mrs. Lucy Se[illegible]. The Rev. J. S. Elayney of the Glen[illegible] Presbyterian church performed the ceremony at 5:30 o'clock, and after a wedding supper the young couple left for New York, where they met Mrs. Charlotte Lampard, mother of the bridegroom, with whom they sailed on Wednesday for London. They will remain with Mrs. Lampard for a time, leaving for India early in January. Mr. Lampard is civil engineer for the British government in Simla, Ind. His bride is a daughter of Mrs. Nettie Tindle of Glenfield, at whose home the wedding took place. She was one of the most charming singers in Pittsburgh.

◆

Miss Esma Clarke Ingold and Harry Grosvenor Willets were married on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ingold of Hazelwood. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Snodgrass, pastor of the Carnegie Baptist church, at 8 o'clock. The bride's only attendant was Miss Rebecca White of Oil City. Dr. Ernest Ward Willetts was best man. The ushers were Guy Taft Ingold and Paul Willetts. The young couple, after a wedding supper, left for an eastern trip.

◆

Miss Eleanor Dorrington Mustin entertained two Washington seminary classmates last week. They were Miss Eleanor Paden of Washington and Miss Besse Reppetto of Wheeling. No entertainments of a formal character were given for the young ladies while they were in the city. Miss Paden and Miss Mustin, both members of the class of '03, were roommates. Miss Reppetto is a member of the present senior class at the seminary.

◆

Cards were issued during the week for a euchre which will be given by Miss Louise Fleming and her sister, Miss Harriett Fleming of Bayard street, on Wednesday, December 9.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Webster Jones have gone to their home in Minneapolis, Minn. They spent a few days last week with Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Alexander Murdoch of Forbes street. Mrs. Jones will be remembered as Miss Lydia Murdoch.

◆

Mrs. C. B. Seely gave a pretty afternoon tea on Tuesday in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Blanchard Seely, a bride of the early autumn, who was Miss Jean Shaw. Miss Seely received with her mother and the other guests. Assisting them were Mrs. John Shaw, Mrs. George Hallman, Mrs. Edward M. Bigelow, Mrs. John McKelvy, Mrs. Frank N. Sneed, Mrs. George L. Peabody, Miss Virginia Oliver, Miss Penelope Whitehead, Miss Rebecca Jones, Miss Georgie Gormley, Miss Jane Bennett, Miss Virginia Bughman and Miss Rachael Miller.

◆

Miss Virginia Bughman was hostess at a luncheon Friday at the Hotel Schenley. Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie was the guest of honor, and covers were laid for Mrs. Eugene Messler, Mrs. Frank S. Willock, Mrs. Douglas G Stewart, Mrs. Richard Snydam, Mrs. Francis Sellers, Mrs. Russell K. Forsythe, Mrs. Alexander Blair, Mrs. George H. Flinn, Mrs. Ramsey Speer, Miss Marguerite Singer, Miss Ricketson, Miss Florence Dilworth, Miss Rebecca Darlington, Miss Mathilda Clarkson, Miss Jennie Bradley, Miss Genevieve Bughman, Mrs. Carnegie and Miss Bughman.

◆

The second musicale in the series of winter entertainments at the Brighton Country club will be held on Tuesday evening. Those who will contribute to the program are Mrs. J. H. Sullivan, Miss Emma K. Loeffler, Miss Duling, Miss Emma Lindsay, Miss Elsie Keifer, Miss Florence James, George Ralston and Robert James.

◆

Mrs. George Allen Green of Denver, formerly Miss Mabel Cooper of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Stroub of Woodland avenue, Allegheny. Mrs. Stroub is also entertaining her mother, Mrs. Jennie Cooper of Denver.

◆

Miss Jean Stone of Murrayhill avenue, will entertain informally at cards on Friday, December 11, in honor of her house guest, Miss Mary Watson, of Williamsport. Mr. and Mrs. William Stone will be the honor guests at a dinner on Tuesday evening, to be given by Judge and Mrs. William P. Potter, St. Clair street, East End.

◆

The members of the Girls' Guild, connected with St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Oakmont, will hold their annual bazar on Thursday evening of this week in the parish house. An opportunity will be given to all to buy Christmas gifts, and at the same time benefit the fresh air fund. Miss Ida Macrum is president of the guild, with Miss Alice Beissinger vice president and Miss Grace Clement secretary and treasurer.

◆

Mrs. Robert Swan of North avenue, Allegheny, will give a tea on Thursday afternoon, December 10.

◆

Mrs. Edward M. Bigelow and Mrs. Earle Marvin have cards out for a tea December 9 in honor of Mrs. Frank W. Sneed.

◆

Mrs. Oliver H. McClintock's dance on December 9 in honor of Mrs. Frank W. Christmas week affairs.

◆

Miss Harriett Nimick will be hostess at cards on Tuesday afternoon of this week at her home in South Fairmount street.

◆

Mrs. Henry Balken will give a domino whist at her home in College avenue December 15 in honor of Miss Helen Macbeth, who was introduced to society early this month by her mother, Mrs. George Macbeth.

◆

Invitations were sent out during the past week for the benefit bridge whist to be given at the Hotel Schenley on the afternoon of December 3 for the Eye, Ear and Throat hospital. The patrons and patronesses are Mrs. William Scott, Mrs. Henry C. Beggs, Mrs. Francis Dilworth, Mrs. Hugh P. Allen, Mrs. Charles B. McLean, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Jr., Mrs. Ralph Baggaley, Mrs. John P. Chapman, Mrs. Francis Childs, Mrs. Henry Dallmeyer, Dr. Ewing W. Day, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. John B. Herron, Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mrs. George W. Hallman, Mrs. William McClay Hall, Mrs. Albert J. Logan, Miss Sarah Killikelly, Mrs. William McKelvy, Dr. J. A. Lippincott, Mrs. Loyal A. Osborne, Mrs. George W. Reed, Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe, Mrs. Andrew Robertson, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Dr. W. F. Robeson, Mrs. J. J. Vandegrift, Mrs. C. J. Wilson, Mrs. C. A. Wishart and Dr. Charles A. Wishart.

◆

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Hazel Irene Berger, daughter of Mrs. L. M. Berger of Liberty street, Allegheny, and F. Howard Noel, also of Allegheny. The wedding will take place some time in December.

◆

Mrs. J. H. McClelland will give a dance on Christmas night for her two daughters, Miss Sarah McClelland and Miss Rachael McClelland, who are students at Dobbs Ferry and who will spend the winter holidays at home.

◆

Mrs. James Hay Reed will give a dance on New Year's eve for the younger set in honor of Miss Reed, and on the afternoon following Judge and Mrs. Reed will give a large reception, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. David Aiken Reed, Jr.

◆

The engagement of Miss Edna May Holliday and Harold Meredith Irons was announced on Friday by Mrs. Arthur Brown of Duquesne Heights at a luncheon. The wedding will take place December 30, with the bridegroom's father, the Rev. W. D. Irons, as officiant.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey Speer gave a dinner at the Pittsburgh Golf club Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Starling Winston Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Childs went on to New York for the Princeton-Yale game and the horse show, and after a visit in Lynn, Mass., with the parents of Mrs. Childs returned to Pittsburgh with Mrs. Albert H. Childs. Several other affairs are being planned for Mr. and Mrs. Childs, Mrs. W. K. Shiras intending to entertain in a couple of weeks and Mrs. Albert Childs early in January.

◆

Mrs. James Howard Park will give a skating party at Duquesne Garden December 26 in honor of Miss Emily Copeland Lyon, a debutante of this season. Miss Lyon made her debut with Miss Sara McKnight at a large reception given by Mrs. Richard S. Suydam of Murray Hill avenue.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perry Johnston are among the autumn bridal couples now at home to their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston being established in their home in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Johnston was Miss Katherine Hemmick, her marriage with Mr. Johnston having taken place in Port Hope, the summer home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hemmick.

◆

Among the Thanksgiving weddings was that of Miss Mary E. Donovan and Mortimer W. Flanigan, which took place at 8:30 Thanksgiving morning in the Church of Annunciation, the Rev. Father McCabe officiating. The bride, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donovan and well-known in Pittsburgh art circles, having received a number of medals from the Pittsburgh School of Design, from which school she graduated a few years ago, was beautifully gowned in white. She wore a large white hat and carried white roses.

Her sister, Miss Katharine Donovan, was her maid of honor and wore white and carried a huge bunch of pink roses.

Mr. Flanigan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Flanigan, and a graduate of Holy Ghost college, and is now connected with the Pittsburgh Railways Company. He had for his best man his cousin, William Murphy. After a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, in Allegheny, Mr. and Mrs. Flanigan left for a wedding trip in the east.

◆

The home of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Davis in Darragh street was the scene of a pretty little wedding on Wednesday evening when their daughter, Miss Marie Forner Davis, became the wife of Charles Morton of Homestead. Miss Faye Davis was maid of honor, while two little girls, Miss Helen Pew and Miss Mary Pew, acted as ribbon bearers. The bridesmaids were Miss Corinne Morton and Miss Bessie Ward. J. H. Burns and Dr. Earsman were the ushers. Homestead will be the future home of the young couple and at home dates after February 1 have been announced.

◆

Mrs. Henry Grant Wasson of Ellsworth avenue gave a pretty tea on Wednesday afternoon to announce the engagement of Miss Sarah Verner Lloyd, her niece, and Henry Hart Latshaw, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hart Latshaw of Stanton avenue. No date has been spoken of for the wedding. Among those who assisted were Miss Frances Latshaw, Miss Alice Dennison, Miss Anita Humbird, Miss Marguerite Briggs, Mrs. Henry Lee Mason, Jr., Mrs. John McCune, Mrs. Murry Verner, Mrs. John Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Dickson, Mrs. Frank Laughlin, Mrs. James Darsie, Mrs. William H. Latshaw and Mrs. William E. Schmertz. Miss Lloyd is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd of Homewood avenue and made her debut at a reception given last year by her mother.

◆

A pretty home wedding was that of Miss Lyda Reed Cochran, daughter of W. C. Cochran of Neville street, and Robert Maurice Sherrard, which took place on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Plumer Sherrard and the only attendant was Miss Eleanor Linton the flower girl. Robert Orr and Stephen Blachley were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Sherrard will be at home in Neville street after December 18.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Aiken of Filbert street gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Miss Harriett Aiken, a debutante, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Augustus Weed will give a card party tomorrow evening for her.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Aiken of St. James street gave a family dinner on Thanksgiving day. Two young brides, Mrs. Nathan Augustus Weed and Mrs. James Miller, were the honor guests. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Porter and their children, W. McB. Connell, William McBride and the Misses McBride, Mrs. John Connell and her son, John Connell.

◆

Miss Florence Glasgow and Elmer Shaner were married in Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, Hugh Miller Glasgow, and was attended by her cousin, Miss Rachael Yerkes, as maid of honor, and another cousin, Miss Hazel Smart, as flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Covert, Miss Rae Covert, Miss Hattie Willetes and Miss Virginia Johnston. The best man was Charles A. Hall, and the ushers were G. Edward Schmidt, Walter P. Smart, J. H. McHendry and Frank G. Taylor. The Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, rector of the church, officiated. At home cards have been issued for days after December 8 in Coltart square, Oakland.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Mendenhall, who were married in the First United Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening, will make their home in Manchester, England. Mrs. Mendenhall was Miss Stella Vickerman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Vickerman of South Oakland square, and a popular teacher in the Oakland school. The only attendant was Miss Anna Vickerman, a sister of the bride. Robert Baltz, an uncle, gave the bride away, and the ushers were Edwin Gear and Christopher Edersburg. The Rev. William J. Reid, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

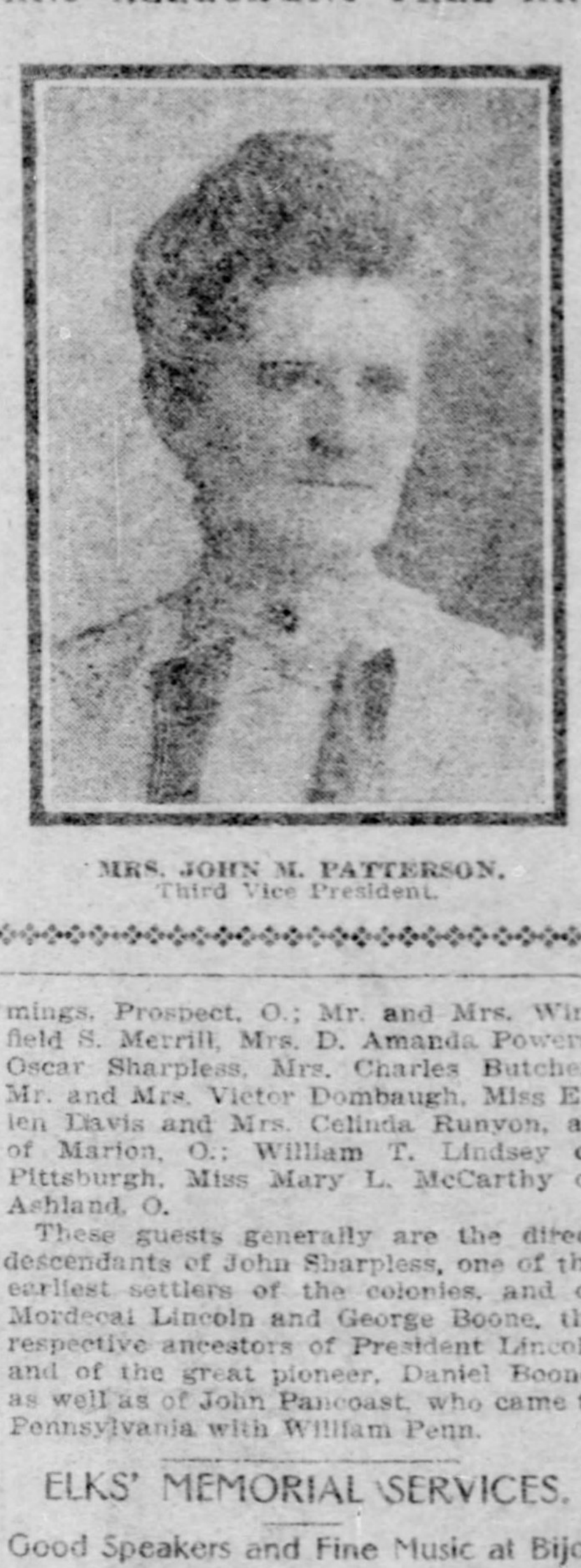
◆

As has been the custom for many years a large number of relatives of P. Oliver Sharpless met at his home in Marion, O., on last Thanksgiving and spent the day in feasting and other pleasures. Miss Helen Louise Davis, a soprano concert vocalist of New York city, gave many choice selections with good effect. In the evening the same parties met at the home of Mrs. Charles Butcher, where refreshments were served. Hon. William Z. Davis of the Ohio state supreme court in a very neat and humorous address presented Mr. P. Oliver Sharpless with a handsome imported heavy leather dress suit case, the gift of these relatives. Mr. Sharpless made a happy reply. Mrs. Alice S. Harris, the leading soprano at Tremont temple, Boston, Mass., gave some classical and humorous selections [illegible]. Among the guests present were the following: Mrs. Abigail A. Geisinger, Leesville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Heller, Napoleon, O.; Dr. and Mrs. Charles Hendershott, Tiffin, O.; Judge and Mrs. W. Z. Davis, Columbus, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Taylor, Sidney, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lyman, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Clinton Cummings, Prospect, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Winfield S. Merrill, Mrs. D. Amanda Powers, Oscar Sharpless, Mrs. Charles Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Dombaugh, Miss Ellen Davis and Mrs. Celinda Runyon, all of Marion, O.; William T. Lindsey of Pittsburgh, Miss Mary L. McCarthy of Ashland, O.

These guests generally are the direct descendants of John Sharpless, one of the earliest settlers of the colonies, and of Mordecai Lincoln and George Boone, the respective ancestors of President Lincoln and of the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, as well as of John Pancoast, who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn.

OFFICERS OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION

MRS. W. A. HERRON, President.


MRS. JOHN M. PATTERSON, Third Vice President.

MRS JAMES I. BUCHANAN, Treasurer.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Good Speakers and Fine Music at Bijou Theater Next Tuesday.

Pittsburgh lodge No. 11, Benevolent Protective Order Elks, will hold their annual memorial services at the Bijou theater next Sunday evening. A very attractive program has been arranged by the committee. Some prominent speakers have been engaged to make short addresses. The music will be furnished by the best local talent in the city.

The committee of arrangements consists of Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., George W. Allen, Jules Leveen, Thomas M. Ulman and Fred W. Edwardes. The doors will open at 7:30 p. m., sharp, and the services will begin at 8 o'clock.

SUPPORT IS ASSURED FOR POPE LEO MEMORIAL

ROME, Nov. 28.—The pope today, receiving the committee charged with providing for the erection of a monument to the late Pope Leo XIII. at Carpineto Leo's birthplace, assured them of his moral and material support for the enterprise. The papal secretary of state Cardinal Merry Del Val, and Cardinals Rampolla, Vannutelli and Vives y Tuto, other prominent ecclesiastics and a number of laymen gave similar assurance. The committee will solicit the support of prominent foreigners, including Cardinal Gibbons and the duke of Loubat.

Express Driver Loses Hand.

Major Adams, an employe of the American Express company, after loading a small safe yesterday, threw the repeating rifle, which as an express driver, he always carried with him, into the bottom of the wagon. The hammer caught on the side of the safe and the rifle went off, the bullet going through Adams' hand. Adams was taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where his hand was amputated.

No More Football Games

this season, so many of our women can concentrate their attention on having their winter garments dyed and cleaned. How about your husband's clothes? If they need attention send them along. Brace Bros., launderers, dyers and cleaners, Pittsburgh. Both 'phones, Wilkinsburg 23.

Nixon Theater Opens Dec. 7th.

Ladies, are your evening gowns in need of attention? Better look them over and if they need cleaning send them to Brace Bros., launderers, dyers and cleaners, Pittsburgh. Both 'phones, Wilkinsburg 23.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of fifty-six years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'GOURAUD'S CREAM' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

NEW SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY

Branch of Washington, D. C., College of Chiropody. Mme. Elizbetta A. Maceo, Specialist on Corns and Bunions and Ingrown Nails.

No knife nor acids used in removing Corns or Bunions. No distress results and the cure permanent.

Call and be convinced what science has done. Office hours 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

612 Congress St., near cor. Wylie Ave.

Since "crinoline days" wise women have kept their complexions smooth and flawless with

Woodbury's Facial Soap

Carries off all impurities; brings back the soft, delicate bloom. 25c. everywhere.

The soap for the skin.

Trade mark face on each package.

The Andrew Jergens Co., Sole Owners, Cincinnati, O.

van Houten's Cocoa

Pure and Unmixed.
Delicate Aroma.
Really Cheapest in Use.

Best & Goes Farthest

UNIVERSITY MAN WHO IS A CAR CONDUCTOR

Surprised a High School Boy by Reading Latin With Seeming Ease.

Few people who ride to town on a certain Second avenue car early in the morning realize that the young man who collects the fares and attends to matters on the rear platform is as far out of the position the world intended for him as a fish would be out of water. The conductor is a kindly looking youth like many of the other men employed on the cars, but unlike most other conductors, he attends to his business instead of engaging passengers in conversation.

One morning recently a passenger who rides on the car almost daily did not have to come to town so early as usual and took a car about an hour later. On boarding the car he stopped on the platform, as the seats and much of the standing room were taken up by girls and boys on their way to school. The conductor of the car was the same youth with whom the passenger had been riding on the earlier car for some months, and the passengers noticed the conductor cast several glances at a pack of books a High school boy carried strapped together under his arm.

When the car was nearing Lock No. 1 the conductor's reserve was broken by his curiosity to see the books and he asked the owner to allow him to look at them. From among the number he picked out a Latin book, Cicero, and opened it. The High school boy in wonder asked the conductor if he could read it, and without seeming to notice the eyes of the back-platform passengers turned on him, the conductor opened the book about the middle and read a chapter as easily as though it were printed in his native English. In reply to the question of the owner of the book as to where he had learned Latin, the conductor said, "Oh, I'm a university graduate, but this is the best job I can get."

Kavanaugh's Captives Sentenced.

James F. Murphy and James Andrews were sentenced yesterday by Burgess J. C. Miller of Homestead to 90 days in the workhouse as suspicious persons. They had been arrested in East Pittsburgh by Constable James J. Kavanaugh, who says they were two of a gang of pickpockets who were robbing passengers on the car in which Kavanaugh was riding. Andrews and Murphy said they live in Allegheny and are not pickpockets.

Easy Money.

If you need money for the holidays or any other purpose, consult the MECHANICS LEASE & TRUST CO., 401 BIJOU BUILDING, 611 PENN AVE. They loan from $10 to $1,000 on furniture, pianos, household goods, or any other kind of security, on liberal terms. Easy payments and strictly confidential.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

Department of Precious Stones

A Rare Collection of Fine Emeralds and Pearls.

FIFTH AVE. & 39th ST.
NEW YORK

McJUNKIN'S DAIRY

ESTABLISHED 1875.

PASTEURIZED MILK AND CREAM. SPECIAL BABY MILK.
WINDSOR BRAND WHIPPING CREAM. BUTTER AND EGGS.

We are the only RETAILERS in the city buying our milk exclusively on the BUTTER FAT TEST.

We Pay for QUALITY—We Furnish Our CUSTOMERS QUALITY

Why pay a big price for milk when we can furnish you the BEST for only 8 cents per quart?

The McJunkin-Straight Dairy Company,
30th and Liberty Liberty Market

N. B.—Cut out this advertisement and mail to us stating which is desired, Milk or Cream, and we will send you a free sample botle from our regular daily output, for comparison with your present supply. G

"It's a Laundry—Not a Sawmill"

WE COVER MORE TERRITORY than any other laundry in the United States—That's because we do the best work. Send your shirts, collars and cuffs to us and join the army of good dressers.

BRACE BROS.
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
PITTSBURGH
Both Phones—Wilkinsburg 23

Never too late to change your Laundry—when you know it will be a change for the better.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Desire to announce that they will hold

A Most Remarkable Clearance Sale of High Grade Tailored Suits

By which sale they will demonstrate the enormous advantages they are in a position to offer as to exclusive styles and remarkably low prices by operating one of the largest Cloak Factories in New York.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th.

Misses' Suits, Military effect, in grey and tan mixtures; reduced from $27.50 to	$18.75
Suits of black, blue and brown Cheviot, long blouse coat, Taffeta and Braid trimming on Jacket; reduced from $27.50 and $22.50 to	$22.50 and $18.75
Black, blue and Brown Suits, triple cape effect, cord and braid trimmed; reduced from $35.00 to	$25.00
Perfectly tailored Suits of black, blue and Brown Cheviot; reduced from $35.00 to	$25.00
Suits of oxford, green and tan Zibeline; reduced from $32.50 to	$25.00
Highly tailored Suits of English mixtures, coat 36 inches long, lapped seams; reduced from $37.50 to	$30.00
Black, blue and brown Broadcloth Suits, blouse model, long coat effect; reduced from $27.50 to	$10.00
Fly front Suit of Scotch mixtures, coat 44 inches long; reduced from $45.00 to	$32.50
Panne Cheviot Suits, coat blouse style, 42 inches long, cord trimmed. Entire suit plaited; reduced from $40.00 to	$32.50
Cheviot Suits, double breasted model, in blue and brown—tailor stitched; reduced from $42.50 to	$32.50
Zibeline Cheviot Suits, blouse model, fancy trimmed, cape effect; reduced from $45.00 to	$35.00
Cheviot Suits with roll coat effect; reduced from $50.00 to	$40.00
Velvet Suits, black, brown and gray; reduced from $50.00, to	$40.00
Highest grade tailored suits of imported covert material—a selection of 8 different colors; coat 39 inches long; entire suit tailor strapped; reduced from $50.00 to	$42.50

Velvet Shirt Waist Suits, in all the newest Fall shades, will be closed out at $10.75, $14.75, $17.00

(Former Prices, $14.75, $18.75, $22.50.)

Entire stock of Evening Gowns will be closed out at reductions from 33 1-3 to 75 per cent.

SIXTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.

Among the Clubs

THE Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association held its eleventh annual meeting yesterday morning in the kindergarten college in Fifth avenue, Oakland. The work of the association during the past year was presented in the report of the officers. There are now 54 free kindergartens in the two cities under its supervision, two of them having been opened since of the first of September, one in the Washington school No. 1, in Pittsburgh, and the other in the Thirteenth ward school, Allegheny. This year the association is preparing to extend its work among the foreign people in and about Pittsburgh, and now has a student in the Kindergarten College taking the kindergarten training especially for this work. Additional funds are required for the work which the association is doing, both in the kindergarten and for the scholarship in the college. The benefit in Carnegie Music Hall in October, the initial performance of "Everyman" in Pittsburgh, netted the association $1,633.

William H. Matthews of Kingsley House made an address at the meeting yesterday morning, his subject being the "Value and Need of Work among the Young," and he spoke particularly of the kindergarten methods which are used to reach the little children and especially those of foreign parentage and the inculcating of right principles and thoughts in their minds.

The president of the association, Mrs. William A. Herron, was absent and Mrs. John M. Patterson, one of the vice presidents, presided. Mrs. Herron was reelected president, an office she has held since the organization of the association. The vice presidents are: First, Miss Sara H. Killikelly; second, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams; third, Mrs. John M. Patterson; fourth, Mrs. William McCracken, Jr.; Miss Mary Bakewell, secretary; Mrs. William H. Allen, assistant secretary; Mrs. James I. Buchanan, treasurer; James R. Mellon, general treasurer; D. H. Wallace and John W. Herron, auditors; Mrs. William N. Frew and Mrs. W. K. Gillespie, honorary directors; Mrs. W. Harry Brown, Miss Bakewell, Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, Miss Killikelly, Mrs. W. A. Herron and Mrs. J. Palmer O'Neil, directors.

Board Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Civic club was held yesterday morning in the Civic club rooms in the McClintock building. This was the first meeting since the annual meeting of the club when the new officers and directors were elected. The meeting was chiefly given up to planning for lines of work during the coming year. Already the different departments have begun their active campaigns.

The Educational department expects in a few days to start the traveling art gallery on its tour of the public schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny and will also work to have a medical inspector appointed for the schools.

The sanitary department is working hard to have the present laws for sanitation enforced, and in an active campaign are enlisting the interest of the citizens of the city who are invited to make complaints where negligence prevails. The question of the disposition of the garbage will be discussed also.

The committee on better street car service and the prohibition of expectoration are pushing a bill which has been presented to Pittsburgh councils imposing a heavier fine than heretofore for violation of the law. After the bill has been disposd of in Pittsburgh a similar measure will be presented to Allegheny councils.

The tenement house department though the inspectors is securing enforcement of the new tenement house laws at the same time studying its defects with the intention of preparing a new bill to present to the next legislature.

The public baths department is not left behind in the onward movement and is agitating the establishing of a memorial to Mrs. Schenley by the city in the form of a public bath house.

Work of Southern Women.

Apropos of the work of the Pittsburgh women for the poor children of Western Pennsylvania in establishing free kindergartens is the following which appeared in a New York journal recently regarding the work of the Dallas (Tex.) Free Kindergarten and Industrial association:

"The Cotton Mills kindergarten has been open a month, and 50 children attend regularly. A number of the children are picking cotton, but will come back to the kindergarten in a month or two. The table of babies, some of them not yet three years old, is especially charming, and all the children show marked improvement.

"This cannot possibly mean the children not yet 3 are employed in picking cotton, although the wording of the paragraph is obscure, but it indicates very clearly that children young enough for the kindergarten are so employed. The women of Dallas are to be commended for making the lot of these poor babies more bearable."

Lecture on Wagner Festivals.

Mrs. Charles Rhodes will give an illustrated lecture at the Twentieth Century club on January 12, 1904, her subject being the "Wagner Festivals—Beyreuth and Parsifal." The lecture will be richly illustrated with stereopticon views and Edmond Gosse, a well-known New York tenor, will sing.

Small Culprits on Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day was anything but a holiday for the 10 small boys who were kept in the rooms in detention in the county building, pending the convening of the juvenile court. Because of the holiday there was no session of the court and the culprits are detained until tomorrow, when their cases will be attended to. Throughout Thanksgiving Day they were compelled to perform the usual tasks assigned them on any other day of the week. They kept their study hours under direction and observation of Miss Huston, the matron, but missed the football game, the usual fun on the streets and the Thanksgiving day dinner, meagre though it might be.

The women interested in the work of the juvenile court are asking for more volunteers from the ranks of the club and church women. Nearly every club in the city has its representatives in this department of civic work and on Friday the Columbian Council of Jewish Women introduced the work of the juvenile court as current topics and several women volunteered to engage in it.

The Life of Oxford.

The West End Study club held its semi-monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the lecture room of the Carnegie Branch library. The program was devoted to the history of the old town of Oxford, England. An interesting paper describing the colleges was read by Miss Johnston. The social life of Oxford was depicted by Miss Garhart, and extracts from "Tom Brown at Oxford" were read by Miss Allison. Miss Simcox sang, accompanied by Miss Minich.

CHANGES IN CAR ROUTES.

Larimer Line Will Go Up Fifth Avenue After December 1.

At the request of many Larimer avenue residents, who want to reach the Penn avenue shopping district, a change will be made in the operation of cars downtown. The Forbes, Ellsworth and Larimer avenue line, which always has gone down Sixth avenue to Wood street and up Fourth avenue, will change December 1. The cars will go down Sixth avenue to Seventh street, to Penn avenue, to Cecil alley, to Fifth avenue, to Sixth avenue and to Forbes street.

No cars will run up Sixth avenue today or tomorrow. Last night men began the laying of a new water main in that street and the work will consume several days. All the Wylie avenue cars—Wylie, Bedford and Herron, Wylie, Center and Larimer and Erin street lines—will run down Sixth avenue instead of Fifth avenue, and up Fifth avenue to Cecil alley instead of up Sixth avenue by Wood street.

Society People Going Abroad for the Winter.

The record breaker Deutschland leaving for Naples and the Riviera in January will have among her passengers a larger number of well-known society people bound for the famous winter resorts of southern Europe than were ever gathered on a single Atlantic liner. It is said that one of the millionaires paid $2,000 to secure the captain's suite.

$12.50 to Chicago and Return via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Account International Live Stock Exposition. Tickets on sale November 29 and 30 and December 1 good for return leaving Chicago not later than December 7. Call at city ticket office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, for sleeping car space and tickets.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Highest grade of

Millinery Art and Excellence.

The Jonasson Specialty

TRIMMED HATS

at $5.00

To Our Patrons:

We will furnish immediate information concerning the Most Desirable Features in TRAVEL. Accommodations secured on ALL STEAMSHIPS and RAILROADS in the WORLD.

Send for Our Catalogues on PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TRIPS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY,
T. CHALMERS JOHNSTON, Agent,
Westinghouse Building, - - - Ground Floor,
Penn Avenue and Ninth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Dress Trimmings

Black Silk Drops—Large lots of fancy black silk ornaments with small pendant drops, value up to 25c each—special sale Monday at 6c and..... 10c

Persian Embroidered Appliques—Used so much for stock collars, neckwear, etc., yd. up from..... 50c

Sable Fox Tails, light color up from..... 25c

Large light color Sable Fox Brushes, at..... $1.25

New Gold Novelty Belts

The gold craze has reached the Belt Department—and the result is some handsome Belts.

Mefin Gold Belts, with back piece—dip buckle to match..... 50c

Pau de Soie Belts, with fancy gold button trimming, at..... 50c

Braided Black Silk and Mefin Gold Girdles, large tassel ends..... 85c

Wide Mefin Gold Belts, fancy gold buckles, Persian embroidered, at..... 85c

Sale Extraordinary Knit Underwear

Bought the "run of the mill" of three very large and reliable mills. Some contain slight imperfections, but you wouldn't know it had we not told you so. Most of the garments are black. The variety is great. Nearly all are marked

Half Price.

Women's Fleeced Vests and Pants, white and ecru; regular or extra sizes; value 35c garment, at..... 20c

Women's Black Vests and Tights—value 50c garment, at..... 25c

Women's Black Vests, Pants and Tights; mostly all-wool; value $1.00 garment, at..... 50c

Women's White Fleeced Union Suits, Oneita style; value 50c, at..... 35c

Women's Black Part Wool Union Suits; value $1.00, at..... 50c

Women's Black Union Suits—mostly all-wool; value $1.50, at..... 75c

Women's Bleached Vests and Pants; finest all-wool; value $2.00 garment, at..... $1.00

Women's Finest Black Part Wool Union Suits; value $2.00, at..... $1.00

Misses' Black Vests and Pants; heavy cotton; value 25c garment, at..... 12½c

Misses' White All-Wool Vests and Pantalettes; value 50c garment, at..... 35c

Misses' Black Part Wool Union Suits, Oneita style; all sizes; value $1.00, at..... 50c

Boys' Silver Part Wool Shirts and Drawers; sizes 24 to 34; value 50c garment, at..... 35c

Thinking of Christmas

Every day it is necessary to think more seriously of Christmas gifts if you want to have them finished in time.

20x20-inch Squares, 50c
24x24-inch Squares, 69c
30x30-inch Squares, 98c
36x36-inch Squares, $1.25
18x36-inch Dresser Scarfs, 75c
18x45-inch Dresser Scarfs, 95c
18x54-inch Dresser Scarfs, $1.25
18x72-inch Dresser Scarfs, $1.45

These prices are for extra good linens, made with 1½-inch wide spoke hem. Separated from the hem by 2-inch strip of plain linen is an opening of fine drawn work, all around and the four corners finished with Maltese Cross of drawn work. Pretty, dainty and most serviceable linens.

In Pillow Tops we have, without doubt, the largest collection to be seen. All the popular floral designs, as well as pillow tops with society and lodge emblems, as well as college pillow tops, each, 50c.

Colored Lithograph Pillow Tops, most effective and beautiful when trimmed with jewels; all the new subjects, 50c.

Then we have all sizes of pillows in elastic felt, silk down and pure down, from 16 to 26-inch in size, all very full and perfectly made, at the lowest prices quoted by any house.

Cords and Tassels for pillows in every plain or combination color, very heavy cord, 50c.

We finish and mount pillows on short notice.

There is no possibility of your not being suited here.

What a multitude of little things we have and easily embroidered, too, for instance: Portfolio with box to hold stationery and with dictionary, containing a list of words most in use in conversation and correspondence, these with cover stamped in holly, for 75c.

Kodak Cases, for many pictures, with stamped linen cover, for 75c.

Everybody collects postal cards now, and here is a linen cover for them, very pretty and unique, for 75c.

The daintiest and prettiest Pin Cushions and largest line all shapes and sizes, from 25c to $6.00.

Muslin covered Pin Cushions, every size and shape, from 5c to 40c.

Satin covered Pin Cushions, in yellow, green, lavender, red and white, 15c to 55c.

We have Scrap Baskets from 38c to 98c.

Work Baskets from 25c to 75c.

Baby Baskets, from 50c to $1.25, as well as glove, handkerchief, candy, sewing baskets, whisk broom holders, etc., from 10c up.

All these make effective and welcome gifts without costing much money and time. A little silk, a little ribbon and a little taste is all that is required.

Indian Bead Looms, at 50c and 25c.

Every color of loose Beads at 6c a measure.

Bead Needles, 12c a package, and we give you full instructions how to work the loom.

Gilt Metal and Ebony Photo Frames for every size and shape photo, in the most magnificent variety; entirely new patterns.

A specialty of ours and only shown by us is a miniature frame with gilt moulding, whit or green mat, oval opening and with linen mat for embroidery stamped in dasies, holly, roses, etc.; all complete for 25c.

We have finished specimens on view of the stamped designs which we have, which gives you at once a correct idea of not only how to do the work, but also how it will look when it is finished.

All this is but an inkling of the thousands of other articles to be found in our Art Embroidery Department, all well adapted for Christmas gifts.

(Free Embroidery Lessons Next Tuesday.)

Coats—News Extraordinary!

The garments are all chic and new—as beautiful as the best makers can fashion them. The extraordinary feature of the sale lies in the surprisingly small prices asked—but you'll best realize that when you see the stunning styles of the coats. Besides these we have enormous assortments of all desirable styles of coats for ladies, misses and children.

Very Pretty All-Wool Kersey Coats in black and castor, loose effect with double cape over shoulder, collarless, trimmed with velvet, full pouch sleeves, satin lined, at..... $7.98

Beautiful 27-inch Long Kersey or Zibeline Military Coats, with loose or half-fitting back, either large Military cape, collarless or Military collar, full pouch sleeves, satin lined, strictly tailor made. The Kersey coats come in back and castor and the Zibeline coats come in blue, brown, gray and black. These coats are splendid values at..... $10.00

New 27-inch Military Coats, half fitted back, either collarless or choker collar, cape over shoulder and finished with strapped seams, come in black and castor, beautifully made and cut on very stunning lines. We call your special attention to them as they are extraordinary values at..... $12.00

New Three-Quarter Length Loose Coats in Military Effect, with large Military cape, full pouch sleeves with large cuffs or for the new 27-inch loose or half-fitting Military coats with shoulder cape, the collar and cuffs of green velvet; both these styles come in black and castor and are an excellent special at..... $13.50

WAISTS

WAISTS

Heavy Reductions

All are new, this season's prettiest styles. This is practically a clearance of the broken lines throughout the department.

An assorted lot of heavy Vesting Waists, in neat stripes and figures, such as scrolls, bow knots and floral designs, plaited front, tailor stitched and piped in soft colors, large pouch sleeves with three tab stock collar, come in plain white or black-and-white, all are beautiful new styles, reduced from $6.00 and $7.50 to..... $4.95

A lot of Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne and Crepe de Chine Waists, some are plaited, some tucked, some are hemstitched with fagoting and some trimmed with crocheted buttons, large pouch sleeve, fancy stock collar, come in black, white, red, blue, pink, champagne; exquisite styles, reduced from $4.50 and $5.00 to..... $3.45

An assorted lot of Vesting Waists—come in neat stripes, figures and honeycomb weaves; full front or yoke effects, plaited backs, large pouch sleeves, fancy stock collars; waists that have sold from $1.98 to $2.50, reduced to..... 95c

Lot of Vesting and Oxford Cheviot and Flannel Waists, full plaited fronts, plaited back, large full sleeves and stock collar to match; come in white or colors; slightly soiled; waists reduced from $1.00 and $1.25 to..... 45c

Ultra Stylish Fisk, Clark & Flagg Shirt Waists, made of broadcloth; come in plain green trimmed in red or plain red trimmed in green; also gray cheviot with blue and black bars; especially desirable for golf wear, prices $8.50 and..... $5.00

For the "Gardens"

Heavy Ribbed Knitted Blouses, in the zig-zag weave, high neck, large Bishop sleeves; actually worth $2.50, for..... $1.98

Fancy Knitted Norfolk Blouses, with belt to match; large sleeves; colors are red and white; actually worth $7.50, for..... $5.00

Buy Your Furs Here

Regular $13.50 Isabella or Sable Scarfs, good length and two full brushes, for..... $10.00

Regular $13.50 Squirrel Scarf, extra long, newest shape, trimmed with cord and tassels and 4 fluffy tails..... $10.00

Very Fine Nearseal Coats, high rolling collar, lined with the best Skinner's satin, 24 inches long, at..... $26.50

Silks and Dress Goods

We deem it necessary to inform you that there has been absolutely no exaggeration in giving the following values. You will remember that our silk and dress goods stores are recently new, and as weather conditions were not favorable to large selling when we opened these departments, we were able to purchase our stuffs at much less than their actual worth. We own our enormous stocks of silks and dress goods cheaper than any other store. Consequently we can sell them for less. And always bear in mind that we sell only the finest grades—cheap qualities are absolutely unknown in our dry goods stores.

Dress Goods

Scotch Flannels, in pretty stripe effects, styles that are suitable for the waist, kimono or house gown; positively unshrinkable; a grade that regularly sells for 45c per yard, Monday special price..... 27c

Fine Vigoreux Suitings, in good shades of tan, gray, castor, brown and blue; full 44 inches wide; all-wool, will make a handsome, serviceable gown; our best 89c grades, for Monday only..... 48c

Black Zibeline, Serges, Cheviots, Granites, Crepes, etc., all pure wool and good, deep blacks; our 65c and 69c grades, to be sold Monday at..... 47c

Special Sale of Fine Scotch Suitings, in fancy mixtures, invisible plaids, checks, etc.; full 1½ yards wide; pure wool; splendidly made; not one yard of this lot has ever been sold for less than $1.35 per yard, Monday special price..... 95c

Your Choice of 45 Pieces of Fancy Mixed Suitings, such as tweeds, bannockburns, line stripe serges, fancy zibelines, bourretted effects and mixed cheviots; full 38 inches wide; every fiber pure wool; actually worth 65c per yard, special for Monday..... 45c

Fine Etamine Cheviots, Twine Cloths and French Venetians, the correct weight for the skirt or long coat suit; made of purest grade wool; full 52 inches wide; a quality that you never bought for less than $1.00 per yard, special for Monday..... 72½c

Special Sale of Fine Black Dress Goods, in such fashionable weaves as mohair granites, redona crepe, French armures, melrose, silk and wool Crepe de Paris and silk and wool eoliennes; all this season's most wanted fabrics, light and medium weights; suitable for the full gown; all our finest $1.25 grades, to be sold Monday for..... 95c

Excellent Values in Silks

15 Pieces of Fancy Striped Silks, styles that are most desirable for the full dress or waist; 24 inches in width. This silk is well worth $1.00 per yard, Monday special price..... 42½c

Handsome Effects in Satin Barre Plaids, magnificent styles for the waist; made of pure, high grade silk, full 22 inches wide; actually worth $1.25 per yard, special for Monday only..... 49c

French Crepe de Chine, a soft, silky fabric that drapes so prettily for the gown; full 25 inches wide; comes in fashionable shades of white, cream, light blue, turquoise, tan, castor, nile, pink, rose, national blue, navy and black; a superior silk that finds ready sale at $1.00 per yard, special for Monday only..... 67c

French Peau de Cygne, a soft, lustrous silk, guaranteed to give satisfactory service, one of the prettiest dress silks in existence; soft to the touch, rich and lustrous; comes only in the choicest street and evening shades; also in black; full 27 inches wide; never sold under $1.25 per yard, Monday special price..... 89c

Black Peau de Soie, full 20 inches wide; fast edges, pure, high grade silk that is full of soft, lustrous beauty; the greatest opportunity you have ever had to buy a superior high grade silk for so little money; actually worth 85c per yard, special for Monday..... 44c

Black French Peau de Sapho, full 24 inches wide; every fiber pure, bright silk, and a bright, lustrous finish; fully guaranteed to wear; has never sold under $1.00 per yard, special for Monday at only..... 68c

36-inch Wide Black Taffeta Silk which is fully guaranteed to wear; made of pure, bright, long fiber silk, in either the crisp or glove finish; a grade that finds ready sale at $1.10 per yard, special for Monday..... 72½c

27-inch Wide Black Satin Duchess—a silk that is enjoying much favor this season; this is a particularly soft, beautiful quality; every fiber pure silk; the finish is rich and lustrous; a grade that is well worth $1.25 per yard, Monday special sale..... 75c

New Dimities and Vestings

An Advance Shipment of Fine Dimities and Batistes, in choice, neat styles; dots, figures, Dresdens and scroll designs; also a full range of colors in the plain ground. With the holiday season at hand, this item will undoubtedly interest you. Your choice of 150 pieces of bright, fresh goods at..... 12½c

Fine White Mercerized Vestings; a superb collection of choice styles. Owing to the season being late these were bought away under price. We ask you to examine these and compare with the grades sold elsewhere at 75c per yard, your choice of 45 pieces Monday at..... 48c

Children's Umbrellas

We make a special study of children's umbrellas for gift purposes, and nowhere will you find such an assortment as we have here. All sizes for the little "tot" or for the young "miss."

"Midget" Umbrellas, fast black gloria, steel rod and fancy little Dressden, horn or natural wood handles, 50c.

Childen's "Midget" Umbrellas, silk taffeta, steel rod and fancy pearl, gold, silver, horn or fancy Dresden handles, 75c.

Children's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with case, steel rod and neat suitable handles, $1.00.

Children's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with fancy silver trimmed handles, $1.35.

Children's Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, with finest little boxwood princess handles, $1.50.

Children's colored fancy bordered Silk Umbrellas, red or blue, boxwood princess handles, $2.00.

Children's finest guaranteed black Silk Umbrellas—"The White Rose"—boxwood princess handles, $2.50.

Children's Colored Silk Umbrellas, pure silk, wide tape edge; red or blue, $3.00.

Leather Goods

If you are in doubt as to what to give, an inspection of our leather goods store will suggest hundreds of ideas. Everything for man, woman, young lady, miss, child, or baby. All the choicest novelties and prices absolutely the lowest quoted. We have a great leather goods store and we are proud of it.

Sale of Bags—98c

Real Seal, real Walrus or Safian leather, in black, red, blue, green, brown, tan or gray; some with genuine German silver frames, leather handle or chain; some fitted with card case and purse; new shape — "The Carriage Bag," a clean, handsome bag, worth much more than our price, 98c.

Finest Jewel Cases—faultlessly made — sea lion, seal or morocco covered; some with separate inside trays; lock and key, $1.75 to $6.

Medicine Cases for travelers' use—all styles, from 4 bottles up, 38c to $8.50.

Men's Card Cases, Bill Books, Letter Cases, Bill Folds, Pass Cases, Coin Purses, Strap Books, Cigar Cases, Ticket Cases, etc., etc. — large variety of the best and finest goods.

Women's Bags of all kinds — carriage bags, automobile bags, matinee bags, hansom bags, traveling bags, jewel bags, shopping bags, handkerchief bags, opera glass bags, Boston bags, chatelaine bags, etc., etc.; all styles and in large variety.

Holiday numbers in Collar and Cuff Boxes, Suit Cases, Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Flasks, Drinking Cups, Desk Sets, Playing Card Cases, Music Rolls, Ink Stands, Calendars, etc.; come for everything in leather goods.

Here's Food for Thought

Our Millinery Department is as busy now as it was four weeks ago. Easy to guess why!

The demand for Red Velvet Toques and Turbans is almost greater than the supply. We have the most magnificent line in the very newest shapes, not only in red, but also in navy blue, black, tan and gray.

Fur Felt Hats, Children's School Hats, in black and colors, that were 75c and $1.00, for only 25c.

Fine large and full Feather Pompons, worth 50c, for only 10c.

10-inch genuine Black Ostrich Plumes; worth $1.00, for 48c.

The same 14 inches long; worth $2.25, for $1.48.

Our entire stock of ready-to-Wear Hats, worth $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00, your choice for $1.75.

For your Christmas fancy work, for neckwear, for hair ribbons, for sashes, and for millinery we offer this most magnificent bargain of pure silk ribbons, worth 50c, for 25c per yard.

At this price you can buy 6-inch French taffeta ribbons, 6-inch liberty satin taffeta, 5½-inch Roman stripped satin, 5-inch black and white, and navy and white stripped ribbons, 5½-inch mousseline taffeta ribbons in black, white, cream, pink, blue, turquois, nile, cardinal maze, navy, brown and castor. Bows made free.

Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs make very practical and acceptable gifts. If you buy here, you will find that you can buy a beautiful handkerchief for a very small price.

Plain All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, various width hems, 12½c.

Plain All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; sheer and medium—various width hems, at 25c.

All-Linen Initial Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, initial encircled with and embroidered wreath, at 50c and 25c.

Fancy Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed or Mexican drawn work; pretty patterns, at 15c.

Fancy Handkerchiefs, embroidered, scalloped or lace edge; an immense assortment, at 25c.

A Beautiful Line of Fancy All-Linen Handkerchiefs, elegantly embroidered, finest Mexican drawn work, scalloped or pretty patterns of lace edges, 2 lots at 50c and 38c.

Fancy All-Linen Handkerchiefs—embroidered hems; 6 in a box; different patterns, for $1.50.

A full line of Children's All-Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at 15c.

Children's Initial Handkerchiefs—3 in a box, at 25c box and 18c.

All-Linen Plain or Embroidered Centers, 7, 8 or 9-inch squares, at 25c.

Curtains, Portieres

Bought too many new fall goods. This a new curtain store—makers wanted our business—offered us big inducements—we were tempted—you've read the result above. Going to take the bull by the horns—reduced prices in a most emphatic manner.

Examples:

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 50 to 60 inches wide; plain or figured centers; Monday choice of two lots worth $1.50 and $1.75 pair; at $1.35.

Fine Nottingham and Pt. de Arab Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, 50 to 56 inches wide; mostly plain centers, but very attractive borders. They're sold for $3.75 and $4.00 pair, Monday choice at $3.25.

White Ruffled Net Curtains — neatly trimmed with lace and insertion, value $2.50 pair, Monday $1.95.

Heavy Flemish Rope Portiers —valance top; solid and Oriental colorings; value $2.65, Monday $2.25.

Reversible Tapestry Portiers — fringed or corded, in armures and Gordon reps.; an excellent line of rich colors; value $4.00 pair, Monday $3.50.

Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inches wide; Oriental and Bagdad stripes; value $2.00, Monday $1.75.

Simpson's 36-inch Silkalines — come in rich floral patterns; good colors; exceptionally fine for covering comforts; value 12½c yard, Monday 7½c.

Drapery Silks; a beautiful line of solid colors; floral and Oriental patterns; value 50c yard, Monday 35c.

Gloves

It is unnecessary to state that kid gloves are as good a gift as one can think of, but it is important to know that no matter what price you intend paying you will find the best values in Greater Pittsburgh at our stores—in fact by buying here you can count on saving a quarter on each pair.

Women's 2 Clasp Mocha Gloves—velvet finish; value $1.00 pair, Monday 69c.

Women's 1 Large Pearl Clasp Kid Gloves; Paris point stitching; in all shades and sizes; value $1.00 pair, Monday 75c.

Our Women's $1.00 Mannish Real Kid Gloves are by far better than any shown elsewhere; come in oaks and reds; one-clasp.

Women's French Kid Gloves, 2 clasp; heavy embroidered; come in all shades; all sizes; value $1.25 pair, Monday $1.00.

Women's Black Pique Gloves—white stitching; either 1 large pearl button or clasp; the very newest thing; black and white effect, per pair $1.50.

Washable Kid Gloves, in all shades; a very practical gift; a washing makes them fresh and new—per pair $1.75 and $1.50.

THE BANK STATEMENT BETTER THAN EXPECTED

Large Decrease in Loans and Moderate Gains in Cash and Surplus Reserve—Foreign Trade Figures Foreshadow More Gold Imports.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The weekly statement of the associated banks of New York yesterday was more favorable than expected. The gain in actual cash was $763,000, which was smaller than the estimates, but the decrease in loans was $6,394,600, bringing the total loans down to $880,000,000, or to within $1,000,000 of the total for the corresponding week last year. The deposits decreased $5,781,400, which reduced the reserve liability, and this together with the actual increase in cash resulted in an increase of $2,213,850 in surplus reserve, bringing the total surplus up to $6,125,200. This compares with $15,786,300 a year ago and $13,414,000 two years ago. The reduction of loans at this time, when we are within a day of the end of the month, and when settlements are always in order, is somewhat unusual. For the same week last year there was an increase of more than $11,000,000 in loans. The contraction now, however, is in line with the smaller demands from stock market operators and with the reduced requirements of general business. The volume of domestic trade is much smaller than it was a year ago, and the heavy shrinkage in the market value of securities, together with the quieter speculation, call for a smaller use of bank credits. If these conditions continue, there is likely to be a further contraction in loans.

While domestic trade is less active, and there has been a notable falling off in iron, steel and coke tonnage, there has been a [illegible] increase in the volume of our foreign trade, and the movement is of a character to steadily increase our credits abroad. In this connection the cotton trade is conspicuous. For the past week the amount of cotton brought into sight was 502,484 bales, an increase of 100,000 bales over the same week last year. The exports were 237,787 bales, and while the total is not so large as for the week before, it was 68,000 bales larger than for the same week in 1902. Since September 1 the total exports have approximated 2,500,000 bales, which is an increase of 180,000 bales over the corresponding year. In addition to the larger movement, both from the plantations to ports and from the latter to the foreign consumer, the money value of the crop is the highest for many years. All of which furnishes the explanation for the radical change which has taken place in the character of our foreign trade and resulted in large imports of gold. Nor is this all. The movement of breadstuffs, which has been slow and backward for the season, is beginning to improve. For the past week the exports of wheat and flour aggregated 3,851,000 bushels, a decrease of 828,000 bushels compared with the corresponding period last year, but an increase of nearly 1,000,000 bushels over the previous week this year. The exports of corn were 1,50,000 bushels, an increase of 1,275,000 bushels over the same week last year and an increase of nearly 1,000,000 bushels over the same week two years ago. While there has been a large export movement of cotton, wheat and corn, there has been a smaller import movement of drygoods. The latter for the past week were valued at a little more than $2,000,000, a decrease of $300,000 compared with the same week in the two previous years.

All this is important as bearing upon the futuer of the money market, which in turn will govern the course of the stock market. A London dispatch yesterday stated that about $3,000,000 gold had arrived there from South Africa, and that it was likely to be apportioned equally between New York and the continent. In Wall street the rate for call loans at one time during the week got as high as 9 per cent, the highest for months, and averaged about 5 per cent. If this rate is maintained, and the foreign merchandise trade movement continues of its present character, it is difficult to see what is to prevent further large imports of gold. The celerity with which cotton is moving to market foreshadows an early return of currency from that section, and a reversal of the current from the west is thought to be near at hand. There will be one extraordinary draft upon the money market to be met within the next two months. Reference is made to the payment involved in the Panama canal, amounting to $50,000,000. Official announcement has not yet been made as to the manner of making this payment, and it is possible that it will be accomplished without affecting the domestic money market. But in any event, there is reason to believe that the reduced requirements of the country will more than offset this government transaction.

One other factor might have been referred to as having a favorable bearing upon our money market. London has been a steady purchaser of American stocks on balance during the past week, and it is estimated that foreigners have bought 125,000 shares more than they have sold. Every day during the week London quotations for our stocks averaged higher, and but for the bearish pressure brought against the industrial list, this foreign buying of railroad shares would have had more effect upon prices. Yesterday business on the stock exchange almost came to a standstill, the total sales footing up less than 145,000 shares. As a whole the fluctuations were insignificant, and only a few stocks displayed any activity. After the appearance of the bank statement Pennsylvania declined to 113½, but later recovered all the loss, selling at 114. Sugar was the strongest and most active of the industrials, and after reacting to 112, rallied to 122⅝. Republic Iron and Steel preferred was moderately active, opening at 39⅞, declining to 38½, and then making a strong rally to 41 at the close. Canadian Pacific was rather heavy, and more active than for some time past. The market finally closed very quiet.

On the Pittsburgh stock exchange there was a fair amount of business for a short session, the total sales reaching 1,220 shares stock and $6,000 bonds. The only new feature was Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 100 shares selling at 108, a decline of 7 points from the last previous sale several weeks ago. Westinghouse Airbrake was lower, declining to 128. Pittsburgh Coal preferred declined to and closed at 61. Citizens Traction sold at 6, a decline of 3 points from the last previous sale. The market closed dull and heavy.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS.

Sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday were as follows:

10 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

20 Mfrs. L. & H. 28½	$2000 J. R.R. 1 m. 6s. 116⅞
10 do. 28½	$1000 do. 116¾
10 Pgh. Coal pfd 61⅝	$3000 B. K. & A. 6s. 115½

10:30 A. M. to Noon.

50 Crucible 4	50 U. S. Steel 11
50 do. 3⅞	100 Marsden 2
50 do. 3⅞	60 Citizens' Trac. 62
100 Fire Proof pf. 22	6 Pgh. Coal pfd. 61⅝
10 Electric 2ds 69	15 do. 61⅝
10 W. Airbrake 129	100 do. 61½
9 do. 128	11 do. 61
10 do. 128	100 P. Pl. Glass 108
10 do. 128	50 Ohio Fuel 36
8 do. 129	40 Brewing 25
8 Mfrs. L. & H. 28½	15 do. 25
2 do. 28½	200 do. 25
100 U. S. Steel 11	10 Brewing pfd. 43

Summary.

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
60 Citizens Trac.	62	62	62	—3
255 Brewing	25	25	25	0
10 Do preferred	43	43	43	+½
150 Crucible Steel	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
100 Fire P. pfd.	22	22	22	0
40 M. L. & H.	28½	28½	28½	0
100 Marsden	2	2	2	0
50 Ohio Fuel	36	36	36	+¼
148 Pgh. Coal pfd.	61⅝	61	61	—½
100 Pgh. Pl. Glass	108	108	108	—7
150 U. S. Steel	11	11	11	0
47 W. Airbrake	129	128	*129	—1
10 W. Elec. 2ds	69	69	69	0
1220				
BONDS.				
$3000 B. K. & A. 6s	115½	115½	115½	—½
3000 Junc. R. R. 1st M. 6s	116⅞	116¾	116¾	—¼
$6000				

*Less than 10 shares.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Mfrs. Light & Heat	50	28⅛	28½
Pleasant Valley Traction	25	25	....
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pfd.	50	68½	69
Consolidated Ice	50	3½	4½
Consolidated Ice pfd	50	....	35
Crucible Steel	100	3¾	3⅞
Crucible Steel pfd.	100	28⅞	30
Monon. River Coal pfd.	50	25	....
Marsden	100	....	2¼
National Fire Proofing	50	6	6⅝
National Fire Proofing pfd.	50	21½	22⅛
Philadelphia Co.	50	35¾	36
Philadelphia Co. pfd.	50	42	42½
Pittsburgh Brewing pfd.	50	43	....
Pittsburgh Coal	100	18½	....
Pittsburgh Coal pfd.	100	61	61¼
United States Steel	100	10⅞	11
United States Steel pfd.	100	52	....
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	....	129
BONDS.			
B. K. & A. Traction 6s.		115¾	....
Monon. L. & P. 5s.		101⅜	103
Monon. River Coal 6s.		110	....
Pittsburgh Brewing 6s.		110	....
Mfrs. L. & H. 6s.		....	100

FEATURES OF THE DAY

IN PITTSBURGH.

Bank exchanges for the week were $32,879,994, a decrease of $3,585,000.

One of the dullest weeks of the year in the local stock market.

Eight stocks advanced, 12 declined and five closed unchanged.

Better demand for bonds. Sales for the week foot up $54,000 par value.

Brewing 6s the most active, sales reaching $29,000, at 109¾@110.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred the most active of the stock list and gained $1 for the week.

IN WALL STREET.

Bank statement showed a decrease of $6,394,600 in loans and an increase of $2,213,850 in surplus reserve.

Bonds were dull and irregular in harmony with tightness of money market.

Total sales for the day were 143,500 shares of stock.

Minor industrials were relieved of severe pressure and gains of a point or upwards resulted in a number of stocks.

Market closed not far from Friday night's level, the general list failing to respond to the industrials' buoyancy.

Sugar was the day's leader, close on sales of 16,675 shares being 122⅛.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Considering the drawbacks under which the local stock market is laboring, and the fact that purchases are still confined to the investor who pays outright, prices are holding well. The net changes during the past week show eight stocks advanced, 12 declined and five closed unchanged. In stocks like Pittsburgh Coal, Crucible and United States Steel, which were the former leaders of the market, the fluctuations were narrow. Nearly 1,700 shares Pittsburgh Coal preferred were absorbed by investors during the week, and the price advanced, closing at a net gain of a dollar a share. Crucible Steel preferred and United States Steel preferred also closed higher, while the common stocks remained nominally unchanged. The liquidation in this group seems to have been completed, and stocks are now in the hands of people who evidently feel that there will be an improvement in price before there is any serious decline.

There was an improvement in the demand for bonds, seven issues being traded in, and the total sales reaching a par value of $54,000. The business over the counter was considerably larger, according to report of bond houses, and there is a scarcity of offerings of first-class bond, although there is a large amount of second and third-rate bonds that are being carried in first hands awaiting a broader market.

Transactions footing up 1,400 shares United States Steel preferred and about 800 shares Westinghouse Electric also represented straight investment business. There was also a fair demand for Manufacturers Light & Heat, which closed nearly a point higher for the week.

According to reliable reports, the management of the Crucible Steel Company is vigorously applying the pruning knife to the expense account, particularly in the clerical department.

The same is said to be true of the Carnegie Steel Company.

An officer of one of the large local industrial corporations said yesterday that he looked for an early improvement in his particular branch of trade for the reason that the curtailment of production had been so radical and consumers were running on such short supplies that available stocks would soon be exhausted.

It is said that, while the decline in Railway Steel Spring during the past week was largely based upon short sales, the real foundation of the weakness is the fact that the company is likely to have active competition in the near future.

The card of an advertiser in The Gazette yesterday announcing his willingness to buy Federal National Bank stock at $120 a share, attracted much attention among brokers yesterday. The price mentioned was the same as the original subscription, the 20 per cent premium being added to surplus. Several brokers stated that they had tendered the advertiser small amounts of stock at the price mentioned. There was much speculation over the real object of the advertiser, some expressing the opinion that it was for the purpose of purchasing stock, and others that it was for the purpose of ascertaining the approximate amount of stock for sale at 120.

It is stated that a dividend on American Smelting common at the rate of 5 per cent is likely to be declared at the meeting of directors on December 15.

A London dispatch says J. P. Morgan is going to spend all of next year in England, and that his son will come from London to take charge of the New York office of the firm.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company reports for the month of October:

Gross earnings	$710,165	$704,513	$643,998
Oper. exp.	392,593	376,754	305,822
Net earnings	$317,573	$327,759	$338,176
From July 1 to October 31:			
Gross earnings	$2,887,167	$2,602,215	$2,362,505
Oper. exp.	1,517,952	1,394,117	1,227,263
Net earnings	$1,369,215	$1,208,098	$1,135,242

It is estimated that the December dividend disbursements by industrial companies will amount to $22,355,517, compared with $23,323,811 in December last year. Of this amount the Standard Oil Company will pay $11,700,000, and the United States Steel Corporation $2,542,476.

The annual report of Peoples Gas of Chicago will, it is said, show 9 per cent earned on the stock.

As to the general business situation, it must be admitted that contraction is still in progress in the east; but while this is true, it is encouraging to note the confidence of the west. To cite one little testimony to the latter: Kansas farmers have planted 6,500,000 acres in wheat, an increase of 300,000 acres over last year, and the plant has gone into winter quarters in the best condition ever known.

Referring to the outlook for 1904, the New York Evening Post says: There will probably be building on a large scale, but along hitherto neglected lines. The real situation is well brought out by the statistics. Up to November 22 of the present year, plans for 911 buildings in Manhattan have been filed, of an aggregate cost of $68,000,000. For the same period in 1902 plans for 765 were filed, the amount involved being $76,000,000. The significant point is that, whereas the capital invested this year is not so large as in 1902, the buildings are more numerous. The average cost of the 1902 structures was $100,000; of 1903, $75,000. That is, instead of the office buildings, elaborate private dwellings, theatres, hotels and club houses, which made the years 1900-1903 so noteworthy, the builders are now turning their attention to apartment and tenement houses. The needs of the millionaire have been abundantly supplied, but a genuine demand exists at the present time for middle-class housing. From 1890 up to the fall of 1902 there had been almost no building of this kind, except the production of old-law tenements in 1901, artificially stimulated by the new act. Meanwhile, population increased at an unparalleled rate, although hundreds of buildings have been destroyed to make room for bridge approaches, parks, schools and other public improvements. Limited housing on the East Side, has resulted in great migrations into Harlem, Brooklyn and the Bronx. The same lack of accommodation prevails in the apartment areas on the West Side. All over the city rents have been increased. On the other hand, taxes on this class of property have been reduced, so that net income from it was probably never so great as now. The legitimate opportunity for investors is obvious, and they are already seizing it."

"This was the dullest week of the year on the Pittsburgh exchange, so far as interest in the market and the money value of the transactions were concerned. Money market conditions here are not favorable. The banks are below their legal reserve line, and they have an unusually large amount of bills payable and rediscounts to be liquidated before they will be in a position to largely increase their accommodation to the public. Were conditions different, it is altogether probable that an active buying movement in American Window Glass would follow the inspection this week of the plant of the American Window Glass Company, in which the new glass-blowing machine is in operation. Nearly 100 prominent business men visited the plant at Arnold, and they not only saw the new machine making glass, but so far as a non-expert could judge, the product was equal, if not superior, to hand-made glass. Stockholders who witnessed the operations felt more encouraged than at any time for more than a year. As we have said, however, financial conditions are not favorable to any buying movement, either of Window Glass or anything else, and there must be a radical change in these conditions before any improvement can be looked for in our market. We are hopeful that this change will occur early in the new year, but for the ensuing month we think the market will remain dull and narrow."—A. E. Masten & Co.

The advance in Marsden was based on the earnings of International Smokeless Powder, which are running at the rate of $50,000 a month, much larger than ever before.

The decline in security values during the last year, and the continued absence of all public interest in the stock market, has caused a decline in the value of stock exchange seats throughout the country. Early last winter a seat on the New York stock exchange sold at $82,000. At this price the total value of the 1,100 memberships of the New York stock exchange was $90,200,000. Recently a seat was sold for $51,000, which gives a total value for the 1,100 memberships of $56,000,000. The value of a seat on the Baltimore stock exchange has declined from $10,500 to $4,500. Seats on the Boston stock exchange have declined from $25,000 to $20,000 and on the Chicago stock exchange from $1,600 to $600. Seats on the Pittsburgh stock exchange, which sold at $14,000 last May, have declined to about $10,000.

The following very apt illustration of the stock market situation is from the Wall Street Journal: There is a game played not infrequently after such gatherings of relatives and intimate friends as usually asemble on Thanksgiving day, when, after dinner, there is a desire for some rough and tumble amusement, such as the children characterize by the term "rough house." In this game a leader is chosen who impersonates a Cook's tourist agent, the others taking the parts of tourists, and whatever the leader does, it is imperative for all the others to copy. So the leaders usually goes through all sorts of laughable "stunts," such as sliding downstairs, making somersaults on the parlor floor, banging on the piano, and overturning chairs, all the others trying to do what he does. All goes hilariously until the leader, breathless and exhausted by his efforts, stumbles and falls, smashing a $200 vase, which his best man gave him as a wedding present. Then the sport ends in tears and a vain effort to repair the injury.

Wall street has a game that closely follows this sport. It, too, delights to play "follow the man from Cook's." In fact, it is usually playing it all the time, although there are frequent variations in the "stunts" performed. But whether the leader be a Keene, a Gates or a Well, the game is played under the same general rules. It is rare sport at first, following the leader. All goes well. It may be that the leader climbs the mountain cliffs of prices, or seeks the deepest depths of market depression—all follow him. It is wonderful how success commands success, how one triumph succeeds another. Everything the leader does is simply masterly, and the street swears by him. He is able to come down in the morning, and by simply saying "so and so," "so and so" takes place. He names prices and prices are made. He fairly performs miracles in speculation, or astonishes the world by his achievements in promotions and underwritings. For a while his pathway is a track of gold, and "following the man from Cook's" is the road to sudden wealth. The leader's words are treasured like Holy Writ, and he is proclaimed invincible and omniscient, the true prophet of the market.

But there always comes a time when the leader attempts one "stunt" too many, when he overreaches himself, when in the blindness of his success, and the impetuosity of his progress, he does a foolish thing, and his further progress is stopped. Usually his fall means a crash or two, the smashing of some cherished bit of speculative bric-a-brac, and there is weeping and gnashing of teeth. Then there is no more following for the man from Cook's for awhile, and until another leader is evolved the street subsides.

SALES FOR THE WEEK

The sales on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ended November 28, 1903, were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Ch'ge.
555 Brewing com.	25	24¾	25	+½
45 Do pfd.	43	42½	43	+½
60 Citizens Trac.	62	62	62	—3
50 Cons. Ice com.	4	4	4	—¼
480 Crucible Steel	4	3¾	3⅞	—¼
251 Do pfd.	*30½	29½	30	—¼
200 Fire Proofing	*6⅞	6	6	—½
320 Do pfd.	22⅞	22	22	0
50 Luster Mining	10	10	10	0
607 M. L. & H.	29	28½	28½	+¾
100 Marsden com.	2	2	2	0
85 Ohio Fuel	36	35¾	36	0
2 Phila. Co.	35	35	35	—½
6 Do pfd.	42	42	42	—1
955 Pgh. Coal	18¾	18¼	18¼	—½
1691 Do pfd.	*61½	60¾	61	+1
100 P. Plate Glass	108	108	108	—7
25 River Coal	8	8	8	—1
70 Do pfd.	27	25½	25½	—1½
7 Stan. U. Cable	190	190	190	—10
540 U. S. Steel	11⅛	10⅞	11	0
1400 Do pfd.	52	50¾	52	+1
82 W. Airbrake	130	128	*129	—1
50 W. Elec. 1sts	85	85	85	+2
746 Do 2ds	69	68⅝	69	+¼
8452				
BONDS.				
$3,000 B.K. & A. 6s	115½	115⅜	115½	—½
29,000 Brewing 6s	110	109⅞	110	+¼
1,000 Con. Gas 5s	100	100	100	+1
3,000 Junc. R. 1sts	116⅞	116¾	116¾	—¼
2,000 M.L. & P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	+½
6,000 Riv. Coal 6s	110	110	110	0
10,000 U.S.S. s. f. 5s	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	+2⅞
$54,000				

*Less than 10 shares.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows: Available cash balance, $218,030,193; gold, $116,957,130; silver, $8,430,309; United States notes, $3,198,879; treasury notes of 1890, $29,678; national bank notes, $8,120,188; total receipts this day, $1,105,510; total receipts this month, $40,261,944; total receipts this year, $231,835,229; total expenditures this day, $2,230,000; total expenditures this month, $45,769,000; total expenditures this year, $235,488,017; deposits in national banks, $174,123,951.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money on call nominal, no loans. Time loans nominal; 60 and 90 days, 6 per cent; six months, 5½@6 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 83.375@4 83.625 for demand, and at $4 79.75@4 80.125 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 81@4 81½ and $4 84½@4 85; commercial bills, $4 79⅝@4 80; bar silver, 57c; Mexican dollars, 43¾c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds steady.

COMPLETE RECORD NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings Bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close
8950	A., T. & S. F.	66¼	66¼	66	66
300	Do preferred	90⅝	90¾	90½	90
	Am. Cotton Oil	....	....	....	25⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	80
16675	Am. Sugar	122½	122⅞	121¼	122⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	121
1500	Am. Locomotive	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼
2000	Do preferred	75	75	74½	74⅞
	Am. Car Fdry	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18¾
	Do preferred	....	....	....	64⅞
	American Can	....	....	....	3½
	Do preferred	....	....	....	30
4500	Amal. Copper	38⅝	38½	37⅞	38⅛
	Anac. Copper	....	....	....	64
1500	Am. Smelting	44	44	43½	43⅞
200	Do preferred	87⅛	87½	87⅛	86⅞
	American Ice*	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
	Do preferred	28¼	28½	28	28
7925	Balto. & Ohio	76⅝	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	87
4085	B. R. Transit	39½	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
7850	Canadian Pacific	117½	117⅞	116⅝	116¾
	C. & G. W.	....	....	....	15⅞
4700	Consolidated Gas	177	179	177	178
	C., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	71
	Ches. & Ohio	....	....	....	30⅞
1000	Chicago & Alton	32	32¾	32	32
	Do preferred	....	....	....	68
170	C. & N. W.	166	166	166	165
	Col. Fuel & Iron	....	....	....	26⅛
	Corn Product	18	18	17⅞	17⅞
	Do preferred	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅜
100	Col. Southern	13	13	13	12½
	Do 1st preferred	....	....	....	53
	Do 2d preferred	....	....	....	21
	D., L. & W.	....	....	....	234
	Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	154
2760	Erie	27	27¼	27	27
200	Do 1st preferred	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
	Do 2d preferred	....	....	....	48¼
100	General Electric	154½	154½	154½	154½
600	Illinois Central	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
200	Iowa Central	20	20⅛	20	20
	Do preferred	....	....	....	35
100	Inter. Paper	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
150	Do preferred	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61
	L. E. & W.	....	....	....	25¼
	Do preferred	....	....	....	83
1800	Louis. & Nash.	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104⅛
200	Manhattan	139	139½	139	139⅛
1800	Missouri Pacific	90⅛	90⅛	89⅝	90
	M. K. & T. pfd.	....	....	....	36⅞
2300	Metropolitan	117	117⅜	116⅝	116⅞
	Mexican Central	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	National Lead	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
	Do preferred	....	....	....	78
	National Biscuit	....	....	....	34
	Do preferred	....	....	....	97
1300	N. Y. Central	117¼	117½	117¼	117⅜
	N. J. Central	....	....	....	154½
600	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
200	Norfolk & West	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞
100	Do preferred	86	86	86	86
	North American	....	....	....	73½
	Omaha	....	....	....	120
	Peoples Gas	....	....	....	94¼
	Pacific Mail	....	....	....	26
	Pullman	....	....	....	213
400	P. S. Car	24½	24½	24½	24½
250	Do preferred	64	65	64	64
8227	Penna. R. R.	114	114	113½	113⅞
	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	57
	Do preferred	....	....	....	90
	Railway Springs	....	....	....	16
	Do preferred	73	73	72	72½
3700	Reading	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅛
	Do 1st pfd.	....	....	....	74⅞
	Do 2d pfd.	....	....	....	56⅝
2300	Rock Island	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	58⅛
100	Republic Iron	39⅛	41	38½	41
	S. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	....	....	....	60
100	Do 2d pfd.	45	45	45	44⅞
9700	Southern Pacific	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	46
2400	Southern Railway	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
700	Do preferred	77⅛	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
4800	St. Paul	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
400	Do preferred	....	....	....	172
	St. L. & S. W.	....	....	....	13⅞
150	Do preferred	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28	28	27⅞
100	Texas & Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅛
	T., St. L. & W.	21	21	21	20
	Do preferred	32	32¼	32	32
1020	U. S. Steel	11	11	10⅞	10¾
6800	Do preferred	51⅛	52	51⅛	51⅞
15800	Union Pacific	74½	74⅞	73⅞	74⅛
311	Do preferred	86	86	86	85
	U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	8⅛
300	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
420	Do preferred	75⅞	75⅞	75	74⅞
	U. S. R. & Cons.	....	....	....	6⅞
	Do preferred	....	....	....	38
100	Wabash	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
800	Do preferred	35	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛
200	W. U. Telegraph	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85
	W. & Lake Erie	....	....	....	15
	Do 1st pfd.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
	Do 2d pfd.	....	....	....	25⅞
300	Wisconsin Cent.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
	Do preferred	....	....	....	31⅞
	INACTIVE LIST.				
100	Chi. Un. Traction	....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	Con. Tob. pfd.	....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
100	Det. Un. Railway	....	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
100	D., S. S. & A.	....	7	....	7
	K. C. & S.	....	17½	17½	17½
100	Do preferred	....	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
900	Met. Securities	....	91⅛	90⅛	90⅛
100	M. & St. Louis	....	60	60	60⅞
800	M., K. & T. com.	....	17⅛	17	17
100	Sloss pfd	....	68	68	68
800	Twin City	....	92⅛	91⅞	90
100	U. Bag & Paper	....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Va. Car. Chem.	....	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
143500					

CLOSING PRICES NEW YORK BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg. 105¾	L. & N. uni. 4s. 98½
Do coupon 105¾	Man. con. gold 4s. 102
U. S. 3s, reg. 107	Mex. Central 4s. 72½
Do coupon 107	Do 1st inc. 14¼
U. S. new 4s, reg. 134	M. & St. L. 4s. 97½
Do coupon 134	M. K. & T. 4s. 97⅜
U. S. old 4s, reg. 110	Do 2ds 78
Do coupon 110	N. R. R. of M. c. 4s 75⅝
U. S. 5s, reg. 101¼	N. Y. C. g. 3½s 99
Do coupon 101¼	N. J. C. gen. 5s. 129½
Atchison gen. 4s. 100	Nor. Pacific 4s. 102½
Do adj. 4s. 87	Do 3s 70½
At. Coast L. 4s. 93	N. & W. con. 4s. 96⅞
Balt. & Ohio 4s. 100⅜	Ore. S. L. 4s & p. 92
Do 3½s 94¼	Penna. conv. 3½s 95¼
Cent. of Ga. 5s. 103⅞	Reading gen. 4s. 97⅛
Do 1st inc. 64½	St. L. & I. M. c. 5s. 110½
Ches. & O. 4½s. 101	St. L. & S. F. fg. 4s 84¼
Chi. & Alton 3½s. 73¾	St. L. S. W. 1sts 92
C., B. & Q. n. 4s. 93⅛	Seaboard Air L. 4s 72
C. M. & St. P. g. 4s. 110	So. Pacific 4s. 88
C. & N. W. c. 7s. 130½	So. Railway 5s. 112½
C. R. I. & P. 4s. 70¼	*Tex. & Pac. 1sts. 118
Do col. 5s. 74¾	T., St. L. & W. 4s. 70
C. C. C. & St. L. g. 4s 97½	Union Pacific 4s. 102⅛
Chi. Term. 4s. 75	Do conv. 4s. 94⅛
Con. Tobacco 4s. 55	U. S. Steel 2d 5s. 68⅝
Col. & So. 4s. 84	Wabash 1sts 115½
Den. & Rio G. 4s. 99	Do deb. B. 57½
Erie prior lien 4s. 98	W. & L. E. 4s. 86
Do gen. 4s. 84½	Wis. Central 4s. 89
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st 104½	Col. Fuel conv. 5s. 63
Hock. Val. 4½s. 106	

*Offered.

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Cement 6¾	Penna. Steel pfd. 65
Amer. Railways 41	Phila. Co. 35¾
Cambria Steel 17¾	Do preferred 42½
Cambria Iron 46	Phila. Traction 94¾
Con. Trac., N. J. 61	Phila. & Erie 45
Con. Lake Sup. ¼	Phila. Electric 5⅜
Do preferred 1	Reading 20¼
Diamond Steel ¼	Keys. Co. General 2
Do preferred ½	Susque. Iron & S. ¾
Electric Storage 49	Tidewater Steel ¾
Do preferred 50	Union Traction 43½
Elec. Co. of Am. 7 7-16	United Cos. of N.J. 267
Lehigh Nav. 64	United Gas Imp. 82
Lehigh Valley 35	Warwick Iron 8⅞
Marsden 2	Welsbach Co. 18
Penna. R. R. 56½	

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Can 3¼	Manhat. Transit 1⅞
Do preferred 30	New Am. Gas 5s. 104
Am. Elev. R. R. ⅛	Nor. Securities 88¼
Bay State Gas ⅛	N. Y. El. Veh. Tr. 4½
British Col. Cop. 2⅞	Otis Elevator 25
Brooklyn Ferry 3	Do preferred 78
Electric Boat 21	Royal B. Pow. pf. 98
Do preferred 45	Seaboard Air Line 13⅞
Electric Vehicle 5¼	Do preferred 22
Do preferred 8	Standard Oil 645
Greene Cons. Cop. 13	Tenn. Copper 28⅛
Hav. Tobacco 21¼	Union Copper ⅛
Do preferred 32	White Knob Cop. 9
Inter. Salt 8¼	

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison 66	Amer. Sugar 122
Do preferred 90	Do preferred 121
Boston & Albany 247	Am. Tel. & Tel. 125
Boston & Maine 170	Dom. Iron & Steel 8⅛
Boston Elevated 140	United Fruit 96½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 195½	U. S. Steel 10⅝
Fitchburg pfd. 135	Do preferred 57⅝
Union Pacific 74	

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse 70	Mass. Electric pfd. 76
Mass. Electric 17½	

THE MONEY MARKET

The local money market ruled quite firm during the week. While there was no change in the quoted rate of 6 per cent on call and time loans, there was very little new business done at that figure. The general expectation is that the market will continue to rule firm for the next two or three weeks, but that early in the new year there will be a decided change toward ease. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$6,341,637 57	$1,005,505 93
Week (five days)	32,879,994 01	4,519,405 44
Previous week	36,428,551 65	5,892,689 90

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
November 28, 1903	$32,879,994 01
November 29, 1902	36,464,826 15
November 30, 1901	33,569,097 82
December 1, 1900	28,823,016 89
Total to date—	
1903	2,184,197,281 40
1902	1,872,837,768 57
1901	1,874,314,080 98
1900	1,471,725,882 91

POPULAR LORD IS MUCH MOURNED

Rowton, Though Well Liked, Was Not Most Conspicuous of Peers.

HELPED THE WORKING MEN

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The death of Lord Rowton removes one of the most popular, though not the most conspicuous, of British peers.

His is a name which will always be remembered in connection with the excellent cheap lodging houses for workingmen which he established in various parts of London.

And in a less degree he is known to fame as Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary—"Monty" Corry. It is said that "Dizzy" first met young Corry, then a briefless barrister, at a country house party, and was so struck with the social qualities he displayed in entertaining the guests on a wet afternoon that he decided on the spot to make him his "impresario," as he put it.

That was in 1866, and from that time until Disraeli's death, in 1881, Mr. Corry scarcely left the great statesman's side, proving himself to be in every respect an ideal private secretary.

He acted as joint secretary to Lords Salisbury and Beaconsfield at the Berlin conference in 1878, and at Lord Beaconsfield's request was given a peerage in 1880.

In the early nineties Lord Rowton attacked the housing question. He risked $150,000 on a "poor man's hotel," and the venture proving a financial success, was followed by half a dozen others in various poor districts of London.

These places are huge buildings, built on scientific and sanitary lines, giving accommodation to 800 men each at seven pence a night.

They are extensively used by working men and others who have no homes, but have not yet sunk so low as to seek refuge in the common "doss-houses."

Their founder, whose age at death was 65, was a decidedly handsome man, of an intellectual type, with plentiful dark hair and a silky gray beard. He never married, and the title becomes extinct.

Specie Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Total imports of drygoods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending today, were valued at $10,620,682; imports of specie at New York for the week were $786 silver and $4,606,759 gold; exports of specie from this port for the week were $601,805 silver and $55,000 gold.

Banks and Treasury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,291,000. Payment by banks to government, $4,277,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $14,000 paid by government to banks.

MOVEMENTS IN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Bullion amounting to $275,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to Egypt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The reorganization committee of the Denver & Southwestern road will meet in this city next Wednesday, when definite financial plans will be perfected. Semi-annual interest on the $5,000,000 5 per cent bonds is due, but announcement has already been made that payment will not be met.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $882,151; government receipts from internal revenue, $830,180; customs, $738,248; miscellaneous, $37,-980; expenditures, $2,230,000.

PEORIA, ILL., Nov. 28.—Announcement was made this afternoon that the Commercial National and German American National banks will consolidate December 31, with a capital stock of $550,000 and a surplus of $200,000.

COVERING MOVEMENT IN REPUBLIC STEEL

Division of Directors on Dividend Question Was the Bullish Argument.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Herald Building, Herald Square,
NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: Little progress was made by either bull or bear contingent in the stock market yesterday. Business was much curtailed and the movement of the day irregular and professional. Aside from the publication of the weekly bank statement little developed in the way of news. Prior to the publication of the figures, the trading was described as "waiting for the bank statement." After the exhibit the market appeared to be "waiting for the close." This was a shade better than the lowest prices for most stocks, but there was no life to the movement, and variable changes, few of them in excess of small fractions, reflected at the close. The attendance, both on the floor of the exchange and in brokers' offices, was limited and little significance attached to price fluctuations.

In the minor steel stocks there was very little trading, but at the low prices a trifle more support appeared yesterday than has hitherto been in evidence. A covering movement took place in Republic Iron and Steel, which ran the preferred stock up for a gain of nearly two points. This movement was based on the report that there was a difference of opinion among the directors regarding the suspension of the preferred dividend. In some quarters it is suggested that a compromise may be made and a partial dividend declared. The stock is cumulative.

Pennsylvania still continued under pressure and some short selling was also apparent in Baltimore & Ohio. Both properties were attacked during the day in an anonymous circular put out in the form of a burlesque bond offering in which the recent heavy stock and bond issues of the roads were made prominent. There was nothing in the way of news in connection with either property.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: Samples of ore with which J. E. Hill, Jr., came down from the properties of the Pittsburgh Mining Company, between American Fork canyon and Alta, emphasize the story of a most important strike, and, while returns had not been made by the assayer last night, they are hardly necessary to determine the commercial value of the rock exhibited at the local offices of the company. The strike, said Mr. Hill, was made in the winze at a depth of about 60 feet below the level on which 10 feet of high-grade milling ore had been previously uncovered, and when he left camp no less than four feet of galena, running very high in lead and showing a chloride of silver and "black sulphurets," was in the bottom of the hole. The extraction of this ore was begun without delay, and the first wagonload had reached the loading station yesterday.

The Horn Silver mine, at Frisco, Utah, has made an important strike on the 300-foot level.

The Snowflake mine, at Stateline, Utah, has opened up a large ledge of $12 gold ore.

A letter from Buffalo Hump, Ida., says: "An authentic report from this district says that the first 30 days' run of the Jumbo's new mill, with 14 stamps, produced $10,500 in free gold and some few thousand dollars more in concentrates. This ore was taken from the 500-foot level, where the ore body is 17 feet thick. Ten more stamps are now being hauled in, and will be installed by the first of the year."

A dispatch from Boulder, Col., says: Charles Wolcott, Thomas S. Waltemeyer and others have a copper claim across the range in Grand county which promises great things. The vein is 30 feet wide, and carries 10 feet of splendid copper ore. Mr. Wolcott exhibits a large piece from a rich streak in the vein which runs 65 per cent copper. It is said that all of it runs better than 40 per cent. The vein is said to be traceable for two miles. Owing to winter weather having set in, they have just been compelled to close operations for the season. Should the proposed state wagon road be built by way of Arapahoe pass, as is probable, it will run right by this property on the western slope of Arapahoe mountain. The owners are well-known Boulder men, and have ample capital to develop their property. They propose development on a large scale next season.

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—While there were no large sales of metals reported today, an average Saturday business was consummated at steady prices. The iron market showed a slightly improved tone, although prices were nominally unchanged. Copper was quiet, with Lake quoted $12 50; electrolytic, $12 25, and casting, $12 00. The tin market ruled quiet and firm, with spot at $25 75@26 25. Lead steady; spot, $4 25. Spelter dull; spot, $5 62½.

PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE

Sales: 500 Decatur Copper, 50c; 200 U. S. Packing Co., $1; 200 Sunbeam, 50c; 1,500 Hidden Fortune, 26½c.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Ask.
Black Diamond Copper	2.40	2.95
Dakota-Calumet G. M.	.28	.35
Decatur Copper M.	.25	.50
Ethel Cons. Mines pfd.	.05	.09
Hidden Fortune	.25	.27
Horseshoe M. & S. D. pfd.	.13	.15
Mine La Motte, L. & S.	7.75	8.50
Far Value G. M.	.07	.08
Spearfish G. M., pfd.	.27	.33
Twentieth Century (O.)	6.50	9.00
Tombstone Cons.	1.75	3.00
Tonopah Mining Co.	6.00	7.00
Treadwell, Geo. A.	4.50	6.00
Viznaga G. M.	.11	.14
Empire State O. & R.	.04	.07
Ohio & Ind. Oil (Logans)	.58	.67
Test Oil Co.	31.50	35.00
Union Cons. Oil	.09	.13
American Stogie	91.50	100.00
U. S. Packing	.98	1.04

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Close Bid.
Allouez	....	....	....	4⅛
Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
Black Diamond	*2½	†2¾	....	2½
Bingham	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21
Calumet & Arizona	*85	....	....	85
Calumet & Bisbee	....	....	....	†7
Calumet & Cochise	....	....	....	†7
Calumet & Hecla	....	....	....	425
Calumet & Pitts	*55	....	....	55
L. Sup. & Pgh. Dev.	*60	....	....	60
Mohawk	35	35	35	35
Osceola	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56
Pgh. & Duluth	*25	†26	....	25
Range Consolidated	43½	43¾	43¾	42½
Trinity	5	5	5	4¾
Utah	*27	†27½	....	27
U. S. Mining	18	18	18	17⅞
Victoria	*2¾	†2⅞	....	2¾
Wolverine	....	....	....	65½
Winona	....	....	....	7½
Junction	....	....	....	†.10

*Bid. †Ask.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con .10	Little Chief .06
Alice .13	*Ontario 6.00
Breece .10	Ophir 1.60
Brunswick Con .03	Phoenix .02
Comstock Tun .05	†Potosi .17
Con. Cal. & Va .85	†Savage .24
Horn Silver 1.60	*Sierra Nevada .40
Iron Silver 1.80	Small Hopes .15
Leadville Con .02	Standard 2.00

*Offered. †Assessment paid.

EMBARRASSED FIRM MAKES EXPLANATION

Says Credit Has Been Impaired by Late Shipbuilding Disclosures.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The financial embarrassment of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, according to a typewritten statement made public at the New York offices of the company today, is due to the discredit cast upon it by the revelations made in the promotion of the United States Shipbuilding Company. The Townsend-Downey company also partly blames the labor strikes and the failure of the company to fill contracts because of the scarcity of material for shipbuilding.

The company's officers were in conference at the New York offices today and when a reporter called there they talked freely, declaring that the embarrassment was only temporary and that after a readjustment of their affairs business would be resumed. The typewritten statement says:

"These difficulties and the fact that the credit of the shipbuilding industry has been completely destroyed by recent revelations regarding the promotion of the United States Shipbuilding Company, has for a time prevented the carrying out of the legitimate plans of this company.

"The company has a valuable property and a modern plant for shipbuilding, dry docking and ship repairing and after adjustment of difficulties will continue business."

FRANK A. PARKER

A. M. Bacon, Certified Public Accountant, Fidelity building; 'phone 99 Court; accounts of executors and trustees prepared for filing; partnership settlements; factory cost accounting; special and periodical audits.

Fewer Wells Completed in Lower West Virginia, but More in Southern Ohio

Lower southwest developments during the past week were not attended by any new discoveries of more than ordinary importance. Fewer wells were completed in West Virginia than has been the rule for some weeks, but the loss in completions was more than made good by the increased number in Southeastern Ohio. The developments on the Ohio side had another feature. It completed what is now the largest producer in the eastern fields. The well is owned by the Ann Oil Company and is located on the William Bowman farm in the Trail Run district in Monroe county. The production the first 24 hours reached 400 barrels, and at the close of the week it was holding up at 250 barrels a day.

The local fields were not without some little interest. North of Undercliff, Allegheny county, the South Penn Oil Company's No. 2 on the Thomas farm did not at any time during the week fall below 11 barrels an hour and during the time it was agitated the production was 30 barrels an hour.

The failure to advance the market was not just what was expected in the face of a 5-cent raise the preceding week. It is not thought by the majority of oil men that the top has been reached. The present month will show that there has been another heavy cut in the stocks.

In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, Hennig & Ewing have completed their No. 5 on the Smith heirs' farm and have a show for a 20-barrel producer in the Keener sand. Operations in this district have taken a spurt. McGregory & Co. are due in the sand at a test on the Newberg farm, and the South Penn Company is due in the sand at a test on the Y. B. Butcher farm. Hall & Co. are drilling at 1,000 feet at a test on the William McGregor farm, and the Associated Producers are drilling at 600 feet at a test on a part of the same farm. On Bells run, Wirt county, the Southern Oil Company has completed its No. 4 on the M. Richter farm and has a show for a small pumper.

In the shallow sand territory, near St. Marys, Pleasants county, Ellsworth & Davis have drilled in No. 17 on the G. C. Roby farm and have a show for a 75-barrel producer in the Cow Run sand. In the same district, Borcher, Ruch & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the B. F. Staniford farm and will have a 5 or 10-barrel pumper. In the same district, the Capitol Development Company is drilling a test on the L. Larne farm.

In the Fairview district in Marion county the South Penn Oil Company has completed its No. 9 on the Wilson heirs' farm and has a 20-barrel producer in the fifth sand. South of Littleton, Wetzel county, the South Penn Company has drilled its test on the S. Hostutler farm through the Gordon, and the hole has filled up 1,000 feet with fluid. In the same district the South Penn has drilled its No. 3 on the S. Newman farm through the Gordon and has a duster. It will be drilled to the lower sand. In the lower end of the Folsom district the same company has drilled its No. 45 on the Genine Robinson tract to the top of the Gordon. The same company's No. 2 on the C. E. Robinson farm has been drilled through the Gordon and has only a small showing of oil.

On the west side of the Pine Grove extension the South Penn Company's No. 1 on the Pittman-Yeater farm is producing 125 barrels a day. In the same district the same company has drilled its test on the Elizabeth Sapp farm to the top of the sand and has shut down to move back the boiler. It will be drilled in tomorrow.

No. 2 on the Sidell-Moore farm has been drilled 15 feet into the stray and has developed no oil. It is still drilling. South of Mannington, Marion county, Neeley & Shakley have drilled their second test on the J. Brummage farm into the sand, and the hole has filled up 150 feet with fluid.

Northeast of the Pine Grove extension on Morris run, in Wetzel county, E. H. Jennings & Bros. have drilled their second test on the Nancy Morris farm into the stray 21 feet and have no show for a producer. At this time it looks as though another well is to be added to the long list of dusters previously completed in this development. Should it prove a failure it will be the ninth since the South Penn Oil Company drilled in its gusher on the Thomas J. Showalter farm.

On Douglass Camp run, Milton district, Doddridge county, Trainer Bros. & Co. have completed the rig for a test on the Gurton farm, located one mile north of Blandville. On Middle Island creek, Union district, Doddridge county, the Southern Carbon Black Company has shut down at its test on the Charles Longacre farm. On Middle Fork run, Cove district, the Southern Development Company has the material on the ground for a test on the C. A. Van Horn farm. On Meathouse Fork the Carter Oil Company is due in the sand at its test on the Lloyd Davis farm.

On the west side of the Pine Grove extension, in Wetzel county, in the Lemasters country, the Southern Oil Company & Greenlee are down 1,900 feet at their test on the Coen Hartley farm and have the rig completed for No. 2 on the same farm. On Limestone run, Clark district, Harrison county, the Reserve Gas Company is drilling a test on the H. Thompson farm. On Crews run, Wetzel county, the Tri-State Gas Company is building the rig for a test on the James Furbee farm. On the same stream the same company has drilled its second test on the L. W. Parks farm through all sands and has a duster.

Down in Roane county there is some new work starting of an experimental kind. It is located principally in the vicinity of Spencerville. The Roane Oil and Gas Company has the rig completed for a test on the P. G. Cunningham farm. The Morgan Oil Company has the rig up for a test on the Robert Moss farm. Smith & Carnahan have the rig completed for a test on the Simmons farm, and the American Oil Development Company has completed the rig for a second test on the L. S. Hughes farm. In Wirt county the Nabob Oil Company is drilling a test on the M. F. Foutty farm, and W. C. Patterson & Co. are drilling a test on the C. E. Van Devender farm.

On the Ohio side in the Newport district, Washington county, J. P. Alford has completed his No. 11 on the W. G. Noland farm and has a 30-barrel producer in the Cow Run sand. In the Wolf Creek district, the A. Hochstetter Oil Company has completed No. 5 on the Eli Rardon farm and has a duster. In the same district, A. A. Cameron has completed his No. 16 on the H. H. Greenlee farm and has a show for a good producer. In the Barnesville district, in Belmont county, the Ohio Oil Company has completed a second test on the William Paulson farm and will have a four or five-barrel pumper in the Berea grit. In the shallow sand development near New Galilee, Beaver county, Thompson & Wallace have completed a test on the Price farm and have a small pumper.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
November 27	85,391	November 26	101,438
Previously	2,027,623	Previously	1,707,755
Total	2,113,014	Total	1,809,193
Daily average	78,260	Daily average	69,584

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
November 27	56,065	November 26	49,373
Previously	1,738,948	Previously	1,358,285
Total	1,795,013	Total	1,407,658
Daily average	66,482	Daily average	54,064

The Oil Market.

The following are the Standard Oil Company's prices for credit balances in the different fields: Pennsylvania, $1 82; Tiona, $1 97; Corning, $1 62; New Castle, $1 35; North Lima, $1 35; South Lima and Indiana, $1 30; White House, $1 30; Somerset, $1 30; Ragian, 60c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company quotes $1 82 for Pennsylvania crude.

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Money, 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount for short bills is 4⅛ per cent. The rate of discount for three months' bills is 4@4⅛ per cent. Consols for money, 89 per cent. Consols for the account, 89 per cent. Money was in firm demand and active in the market today, owing to the payment of new treasury bills. The preparations for the month-end reduced the supplies materially, though the scarcity was mitigated by disbursements of loan discounts from the Bank of England. Discounts were steady.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Trading on the boerse today was quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Business on the bourse today was calm and inactive. Internationals and industrials were irregular. At the close the market was calm. The private rate of discount was [illegible] per cent.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust quotes checks as follows: Sterling, $488 37½; francs, $520 37½; marks, $24 50; kronen (Austria), $20 21; Dutch florins, $40; Italian lire (paper), $519 20; rubles, $50 50; pesetas (Spain), $15 50; kronor (Scandinavia), $26 60; Hongkong (dollars local currency), $42½; Manila (dollars local currency), $437 50.

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Leading mining and financial paper, giving all the news from all the mining districts and containing latest and most reliable information on the mining and oil industries, principal companies, dividends, etc. Every investor should have it. We will send it free for six months upon request.

A. L. WISNER & CO., 32 Broadway, N. Y.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

DRY SPELLS

The farmer does not quit business because there comes a dry spell. He prepares for the time when it will rain.

There is a "dry spell" in the stock market, but it is going to rain.

I will tell you how to get ready to profit by the rain when it comes.

R. M. WEAVER

Stocks, Bonds and Grain

223 Fourth Avenue.

Will Buy	Will Sell
2,000 Eastern Con. O.	3,500 Hidden Fortune
100 American Nickel	1,000 N.Y. Grass Valley
5,000 Sunset Copper	1,000 Oro Hondo
200 San Luis	1,000 Aurora Extension
5,000 Referendum	150 Empire Mien
150 Para Ruber	1,000 B. D. Ant. Coal
1,000 Horseshoe	500 Mine La Motte
2,000 Aurora Con.	1,000 Dabney Oil
100 Treadwell	1,000 Atlantic & Pacif.

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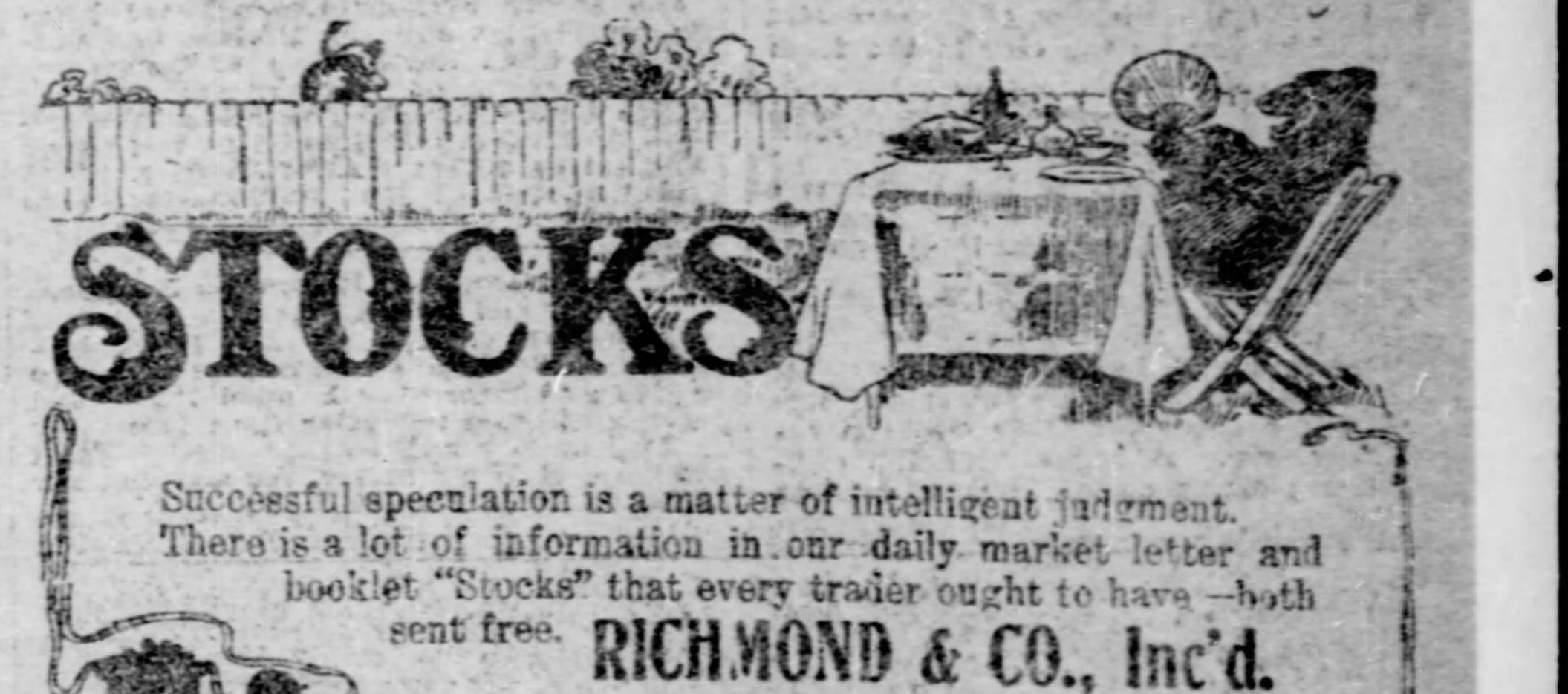

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"OFF THE BOARD"

H. C. HARVEY,

BROKER.

Third Avenue and Wood Streets

SALES OF HOUSES MAKE THE MARKET

Increasing Demand for Dwellings But Little Doing in Business Properties.

EXCHANGE DEAL OF $62,000

Propositions for the Purchase of Coal and Timber Lands Pending—Labor Disputes Paralyze Building Operations. Economy Lots Sell Rapidly.

"Nothing but houses" tells in a few words the story of the real estate dealings of the past week. Like other general statements it is subject to exceptions, one of them being the sale of a downtown property, another the sale of a business property in Hazelwood, and the third the purchase of a manufacturing site in Allegheny. But the market has been so thoroughly a house market that these deals count but little in summing up the general situation. The Nineteenth and Twentieth wards monopolized a majority of the residence sales which were mostly of high class properties. The inquiry for these is steadily increasing and the number of deals being put through shows that the buyers are in earnest. In business properties the same dullness continues that has been manifest for several weeks and very few deals are heard of. Money is somewhat easier than last month, but brokers still complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting mortgage funds except on the best of security. An instance of this came in the placing of a loan of $31,500 on the Methodist Publication property adjoining the Archer bank on Fifth avenue. A local firm had the application September 25, but it was only last Tuesday that it was able to get the money from an eastern capitalist at 4.5 per cent, the rate demanded. Many deals for coal and timber lands are pending but no visible progress has been made in most of them for weeks.

Where the Largest Sales Were Made.

The best sales of the week follow: E. M. Butz to John I. Shaw, four houses in Stanton avenue for $80,000; Conrad T. Beeckman to Edward and Thomas A. Mellon, four houses on Wightman street for $56,000; Clarence H. Powell to Delmont J. Kennedy, three houses at Nos. 751-753 Chislett street for $27,000; Samuel A. Dickie to Francis D. Marian, a residence on Kentucky avenue for $23,000; Frank B. Mellott to a local capitalist, two houses on Thomas street for $44,000; the Suydan lead works property at Nos. 512-518 Lacock street, Allegheny, to a North Side firm for $37,500 by W. L. Scott & Co.; A. H. Palmer to Robert C. Hall, 53 Third street for $35,000; The Liberty Land Company to a local lumber company, the old sawmill and laundry at Economy for $34,500 by the Real Estate Trust Company; Samuel Gaston to J. W. Craig, 197 acres in Moon township for $19,700.

Disputes Paralyze Building.

The general suspension of business on Thursday, coupled with a continuation of the lockout by the employers in the Pittsburgh district, furnished a new low record for the amount of new work for which contracts were let during the past week. As this relates to the general sentiment of the trades, however, conditions have not materially changed since the early part of the month. If anything, there is a slight improvement in some quarters where prospective work is being considered and in many cases preliminary sketches are under way on projects which will be launched as soon as the new season opens. The paralysis of business in the Pittsburgh field caused by the struggle which is on between the unions and the employers has not as yet had any appreciable effect on outside territory. West Virginia appears to be active along lines of contemplated coal and timber development, as are certain districts in Western Pennsylvania. Eastern Ohio is holding up well under the circumstances. Cleveland and Columbus, particularly the latter, give indications of continued activity for another year and the outlying districts can be counted on to do their share in discounting the pessimistic sentiment of the early fall.

The total value of new building and engineering enterprises for which contracts were awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio for the week ending November 26th, as tabulated from Dodge reports, approximates $616,000, against $1,288,000 for the week previous.

Hazelwood Sale of $48,500.

Through the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company, Jacob J. Speck has sold to Bessie D. Gregg of Washington, D. C., the property at the southwest corner of Second and Hazelwood avenues, Twenty-third ward, for $48,500. This is the first large sale in this locality for months and the corner sold is one of the best business locations to be found in suburban Pittsburgh. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Second avenue and along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and 60 feet on Hazelwood avenue. The building is a three-story brick, well rented. It is directly opposite the Baltimore & Ohio station and the new building of the Hazelwood Savings and Trust Company, so that the rate of sale, $485 a front foot, or $8 09 a square foot, is regarded very reasonable. In part payment for this property there was tendered four old buildings on a lot 48x100 feet on the south side of Penn avenue, near Thirty-second street, Sixteenth ward. This property was valued at $13,500 and title to it was vested in Mary L. Speck.

Corner Residence Brings $18,000.

A very handsome residence at the southeast corner of Braddock avenue and Juniata street has just been sold by Henry G. Morgan, the commission merchant, to George Toerge, the musician, for $18,000. The house is one of three which Mr. Morgan built last year on lots 55x120 feet. It is a Pompeian brick dwelling of 13 rooms, finished throughout in mahogany and Flemish oak and with quartered-oak floors. The house is heated by steam and has an electric vehicle room in the basement. The purchaser will occupy it as a home.

L. S. McKallip & Co., dealers in builders' supplies, have leased for 20 years from the Schenley estate a plot 92x130 feet on the south side of Smallman street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. On the site they have about completed a one-story ironclad warehouse, which they will use in place of the one in Pike street, near Eleventh street, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company condemned and took possession of last spring. It was reported yesterday that the Pennsylvania had settled for the latter property for $200,000, but this was denied by the former owners, who are holding out for $300,000.

Grant Street Churches Not Optioned.

The fact that real estate agents last Tuesday again sought opinions on the A. M. Dellenbach property at No. 545 Grant street gave rise to the rumor that options had also been secured on the property of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, 60x94 feet, at Nos. 607-609 Grant street, and on the holdings of the First English Evangelical Lutheran church, 120x94 feet, at the southwest corner of Grant street and Strawberry alley. Both options were said to have been taken in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Officials of both churches denied yesterday that any options had been granted. Frequent offers have been made for the Reformed Presbyterian church property, the largest one being $125,000. The other church lot is not on the market. The property at No. 545 Grant street, the only parcel between Fifth and Sixth avenues on that side of the street which is not owned by H. C. Frick, cannot be sold until the title is cleared up. The dispute between A. M. Dellenbach and Mrs. E. Wingenroth, the present occupant, over the ownership of the property will likely be settled in court this week, and an early disposal of the lot is then expected.

Economy Visitors Went to Buy.

The sale of the French Point and Village lots at old Economy held yesterday under the auspices of the Real Estate Trust Company was not only a very interesting but a profitable event. A large number of buyers went down from the city on the early trains and few of them returned without having bought at least one of the historic sites. From surrounding towns, especially Ambridge, a good number of buyers were also present, as they had been during the week, to pick up the choice lots. One class was conspicuously absent in the crowd, the loafers and lookerson who usually take advantage of free tickets to get an excursion into the country, leaving the lot plan promoters out in the cold. The sale will be continued this week until the remainder of the two allotments is disposed of.

The depressing effect which the disputes between contractors and workmen are having on building is clearly shown in the reports of the building inspector's office, where no permits have been issued since Wednesday. It is very seldom that a single day passes without a good number of buildings being authorized, and the dead-line holdup at this season is most discouraging to those who are engaged in the building business or are intending to build themselves.

Two Good Deals in Allegheny.

Allegheny: S. M. Kennedy of the Consolidated Real Estate Company sold for Marietta Reed to Charles Roehrig a nine-room brick house, lot 50x146 feet, on the south side of Watson boulevard, near Perrysville avenue, Fifteenth ward, Allegheny, for $8,000. Also for Jacob Eyrich to William Baldinger, three five-room brick houses, lot 44x138 feet, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, near Manhattan street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, for $7,000.

East End: The Mills-Slaugenhoupt Company sold for Mrs. Mary E. Richardson to J. F. Drebert, No. 7823 Susquehanna street, a nine-room brick house, lot 25x122 feet, for $7,000. They also sold for Mrs. Mary A. Besuecker to George F. Jones, a lot, 25x90 feet, in Plumb avenue, Crafton terrace, for $600.

Fremont street: Robinson, Bruckman & McClelland, incorporated, sold for William J. Brown to A. M. Hast six houses in Fremont street, Thirty-seventh ward, for $13,000; to Catherine Moeller, two houses in the same street, for $4,500; to Anna J. Moeller, one house in the same street, for $2,450; to Henry J. Moeller, a house for $2,250. They also sold for Edward Burgess to William Foster a modern brick house at No. 7932 Tacoma street, for $5,500; also to William J. Brown, a lot, 50x130 feet, in East End avenue, for $3,600.

Belmar House Sold for $7,500.

Belmar place: The Gordon Smith Company sold for Robert M. Reynolds to James D. Monich No. 7305 Race street, Twenty-first ward, a 10-room reception hall brick house, lot 30x98 feet, for $7,500 cash.

Lloyd street: J. H. O'Donnell sold for James J. Leahy to Joseph May of Steubenville, O., a reception hall brick house, lot 28.5x117 feet, on the west side of Lloyd street, near Edgerton avenue, Twenty-second ward, for $6,900.

Colwell street: The Fifth Avenue Realty Company sold for H. L. Frank of East Pittsburgh to Julius Stein, No. 1638 Colwell street, two brick buildings, lot 33x90 feet, for $6,500, and for Samuel Kaufmann to S. Danziger, No. 46 Miller street, a seven-room brick house, lot 20x123 feet, for $3,300.

Oakland: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Louis Vettman to Jacob Marton of Bradys Bend, a 10-room house, lot 67x100 feet, in Bouquet street, near Atwood street, for $11,250; for George C. Cooke to Jacob Zimmerman, an eight-room brick house, lot 25x90 feet, in Monticello street, Twenty-first ward, for $6,000; for Mrs. Sophia C. Chambers to Celia Harris, an eight-room brick house, lot 22x100 feet, in Vickroy street, for $5,100.

Realty Deals Made Direct.

Chislett street: Elizabeth A. Barr sold to Ida K. McCaslin 150x125 feet, on the west side of Chislett street, Nineteenth ward, for $8,750.

Blackadore avenue: Jacob H. Vosburg sold to J. G. C. Taylor an improved lot, 40x103 feet, at the northeast corner of Blackadore avenue and Perchment street, Thirty-seventh ward, for $5,000.

Bluff street: Caroline Henning sold to Harry S. Estep an improved lot, 19x84 feet, on the north side of Bluff street, near Gist street, Fourteenth ward, for $3,750.

Wooster street: Julia M. Gannon sold to Mrs. Fannie Levine an improved lot, 20x63 feet, on the east side of Wooster street, Eleventh ward, for $4,000.

Coleman street: Thomas McKee sold to John J. Walters an improved lot, 30x80 feet, on the east side of Coleman street, Twenty-third ward, for $2,400.

Transfers Recorded.

Hospital P E Church of Philadelphia to Bruce Millard, Oct 1, O'Hara twp, 175 acres	$35,000
Millard Bruce to L S Shields, April 22, O'Hara twp, 173 acres	43,000
Hornberger H O to W S Potter, Oct 24, 23d wd, Pgh, 38x100, Hazelwood ave	5,000
Schickler Geo H to John Foerster, Sept 21, 13th wd, Ally, 25x100, Hazel st	5,200
Shields L S to Frances C Hall, April 25, O'Hara twp, 173 acres	43,000
Bell Emil G to R A Ohloff, Nov 2, 16th wd, Pgh, 20x137, Ella st	2,250
Ward Thomas to A B Collner, Nov 9, 8th wd, McKeespt, 148x165, Chester st	4,000
Bailey Katherine C to Wm H Haslett, July 3, 22d wd, Pgh, 50x150, Beltzhoover ave	1,800
McKinney Lizzie W to Jno Hockenberger, Aug 18, 17th wd, Pgh, 28x110, Main st	8,000
Shoop S T to Wm Riebert, Oct 26, Sewickley, 36x150, Beaver st	2,950
Murdock W J to Marion Applegate, Sept 19, Haysville, 60x260, Railway	1,200
Hare Mary A to same, Sept 8, Osborne, 60x140, Beaver st	2,500
Liggett D S to Mary E White, Nov 11, Millvale, 61x115, William st	3,400
Same to same, Nov 14, 6th wd, Ally, 24x129, Franklin st	9,400
Tannehill W S to Albert Davis, Oct 7, 9th wd, McKeesport, 25x90, Thurman ave	1,700
Ursuline Young Ladies academy to G Finegold, Oct 27, 13th wd, Pgh, 36x107, St Clair st	9,000
Thornburg Land Co to H S McKinley, Oct 2, Robinson twp, 50x125, Princeton ave	7,000

Of Value to Real Estate Brokers and Their Patrons.

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ending November 28:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Sq. Ft.
Stanton avenue	200x153	4 residences	$300	.....
Nos. 751-755 Chislett st	105x111	3 residences	257	.....
Wightman street	251x305	4 residences	223	.....
Kentucky avenue	55x110	Residence	418	.....
Thomas street	108x132	2 residences	408	.....
Braddock avenue	55x120	Residence	328	.....
No. 53 Third street	19.8x 60	Brick house	1,767	$2.95
Second and Hazelwood aves	100x 60	3-story brick	485	8.09
Nos. 512-518 Lacock st., All'gy	54x113	Brick dwelling	690	6.10
Ambridge	60x144	Sawmill	333	2.31
Moon township	197x —	......	100 per acre	

THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Changes in Cash Holdings as Shown by Individual Statements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(Special.)—An increase of only $768,500 cash holdings shown in today's weekly statement of the Associated banks caused much surprise in Wall street, where twice as large a gain was looked for. The decrease of $712,700 in specie during a week when nearly $4,000,000 foreign gold had been added to bank reserves, was regarded as very singular.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions figured out from this afternoon's individual statements are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$ 254,000	
Manhattan Company		26,000
Merchants National		82,000
Mechanics National	680,000	
Bank of America		6,000
National City	562,000	

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

Bank of New York	$	$ 27,000
Manhattan Company		80,000
Merchants National		597,000
Mechanics National	265,000	
Bank of America		370,000
National City	235,000	
Chemical National		83,000
American Exchange		21,000
Commerce		1,706,000
Mercantile National		74,000

GAS HEATING STOVES. LARGEST LINE.
Bartlett Furnace and Range Corporation, 715 Liberty street.

CHICAGO GRAIN PITS ALL CLOSED LOWER

Ruled Easier Owing to a Tendency on Part of Longs to Liquidate.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The wheat situation was rather mixed, the December delivery being strong while the most distant futures were barely steady. There was selling by commission houses at the start on lower Liverpool cables and more favorable Argentine crop advices, and while spring wheat receipts of winter wheat in the southwest were again liberal and offset the smaller receipts in the northwest. May opened ⅛@¼c lower, at 80@80½c, but with the advance in December the price became slightly firm. The market for a time held steady on buying on St. Louis houses by leading longs. Reports of large cash sales Duluth for shipment to Buffalo helped to steady prices. Toward the latter part of the session there was liberal realizing in May and the early gain was lost, the closing being a shade lower. Primary receipts were 1,331,100 bushels, against 1,150,100 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 878 cars, against 310 cars last week and 1,007 a year ago.

Prospects of increasing receipts and an improvement in grading subjected the corn market to considerable selling pressure and as a result prices tended toward a lower level. The market was quiet and steady early in the day, but weakened later with selling in December, the feature. Local receipts were 543 cars, with 31 of contract grade.

Oats were influenced largely by the action of other grains and prices ruled lower on local selling. After selling between 35¼ and 35⅜@35⅝c, May closed ⅜@½c lower at 35¼@35⅜c. Local receipts were 177 cars.

Provisions were strong on a good demand from local shorts and foreigners. An advance of from 5 to 10c in the price of hogs was an early bull factor. Offerings were only moderate and the early advance was well maintained, January pork closing 10@12½c higher at $10 85@10 87½. January lard was 10c higher at $6 32½, while ribs were up 7½c at $5 77½.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 160 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 46,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Farmers Bank Building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
Dec.	80½	80¾	80	80⅜	80¼
May	80⅛	80½	80	80¼	80¼
July	75	75¼	74⅞	75⅛	75
CORN. No. 2.					
Dec.	41⅞	42	41¼	41¼	42
May	42	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	42
July	41⅝	41⅝	41½	41½	41½
OATS. No. 2.					
Dec.	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	34	34⅝
May	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	35¾
July	33	33	33	33	33⅝
MESS PORK.					
Jan.	10 80	10 92½	10 80	10 87½	10 75
May	11 12½	11 20	11 10	11 12½	11 02½
LARD.					
Jan	6 27½	6 37½	6 27½	6 32½	6 22½
May	6 37½	6 47½	6 37½	6 42½	6 32½
SHORT RIBS.					
Jan	5 75	5 77½	5 75	5 77½	5 70
May	5 92½	5 97½	5 92½	5 95	5 87½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet but steady; winter patents, $4 00@4 20; straights, $3 70@4 10; spring patents, $4 00@4 30; straights, $3 50@3 75; bakers', $2 50@3 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 81½c; No. 3, 81@82½c; No. 2 red, 83@84¾c; No. 2 corn, 41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 43¾c; No. 2 oats, 35⅝c; No. 3 white, 35½@38c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 43@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91c; No. 1 northwestern, 97½c; prime timothy seed, $2 80; mess pork, per bbl, $11 12½@11 25; lard, per 100 lbs, $6 42½@6 45; short ribs sides (loose), $6 37½@6 62½; short clear sides (boxed), $6 00@6 12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 25; clover, contract grade, $11 00.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	25,800	25,400
Wheat, bu	228,000	128,300
Corn, bu	289,600	218,100
Oats, bu	227,700	188,800
Rye, bu	5,000	4,200
Barley, bu	144,000	32,100

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Flour—Receipts, 40,3008 barrels; exports, 12,587 barrels; sales, 7,600 barrels. Firm with a moderate trade. Winter patents, $4 00@4 35; winter straights, $3 95@4 10; Minnesota patent, $4 55@4 75; winter extras, $3 00@3 25; Minnesota bakers, $3 70@3 85; winter low grades, $2 80@3 15. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $3 20@3 40; choice to fancy, $3 45@3 50. Buckwheat flour steadier, $2 25@2 30. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western, $1 02; city, $1 01; kiln dried, $3 00@3 05.

Grain—Rye dull; No. 2 western, 62½c, fob afloat; state and Jersey, 56@58c. Barley dull; feeding, 39c, c i f Buffalo; malting, 48@60c, cif Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 52,360 bushels; exports, 22,446 bushels. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 88½c elevator; No. 2 red, 89¼c, fob afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 91½c, fob afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba nominal, fob afloat. Options opened easier because of poor cables, but speedily recovered on good western buying, small northwest receipts, further rains in Argentine and room covering. A final drop under realizing left closing prices unchanged to ¼c net higher. May, 84 1-16@84 9-16c, closed 84⅜c; July, 80⅝@80¾c, closed 80c; December, 88 3-16@88⅝c, closed 88c. Corn—Receipts, 35,1000 bushels; exports, 130,854 bushels. Spot steady. No. 2, 50c elevator, and 50c fob afloat; No. 2 yellow, 51⅜c; No. 2 white, 50c. Option market was higher on light interior receipts, snow in the west and rising temperatures. May, 47⅞@48c, closed 47⅞c; December, 49⅝@49½c, closed 49⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 64,300 bushels; exports, 10,615 bushels. Spot dull. No. 2, 41¼c; standard white, 41¾c; No. 3, 39¼c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 40⅜c; track white, 41@45c.

DULUTH, Nov. 28.—Wheat to arrive: No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 northern, 73½c; No. 2 northern, 76½c; December, 79c; No. 2 northern, 76½c; December, 79½c; May, 80¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—Wheat—December, 79¼c; May, 80½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 northern, 81c; No. 2 northern, 78⅝c; No. 3 northern, 73½@75⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—Wheat—December, 89½c; May, 82@82¼c; No. 2 hard, 78@79c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40c; December, 39¾c; May, 39⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37c; May, 36⅜c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Wheat higher; No. 1 northern, 83½c; No. 2 northern, 81@82c; May, 80@80¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley steadier; No. 2, 63c; sample, 35@60c. Corn steady; November, 46@47c; May, 41⅝c bid.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—Clover seed, cash and December, $6 77½; January, $6 82½; February, $6 87½; March, $6 92½; prime alsike, $6 45; prime timothy, $1 37½.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1903.

Cattle—Receipts light and market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., $5 05@5 20; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $4 85@5 00; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $4 50@4 80; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $4 40@4 25; green, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $3 40@3 75; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $3 00@3 60; common, 700 to 90 lbs., $2 50@3 00; common to good fat bulls, $2 25@3 50; common to good fat cows, $1 35@3 50; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs., $3 33@3 85; good fresh cows and springers, $40@60; common to fair, $15@35.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts light and market steady. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $3 85@4 00; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $3 50@3 80; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $3 00@3 40; culls and common, $1 25@2 00; choice lambs, $5 35@5 50; fair to good, $5 00@5 30; common, $3 50@4 00; veal calves, $7 50@8 00; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double decks. Market slow. Prime heavy, $4 55@4 60; medium, $4 50@4 55; heavy yorkers, $4 50@4 55; light yorkers and pigs, $4 55@4 60; roughs, $3 00@4 25.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 15@5 75; poor to medium, $3 50@4 90; stockers and feeders, $1 75@4 00; cows, $1 50@4 25; heifers, $2 00@4 75; canners, $1 50@2 30; bulls, $1 75@4 25; calves, $1 75@6 00; Texas steers, $2 75@3 50; western steers, $3 00@4 20. Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000 head; Monday, 45,000 head; about 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4 35@4 55; good to choice heavy, $4 35@4 55; rough heavy, $4 15@4 35; light, $4 15@4 45; bulk of sales, $4 25@4 40. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; good to choice wethers, $3 75@4 25; fair to choice mixed, $2 75@3 75; native lambs, $4 00@5 75.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 26 head; no sales reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed, native sides, 6@9c per lb; Texas beef, 5@5½c; reported exports for today, 1,040 head beeves, 500 head sheep, 6,580 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 30 head; not enough business to make a market by about 50 calves unsold; city dressed veals, 8@13½c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,784 head; sheep rated about steady; lambs very slow; common and medium stock very weak; about 9 cars of stock unsold; sheep sold at $2 75@3 40; a few selected at $3 75; lambs, $5 25@5 90; dressed mutton, 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7¼@10c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,509 head; none reported on sale alive.

KING WANTS RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—M. Miletchevitch, the Servian minister here, has requested United States Ambassador Tower to forward to Washington an autograph letter from King Peter to President Roosevelt informing him of his accession to the throne. Mr. Tower accepted the letter and cabled the fact to Washington. The step taken by King Peter is doubtless designed to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between Servia and the United States, which lapsed after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

B. & O. OFFICIALS DISCUSS MAINTENANCE OF WAY CUT

Further reductions are to be made in the maintenance of way accounts of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. A meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of determining the extent of the cut on the Pittsburgh grand division. This was presided over by General Superintendent W. C. Loree, M. L. Byers, assistant to the general manager, and J. B. Dickson, chief engineer of maintenance of way. The superintendents and engineers of each of the division were present.

None of the officials would discuss the details of the reduction. The conference was held, they said, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform plan. The details will be worked out by the superintendents, as all divisions will not be affected the same. At the meeting each division was taken up separately and treated as though it were distinct from the others. At some points, for instance, maintenance of way work will be cut by 50 per cent; while at others there will be only slight changes. The Pittsburgh division will be touched least of all.

It was decided to go ahead with the four-track work between here and Connellsville and the construction of several long sidings on the Wheeling division, which later will be thrown into second track. The tonnage of this division is rapidly increasing, and it is only a question of time before the single track will be unable to care for the business.

Device to Stop Trains.

I. E. Burdick, a Yale graduate of New York, has invented a device "which in times of danger takes the safety of the train out of the control of the engineer and brings the train to a stop." The result is achieved by an electrical device attached to the locomotive which makes an electric test of the track in the block ahead, and in the event of any track obstruction, not only reports the fact visually and audibly to the engineer, but at the same time releases the air brakes and shuts off the steam, bringing the train to a stop.

The source of electricity for this invention is derived from a dynamo on the engine. The rails of the track are connected together by copper wires at the rail joints, thus making each track a continuous electric conductor. This system is both a signal system and an automatic controller system. While it operates with perfect certainty at all dangerous points, its control is never taken out of the hands of the engineer. He can at all times stop the train in the usual manner.

May Mean Rate War.

The announcement of the Grand Trunk that it will offer its usual low holiday rates to Canadian points may result in a rate war between several eastern lines. At the last meeting of the Central Passenger association the Grand Trunk made known its intention of placing these tickets on sale, beginning December 15, with a return limit of January 10, the rate to be one fare for the round trip. The Erie and Nickel Plate allege that this fare will be used to reduce the regular rate to New York. To settle the dispute a special meeting has been called of a joint committee of the Central Passenger association and the trunk line passenger association in Chicago, December 3.

B. & O. Changes.

As told in The Gazette several weeks ago, A. W. Thompson, division engineer of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio, has been appointed superintendent of the Cumberland division. He will be succeeded by H. H. Temple, now division engineer of the Connellsville division. Mr. Temple will report for duty to B. W. Duer, superintendent, December 1. The new engineer at Pittsburgh has had about ten years' active railroad experience. He was formerly with the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern when he was called to the Connellsville division as engineer, to succeed E. L. Adams.

Railroad Notes.

H. R. Hanlin, assistant trainmaster of the Pittsburgh division at Connellsville, was here yesterday.

The new time table of the Pennsylvania system will become effective this morning at 9 o'clock.

A telegraphic report to The Gazette yesterday announced the appointment of J. H. Barrett, formerly of the Chicago & Alton, as general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh. Nothing is known here of the resignation or promotion of George E. Merchant, now general superintendent.

H. C. Lydiard, the new traveling passenger agent of the Northwestern at Pittsburgh, arrived here yesterday. He comes from Salt Lake.

The Pennsylvania railroad's elevated freight line across West Philadelphia is expected to be completed by January 1.

The Central Freight association will hold a meeting in Chicago December 2, to check up rates on grain and grain products from Indiana and Ohio points.

It is said that F. E. Sawyer, agent of the Pennsylvania lines at Indianapolis, will probably be made general western freight agent of the same system to succeed S. F. Gray, who will be pensioned next month.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 28.—Butter firm and quiet; extra western creamery, 25c; extra nearby prints, 26c. Eggs unchanged; fresh nearby, 32c (loss off); western, 31@32c (loss off); southwestern, 30@31c (loss off); southern, 28@29c. Cheese—Demand light; New York full cream, fancy, 11¾c; New York full cream, choice, 11½c; do fair to good, 10¾@11¼c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Butter firm; creameries, 16@24½c; dairies, 14@19c. Eggs steady at mark (cases included), 25@28c. Cheese steady at 10@10¾c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Butter—Receipts, 4,883 pkgs; market firm; extra creamery, 25c; creamery, common to choice, 16@24½c; state dairy, 15@21c. Cheese—Receipts, 7,267 pkgs; market quiet; state full cream, fancy small colored, September, 12c; late made, 10½c; small white, September, 12c; late made, 10½c; large colored, September, 12c; late made, 10½c; large white, 12c; late made, 10½c. Eggs—Receipts, 4,598 pkgs; market steady; state and Pennsylvania average finest, 33c; state and Pennsylvania seconds to firsts, 29@32c; western extras, 33c; western thirds to seconds, 29@30c; western firsts, 31@32c; refrigerated, 22@26c.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The market for coffee futures opened at an advance of 5 and 15 points and ruled fairly active during the entire session on a renewal of support by recognized bull interests and covering, which was encouraged by continued light primary receipts and higher European cables. The market closed firm net 5 to 15 points higher, with sales of 66,000 bags, including December at 5.65@5.70c, January at 5.80@5.85c, February at 5.70c, March at 6.00@6.05c, May at 6.20@6.30c, July at 6.40@6.45c, August at 6.55@6.60c, September at 6.50@6.60c, October at 6.60c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined quiet; No. 6, 4.05c; No. 7, 4.00c; No. 8, 3.95c; No. 9, 3.90c; No. 10, 3.85c; No. 11, 3.80c; No. 12, 3.75c; No. 13, 3.70c; No. 14, 3.65c; confectioners' A, 4.30c; mold A, 4.70c; cutloaf, 5.05c; crushed, 5.05c; powdered, 4.55c; granulated, 4.45c; cubes, 4.70c.

Turpentine and Rosin.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28.—Spirits turpentine steady at 55½c. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1 80. Crude turpentine firm at $2 25, $3 80 and $3 80.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 28.—Turpentine firm at 56c. Rosin firm; quote A, B, C, D, $1 10; E, $2 15; F, $2 25; G, $2 35; H, $2 49; I, $2 60; K, $2 80; M, $2 90; N, $3 10; WG, $3 25; WW, $3 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 28.—Turpentine steady at 55½c. Rosin steady; no sales; quote A, B, C, D, $2 00; E, $2 05; F, $2 15; G, $2 25; H, $2 30; I, $2 50; K, $2 70; M, $2 90; N, $3 00; WG, $3 15; WW, $3 40.

Music and Prayer at Bijou Today.

The Homestead Library band will render a program of five numbers under the direction of Edwin B. Dolin at the Bijou meeting this afternoon, commencing at 2:35 o'clock. Prof. Tali Esen Morgan's new Bijou chorus will appear and sing special anthems. "The Sign of the Cross" will be reproduced by stereopticon. The Rev. S. Edward Young of the Second Presbyterian church will speak on the "Ideal Worker." A number of labor organizations will be well represented.

New York Clearing House Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the five days of this week show: Loans, $880,839,700, decrease, $6,394,600; deposits, $841,552,000, decrease, $5,781,400; circulation, $46,036,500, increase, $13,400; legal tenders, $64,272,000, increase, $1,481,200; specie, $152,241,200, decrease, $712,700; reserve, $216,513,200, increase, $768,500; reserve required, $210,388,000, decrease, $1,445,350; surplus, $6,125,200, increase, $2,213,850; extra United States deposits, $15,237,625, increase, $2,213,000.

The Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The week in drygoods closed quietly but with an ever hardening tendency to prices. Few opened advanced prices, but a good many lines have been quietly marked up and prices which would have been accepted a week ago are now peremptorily refused by manufacturers, many of whom refuse to quote prices on deliveries very far ahead.

YOUNG COUPLE PLEASE THE KING

Edward as Well as People Delighted With an Engagement Announced.

PRINCESS ALICE TO MARRY

Her Betrothal to Prince Alexander of Teck Seems to Be Generally Pleasing to All Classes in England and Is Considered Highly Felicitous.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The usually dull and matter-of-fact court circular was made interesting the other day by the announcement that the king had heard with satisfaction of the betrothal of Prince Alexander of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany, and that the match had his "entire sanction and approval."

The news had been made public unofficially the day before.

The happy event has given great satisfaction in all classes of English men and women, for both the young people are very popular. He is handsome and a brave soldier, while she is a pretty and clever girl of 21.

No date for the wedding is even provisionally suggested as yet, as Prince Alexander's military duties have to be considered, and at the close of the year he may have to return to South Africa, where his regiment, the Seventh hussars, is stationed.

Princess Alice has been so constantly with her mother that the duchess will greatly feel the separation, but she is rejoicing in her daughter's happiness, and is much pleased with her choice.

Princess Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline of Albany was born in Wi[illegible] castle on February 25, 1883, the [illegible]r child of the duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son, who died little more than a year after her birth.

The princess received her early education under the direct supervision of her mother, her training having been of the most thorough and practical kind.

During the past three years—that is, since her brother succeeded to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—she has spent much time in Germany, and in that period has become an excellent linguist.

Princess Alice possesses in a marked degree the artistic talents of the royal family, and it is interesting to note that one of the earliest influences upon her character was that of Ruskin.

The practical art education of the princess has been acquired in the studios of Mrs. E. M. Ward, widow of the well-known historical painter, who always says she never had a more intelligent or painstaking student.

Riding is her favorite recreation. She is a first-rate horsewoman and looks exceedingly well in the saddle.

She can also handle the oars in no mean style. Princess Alice is not tall, but she has a most graceful figure and dresses with simplicity and taste.

She is very pretty and a charming and sunny expression is rarely absent from her face.

Prince Alexander George of Teck, the hird son of the late duke and duchess of eck, and brother of the princess of ales, was born at Kensington Palace April 14, 1874.

He was educated at Eton and Sandrst and began his military career in [illegible]. Two years later he saw service in the Matabele campaign, where he was on the staff of Gen. Carrington.

During the Boer war he was back in South Africa, again as a staff officer. As the fruits of his military service he wears the Matabele and South African medals, the Distinguished Service order, and is a knight commander of the Victorian order.

The prince is very popular in his regiment, both with officers and men, and is devoted to his duty.

Some months ago a proof of his "keenness," as it is called in military parlance, was brought prominently before the public. The Seventh hussars, having been sent to South Africa, its reserve squadron was stationed at Hampton court barracks, but this detachment became so reduced by repeated drafts supplied to the regiment at the front that at last there were only about seven rank and file to attend to 80 horses.

In this extremity Prince Alexander, who was in command, put aside all consideration of rank and set himself energetically to help the men out of their difficulty.

He simply took his place among the common troopers and slaved at "stables" day after day, until the war office, hearing of the squadron's plight, sent reinforcements. The incident attracted much attention at the time, and the general impression was that it is to the royal family, after all, that we must look for illustrations of the proverb, "noblesse oblige."

ALLEGHENY GIRL PURSUED.

Footpads and Burglars Make Life Too Strenuous on the North Side.

On Friday night Miss Alice Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Hugh Morgan of No. 74 McClure avenue, Allegheny, was chased by a man who evidently intended robbery. Miss Morgan received a telephone message to visit a sick friend in California avenue, and while on that thoroughfare was pursued by a man. She distanced him, however, and reached the home of her friend. Mrs. Morgan said yesterday that she would report the matter to the police.

The residence of Mrs. Jane Bennett of No. 76 Wilkins street, Allegheny, was entered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by two burglars, who were scared away before anything was taken. The men were seen gaining an entrance through a window by James Campbell, a boarder, who shouted at them.

Albert Shipman of No. 70 Wilkins street, Allegheny, fired at two thieves who were in his chicken coop on Friday night and hit one of them. The men escaped.

KILLED BY SAVAGES.

Twelve of a Boat's Crew Met Death on an Island in Formosa Channel.

DAMARISCOTTA, ME., Nov. 28.—A letter received today from the wife of Capt. Hoelstad of the ship Ben Sewall, wrecked in Formosa channel, partially confirms the report that a boatload, including Morris, the first mate, 12 men and a woman, were killed on Botel Tobago, an island inhabited by savages.

The letter says five men, including a Russian, Japanese and Filipino, were found, and seven men and a Japanese woman, wife of Mate Morris, were missing. The letter says that the mate landed on Botel Tobago, contrary to the captain's wishes. Capt. Hoelstad kept on to the South Cape of Formosa, where his party was kindly treated by the Japanese.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Cotton—Futures closed firm. November, $11 25; December, $11 25; January, $11 31; February, $11 35; March, $11 40; April, $11 37; May, $11 38; June, $11 38; July, $11 38; August, $11 00. Spot closed steady. Middling upls, $11 50; middling gulf, $11 75. Sales, 16 bales.

EVEN SOCIALISTS APPROVE KAISER

Punishment of Officers for Mistreating Privates Proves Popular.

ONE COLONEL IS DISGRACED

Emperor Wilhelm Proposes to Put an End to the Cruelties Which Have Shocked Germany and Considers Situation Deplorable.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The kaiser is winning the approval even of the Socialists for the way in which he is endeavoring to punish the real guilty persons in the many cases of maltreatment of private soldiers in the army.

The case of Sergt. Breitenbach, who was recently sentenced to eight years in prison, having been found guilty on 1,207 counts of abusing private soldiers, has had an epilogue, and there is no doubt that this is the kaiser's heavy hand which is being felt. Emperor William is known to have said to the minister of war that when soldiers had been abused those who were really guilty were not the petty officers, but those in command of the companies and regiments.

The colonel of Sergt. Breitenbach's regiment has, therefore, been removed from his command and sent to the post of Thionville, which means the same as absolute disgrace. The captain of the company in which all these abuses have taken place has been sentenced by the court-martial to one month in prison for having been found guilty of gravely neglecting his duties in tolerating the actions of Sergt. Breitenbach. The lieutenants of the company have received similar sentences. All the non-commissioned officers of this company whose testimony has been taken unanimously placed the blame on the captain, accusing him of too great leniency toward the privates and defend Sergt. Breitenbach for trying to maintain, by acts which, in their eyes, were perfectly justifiable under the old-fashioned German military discipline. When seeing this testimony the kaiser is reported to have told the general in command of the First division of the infantry of the guard that it was deplorable that non-commissioned officers in the army could be so perverted as to defend these cruelties, which have shocked Germany, also informing the general that his most important task at this time was to see that the officers and non-commissioned officers of his division were taught to take a different view of their rights and duties.

DURAND HAS ARRIVED.

The New British Ambassador reached New York from England, on the Etruria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the New British ambassador to the United States, arrived on the steamer Etruria today.

Lady Durand and Miss May Durand will follow him in about a fortnight. Other passengers were: C. John Ritchie, son of the former English chancellor of the exchequer, and Charles Ritchie, son of the lord mayor of London. The Etruria brought $1,000,000 in gold.

APPRAISEMENT MADE OF HUNTINGTON ESTATE

List Shows Dead Railroad Magnate Leaves a Net Sum Aggregating $28,301,765.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Great secrecy has been observed ever since the death of Collis P. Huntington, millionaire railroad magnate, in 1900, to keep knowledge of the exact condition of his estate from the public. While this effort has met with success for some months, the appraisement of the estate has at last been ascertained and is now published for the first time.

It shows that the estimates that were made within a short time after the death of Mr. Huntington, placing the valuation of his properties as high as $70,000,000, and even $80,000,000, were entirely inaccurate and very much greater than the actual value of his estate.

It is shown by the appraisement that Mr. Huntington left a gross personal estate of $35,594,586 in this state and gross real estate of $1,796,225. The personal estate is reduced by debts, claims and other items to $26,505,540, which leaves the amount of the real and personal at $28,302,765. FRANK A. PARKER.

MILES WILL BE ESCORTED.

Pittsburgh Committee Will Bring the General Here for Crucible Banquet Tuesday.

A committee composed of Chancellor John A. Brashear, Judge Joseph Buffington, Col. Samuel Moody and others will leave for Washington tonight to escort Gen. Miles from Washington to Pittsburgh Monday night. The party will leave Washington in a special car Monday evening and arrive here Tuesday morning.

Gen. Miles, Samuel Gustine Thompson, the newly appointed supreme judge, and Prof. Arthur A. Hamerschlag will be the principal guests at the Crucible banquet which will be held at the Union club Tuesday night. Victor Herbert, a member of the club, is now composing several musical selections for the occasion. All other arrangements have been made.

Mining Board Appointed.

Alexander McCauch, Jr., an inspector; Thomas H. Thompson, a miner, and William J. Neilson, a superintendent, have been appointed a board to examine applicants for fire boss in the Thirteenth bituminous district. The petition for this board was presented on Friday, but court refused to make the appointment until President Dolan of the Miners' union was consulted. Dolan is away from the city and Secretary William Dodds certified that the board would suit the miners and the appointment was made.

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That it is a proved commercial success is evidenced by the fact that at the present time powerful stations have been erected and are in active operation on both sides of the Atlantic; over 100 ocean liners are equipped with it; it has been adopted and contracts have been signed for its exclusive use in the navies of the British and Italian governments. The United States Government has contracted for the erection of five stations in Alaska. It is employed by Lloyds, the largest insurance corporation in the world, carrying annually $2,000,000,000 in risks. The New York Herald uses it exclusively in reporting its marine news, and the Postal Telegraph Company, with its 20,000 offices, has contracted with the Marconi Company to accept messages at any of its offices for transmission to ships at sea.

No invention has ever shown such widespread adoption in such important fields in such a short space of time.

The importance and value of the invention are attested by the fact that Mr. Marconi was awarded last month the Nobel prize of $40,000 by the Swedish Academy of Sciences. This is the Blue Ribbon of the scientific world.

The directorate of the company is composed of leading bankers and financiers, and THOS. A. EDISON, GUGLIELMO MARCONI and MICHAEL IDVORSKY PUPIN, of Columbia College, are the consulting engineers.

The policy of the directory is conservative and the capitalization of the company exceedingly moderate.

A limited allotment of the Marconi securities is offered for subscription.

The possibilities of the Marconi securities as a profitable investment may be judged by the following:

Original Edison Electric Light stock sold at $4,000 per share one year after it reached par.

Bell Telephone stock has paid $200,000 on each $100.00 originally invested.

The stock of the British Marconi Co. is now selling at $22.00 per share on the London Stock Exchange on a par value of $5.00, an increase of 340 per cent.

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New York World, October 4, 1903.

"When the Bell Telephone stock was first put upon the market twenty-five years ago it went begging at $1.00 a share, but $1.00 then invested increased to more than $1,000 and the profits of original investor of $100.00 are more than $200,000."

"The scope of the Wireless system is wider than that of the Bell Telephone. It is not unreasonable to assume, therefore that great fortunes can be made by moderate investments in the Marconi securities, and that small investors will become independently wealthy within a few years. It is likely that certificates representing $5.00 will increase in value 200 or even 300 fold."

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American Stogie pref. $100.00
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And any other stocks at lowest market prices.
SEVERAL LOTS OF LOCAL BANK STOCKS.
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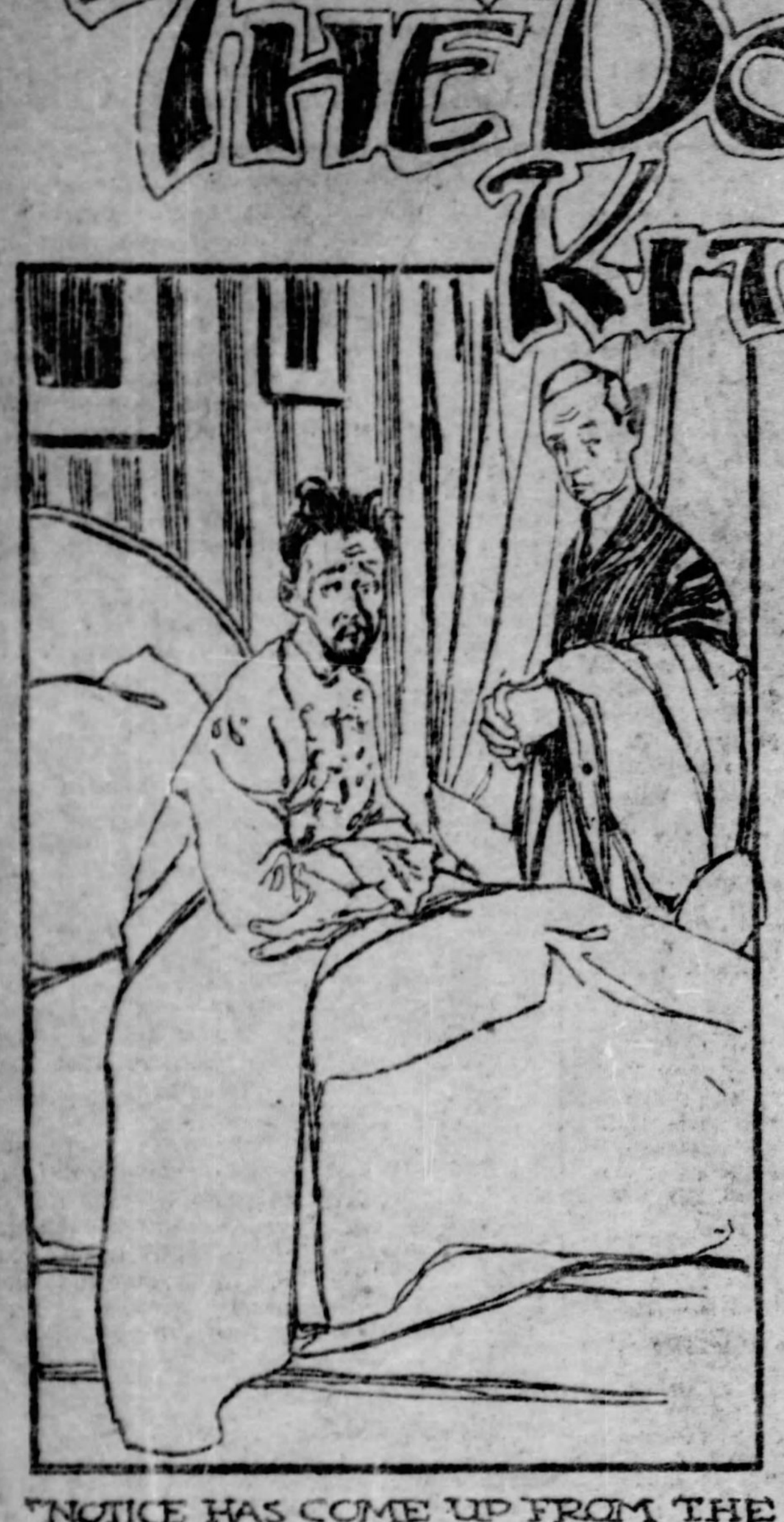
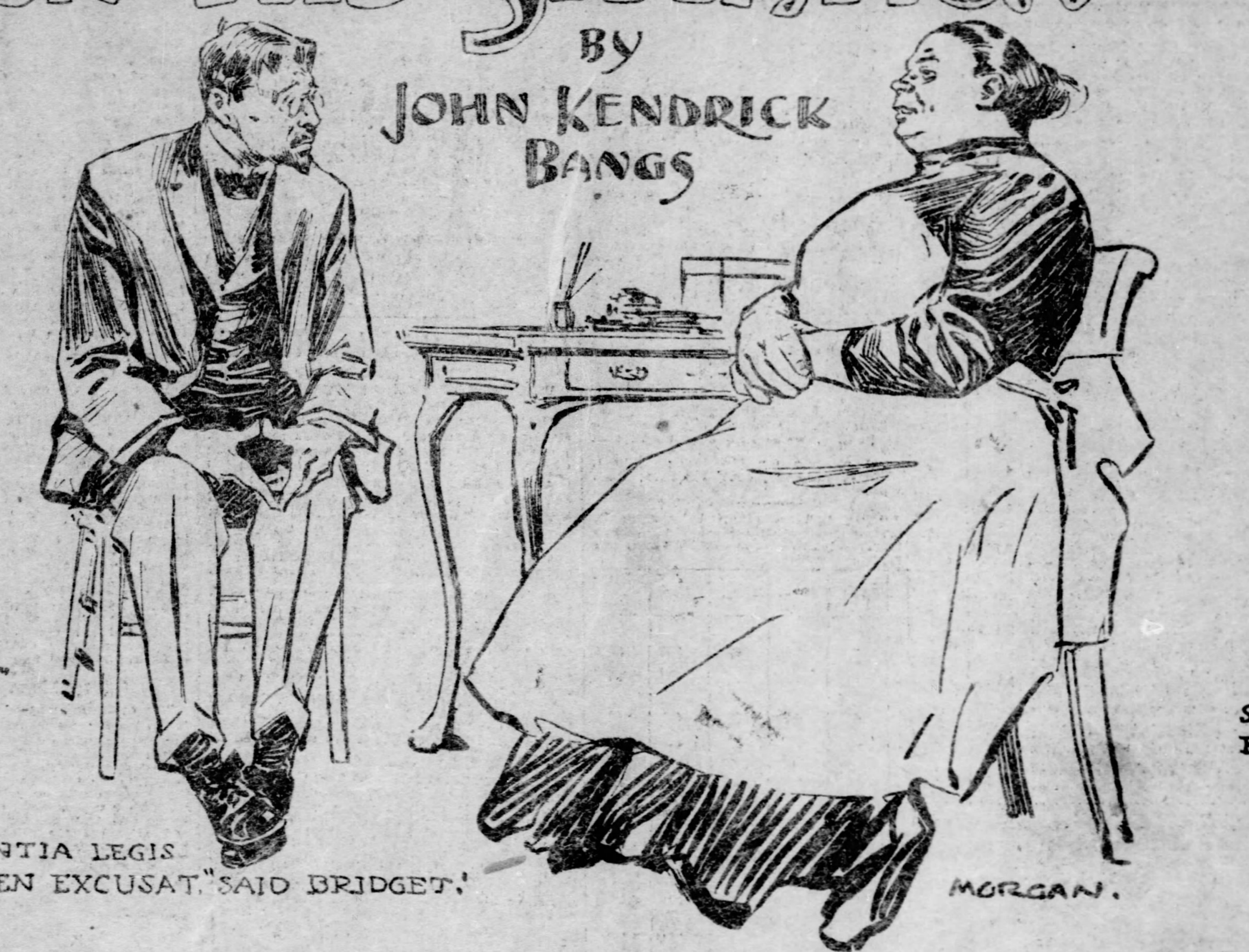
THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM AGAIN KITCHEN GENERAL O'RAFFERTY ON THE SITUATION

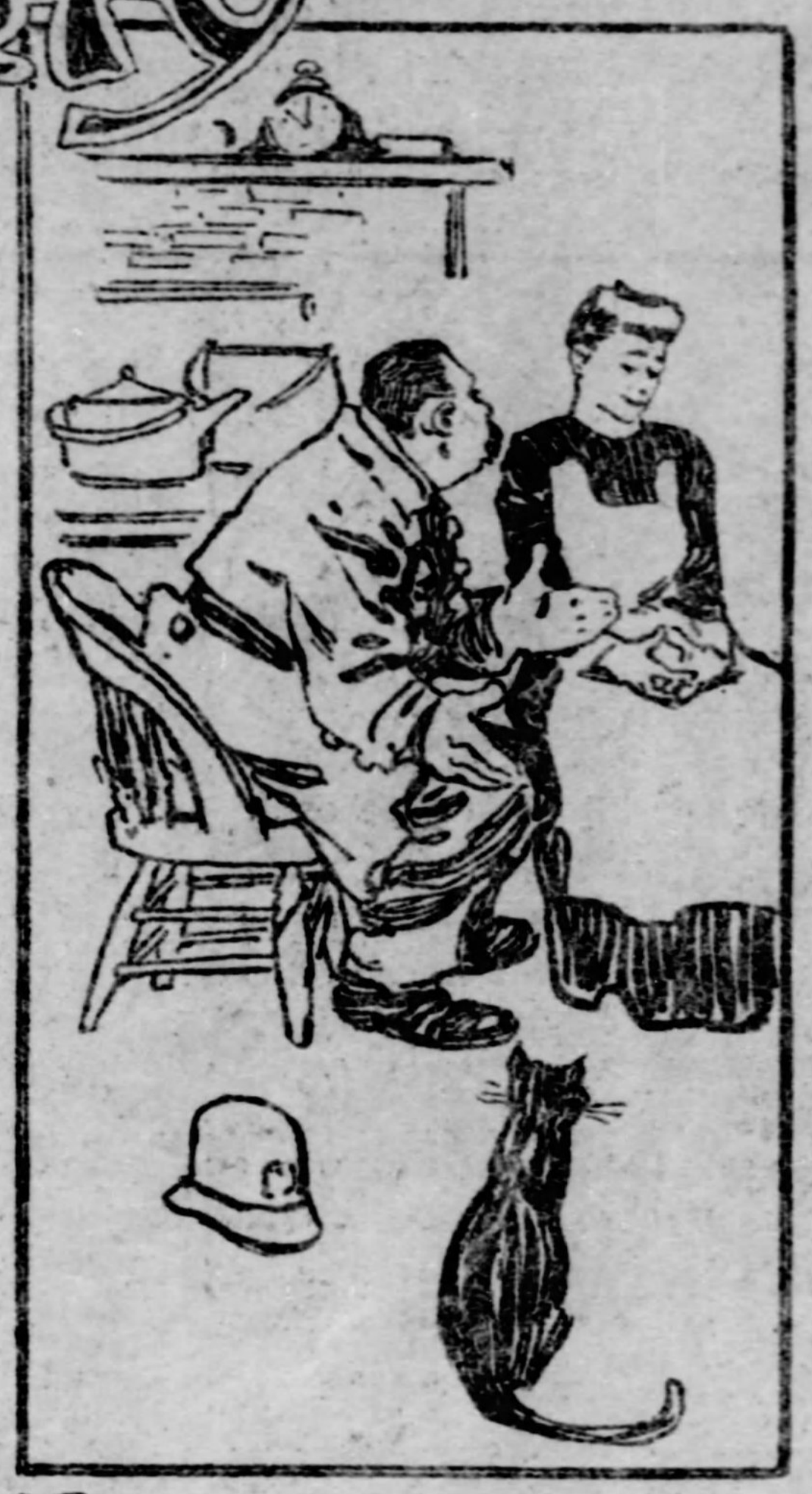
BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS



"NOTICE HAS COME UP FROM THE KITCHEN THAT NO BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED AFTER NINE O'CLOCK."



"IGNORANTIA LEGIS NEMINEN EXCUSAT," SAID BRIDGET.



"OUR GENTLEMEN FRIENDS SHALL NOT BE BARRED FROM THE KITCHEN."

I DID not know that my household was honored by so distinguished a person until last Sunday morning, when I was informed by my valet that I would better hurry up and dress if I wanted a hot breakfast.

"It's 8:40, sir, now; so you've hardly time for your bawth as it is," said he.

"What the dickens are you talking about, Griggs?" said I, sleepily, and rather huffed at being awakened out of a dream in which I seemed to be just cashing up a $10,000 dividend check on my Pumpkin Pie preferred. "You've choused me out of a fortune by your beastly previousness. I told you I intended to sleep until 10 o'clock."

"I knew that, sir; buut notice has came up from the kitchen that no breakfast will be served after 9 o'clock, this bein' Sunday, sir," said Griggs.

"The deuce you say! Orders from the kitchen, eh?" I observed, sitting up and rubbing my eyes. "Who is sending up orders from the kitchen, pray?"

"Kitchen General O'Rafferty, sir," began Griggs.

"Kitchen which?" I queried.

"Kitchen General O'Rafferty—that's Bridget, Mr. Jenkins," said Griggs. "You know Bridget has been elected head of the United Sisterhood of Cooks, which is the National Culinary Association of this country, sir. It is made up of a lot of minor organizations like Broilers' Union No. 7 of New York, The Chicken Fricassee Brother and Sisterhood of Boston, and The Amalgamated Scorchers of Chicago. Every large city of the United States is represented in the National Union, and at their last meeting they chose Bridget as the leader of their cause, sir."

"Oh, that's it, eh?" said I. "We've come to it at last, have we? Well, we'll see about it. Hurry up and dress me and I'll go down and have a heart to heart talk with my honored guest. You can take my bath for me this morning, Griggs. There doesn't seem to be time enough for me to get one."

Whereupon Griggs hurried me into my clothes as rapidly as he could, but I was too agitated to enable him to make a very quick matter of it. It was quite half-past nine before I could go below.

"Just take my card to the lady, Griggs," said I. And ask her for an audience. Tell her that I shall not take up more than five minutes of her time."

"Very good, sir," said Griggs respectfully, and down he went. I waited somewhat impatiently in the library. Up to this moment I had had the impression that I was the head of my own household, but this sudden complication from below stiairs rather disturbed the notion. It left me apprehensive, and I fear that while I awaited Bridget's pleasure I used one or two words that do not look well in print. The wait, however, was not of any very great duration, for in twenty minutes Griggs returned and said that Bridget would see me in the domestic parlor at ten o'clock. She was engaged just then in conference with several of her lieutenants, who had called for instructions.

"The domestic parlor, did you say, Griggs?" I asked, for to tell me the truth, amply provided as my house is with all the luxuries of the season, I never knew before that we had an apartment of that kind.

"Yes, sir; it's the old billiard room, sir," explained Griggs. "The maids took possession of it last night."

"Indeed!" quoth I. "Upon whose authority?"

"The kitheen general's, sir, acting upon a resolution unanimously passed at its last meeting by the sisterhood," said Griggs. "That resolution instructed the union domestics in every household to take immediate possession of a convenient apartment which they should regard as their place of meeting either for their relaxation or for the reception of their friends. Bridget decided that inasmuch as you had not yet purchased the billiard table you would be subjected to less inconvenience if she took the billiard room, which is the reason for her selection, sir."

"Very considerate of her, I am sure," I put in. "Thank her for me, Griggs, and tell her that she may expect me at ten o'clock sharp. Meanwhile, see if you can scare me up some kind of a cold hard-boiled left-over from yesterday. I'm famished."

Ten minutes later I went to the former billiard room, now the domestic parlor, and was ushered into the presence, where I found Bridget seated in front of a small table writing.

"Good morning, Mr. Jenkins," she said, very pleasantly and holding out her hand in a manner so graceous that I should have been a churl had I refused it. "I understand from Griggs that you wish to speak with me."

"Well—yes — Bridg — I mean General," said I. "You see, I'm taken rather by surprise. I—er—am naturally rather hungry, you know, not having had anything to eat since dinner last night—quite 17 hours."

"I suppose so, Mr. Jenkins," she replied with a friendly acquiescence in the justice of my condition.

"To be quite frank with you I'd like to have a little breakfast, don't you know," I added. "It has been a habit of mine all my life to eat breakfast on Sunday morning, and it's difficult to break a habit of a lifetime at 20 minutes' notice. I should be satisfied with a boiled egg."

Mr. Jenkins," Bridget answered, with a smile that showed the sincerity of her words, "for I like you and your family very much. If there were more people in the world like you we'd have far less trouble, but really, as a matter of principle, I can't do it. As kitchen general of the United Sisterhood of Cooks, I am bound by my official oath to enforce the regulations of our organization. I should be recreant to my trust if, in view of our resolution providing that between 9 p. m. and midday on Sundays domestics shall do no work, I did what you ask. Personally, I'd be delighted to say yes; officially, I am bound to say no. You surely wouldn't have me perjure myself for a boiled egg, would you?"

"No, indeed," I answered quickly. "Certainly not, but I—— hadn't heard of the new rules."

"Ignorantia legis neminem excusat," said Bridget, "is one of the mottoes of the sisterhood. The rules have been published in the daily newspapers, and it isn't our fault if you are not familiar with them. Now that I have placed this house on a union basis, the union rules must be adhered to."

"But you never let me know," I protested.

"The printed rules have been posted in the kitchen for three days, Mr. Jenkins," said Bridget, calmly. "If you don't take the trouble to come downstairs and see what is going on, who is to blame but yourself?"

"I should admire to see them," said I. "For if this sort of thing is to continue, I want to know what is coming to me."

"Very naturally so," said Bridget. "Come this way, and I'll be glad to show them to you."

Dazed and hungry, I rose up meekly and followed Miss O'Rafferty to the kitchen, where, sure enough, the rules were posted upon a board, which was labeled:

THE UNITED SISTERHOOD OF COOKS.
BULLETIN.

Incidentally, the kitchen was as spick and clean as a pin, and if food was ever prepared therein, there was no sign of the fact visible to the naked eye. What I read upon the bulletin was as follows:

Rules and Regulations.

U. S. O. C.

I.—Actual working day for domestics who are members of this union shall be no longer than eight hours, divided into periods of two hours each, with an interval of one hour for rest between.

II.—The day's work shall be considered completed when dishes are washed and put away, save in the case of special social functions, which may be adjusted personally between the domestic and her employer.

III.—Domestics shall be allowed one afternoon and evening out each week, in addition to the Sunday hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m., when no work shall be done under any circumstances. No work of any kind shall be performed on Sundays after 3 p. m.

IV.—Questions of wages will be settled at the time of employment, by written contract, signed by both parties thereto, witnessed by third and fourth parties, one each to the signatures of the parties of the first and second part.

V.—No deductions for breakages, spoiled food or any other reason whatsoever will be permitted.

VI.—All complaints on either side must be submitted to the agent of the union at the office thereof, in writing and accompanied by affidavits as to the facts complained of, with an agent's fee of $2, as a guarantee of good faith.

VII.—The following schedule of wages has been adopted by the board of governors:

Cooks—$5 per week and 10 per cent of all purchases for kitchen use.

Chambermaids—$4 per week, with Christmas and Easter fees of 10 per cent additional.

Nursemaids—$3 per kid per week, with extra fee of 10 per cent on all birthdays.

Waitresses—$4 per week, corkage $1.

Inexperienced maids and apprentices—Not less than $3 per week.

Laundresses—$4 per week, with a guarantee of $1 per dozen extra on all pieces over three dozen.

VIII.—Cooks are not allowed to wash.

IX.—Laundresses are not allowed to cook.

X.—Chambermaids and waitresses may exchange labors upon payment of $1 extra to each per week.

XI.—No discharge shall be held valid or will become operative until approved by a two-thirds vote of the union, based upon the agent's report at the monthly meeting next after his report is rendered.

XII.—The union reserves the right to fill all vacancies or to order domestics out by telephone, and at 10 minutes' notice to employers.

"Well," I ejaculated, when I got to the end of the document. "That certainly is very comprehensive, Brig—I mean General——"

"We think so, Mr. Jenkins," said Bridget affably. "It covers the situation very well, and when we once get used to it I think we shall all be happy. Don't you?"

"Very," said I. "But I think a cook should be allowed to wash occasionally, don't you?"

Here Bridget put on her glasses and peered at the regulations again. "I'm glad we came to look at it," she observed with a smile. "The intent of the rule is, of course, obvious. It is, however, badly expressed. That should be revised to read that cooks are not allowed to launder. I notice, furthermore, that the secretary has omitted one very important regulation, and that is in regard to our company. We have resolved that our gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. I must have that posted with the others."

"Good," said I. "But it's hardly necessary here, is it, General? I haven't got a back porch——"

"You can build one," said Bridget simply. "I'll send down to the Carpenters' Union the first thing tomorrow morning and get an estimate."

It was then that, realizing my own absolute helplessness, I fled up stairs, where, getting Griggs to steal a raw egg from the refrigerator, I boiled it myself in the French coffee pot and so staved off my fast approaching dissolution from starvation. My family I sent to a neighboring restaurant, where they ate to their hearts' content—to the depletion of my pocketbook to the tune of $14 85.

And this is why, gentle reader, you will see a "For Sale" sign upon the front of my once happy home. The family and I are living in an apartment hotel, where, if there is any trouble at all with the domestic problem, the brunt of the battle is borne by the gentleman of cast iron nerve who is known as the manager.

Incidentally, and in conclusion, I would say that Kitchen General O'Rafferty is still occupying my vacant house and has instituted a suit against me for $10,000 damages because I won't give her a reference. She has also got out an injunction against me restraining me from employing another cook—but I don't care about that.

I wouldn't have another if she paid me $20 a month for the job—at least, not while that union lasts.

"Griggs," said I, to the valet, "how is it you aren't in this union?"

"I'm not a domestic," said he. "I was born in Australia."

"What difference does that make?" I asked.

"It makes me an alien," said Griggs, with a smile—a jest which I so highly appreciated that I decided not to chide him for wearing my dress suit the last time he spent the evening at Coney Island.

The Self-Made Man.

The self-made man is the one who has taken advantage of his self-made opportunities.—Philadelphia Record.

WEIRD TALE FROM DANVILLE, KY.

Girl Who Has Been Insane Sings Strange Songs While She Sleeps.

UNEARTHLY OCCURRENCES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

OWINGSVILLE, KY., Nov. 28.—A peculiar story, which is attested to by prominent citizens, comes from Danville, Boyle county, Ky.

In Boyle county is situated a homestead which was once owned by Burt Woolford, a relative of Gen. Woolford, a notorious bully of the civil war. A short time ago L. A. Faris, a wealthy citizen of Lexington, purchased the old homestead and moved into it. With the family of Mr. Faris resides his adopted daughter, a girl of 16 years. Recently the girl began acting strangely, and she was taken to the Lexington insane asylum. She was discharged as cured in a few weeks, however, and returned to her home.

Since then wonderful things have happened, according to people who have witnessed them. The girl was suddenly taken sick, and the physician pronounced her illness catalepsy. At one moment nearly her whole muscular system became rigid. She talked at random and sang the most pathetic airs, composing as she sang. The girl had developed positively no musical talent previous to this and the watchers were surprised.

The songs are said to be wonderfully perfect in their composition and tone, and musicians by the score are visiting the Faris homestead in hopes of hearing her sing. When she is about to sing the girl falls into deep slumber, from which she awakens and begins to sing. Her hearers sit spellbound while she sings. The songs are described as extremely pathetic and her listeners are moved to tears. Several have attempted to reproduce the words and music, but so far all have failed.

A few days ago the family was disturbed by several loud, distinct knocks on the outside wall of the house. Mr. Faris went outside, supposing it to be some one wanting to see him. After returning to the house Mr. Faris heard the knocks repeated on the opposite side of the house. Mr. Faris went out again, but, as before, could see no one. This took place before daybreak. At daybreak Faris removed the weatherboarding to see if any animal had become imprisoned and made the noise, but nothing was found.

When Faris re-entered the house he saw a cuspidor following across the floor. A glass of water which was on a small table near the girl's bed then fell to the floor, and upon being picked up again fell off, repeating this the third time, when the glass was broken. The tables and chairs in the room seemed to become imbued with life and shifted about, it seemed, at will. The bed on which the young woman lies is frequently shaken and loud and distinct knocks are heard on all parts of the bedstead. An old cupboard which stands in a corner seemed to catch the spirit of what was going on and its doors are opened and closed by invisible means.

While these unearthly occurrences are taking place the girl is usually singing one of her weird productions. She accompanies the songs with queer gesticulations of her arms and feet. One day last week she arose from her bed and went to the fireplace in the room and sat down. Her slippers, which had been standing at the bedside, immediately slipped along the floor after her, and when they reached her side she put them on.

Physicians and all are much surprised at the occurrences and can offer no explanation. Hundreds of persons have visited the house and witnessed the puzzling phenomena with their own eyes and have come away unbelieving. The girl is receiving the best of medical attention, but it seems to do her no good. Superstitious negroes are moving from the neighborhood in droves.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT AMERICA

King Edward Decides to Send His Son to the St. Louis Exposition.

PRINCESS MAY COME, TOO

Suggested That Lord Curzon and His American Wife Accompany the Royal Visitor, as Lord Roberts Cannot Do So.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is reported on very good authority, in fact by people who stand very close to the court, that King Edward has now finally decided to send the prince of Wales over to represent him at the opening of the St. Louis exposition next year.

The prince is said to be overjoyed at the prospects of going, and it is even said that he may be accompanied by the princess of Wales as well.

Should the prince go, he will probably come across the Atlantic on board the [illegible] yacht Albert and Victoria, accompanied by a large representative squadron [illegible] battleships, as England does not want [illegible] be overshadowed by Germany, and it [illegible] known that the kaiser will send the flower of the German navy over, probably under the command of Prince Henry.

With the prospect of King Leopold of Belgium going to visit his American partner, Thomas F. Walsh, as he openly declares he intends to do, and President Loubet of France trying to arrange to pay an official visit to the United States, the St. Louis exposition will not be able to complain that it has not been appreciated by the heads of European states.

In fact, no exhibition, even in Europe, has ever been honored by the presence of as many rulers and persons of royal blood as the prospects are that the Louisiana purchase exhibition will be.

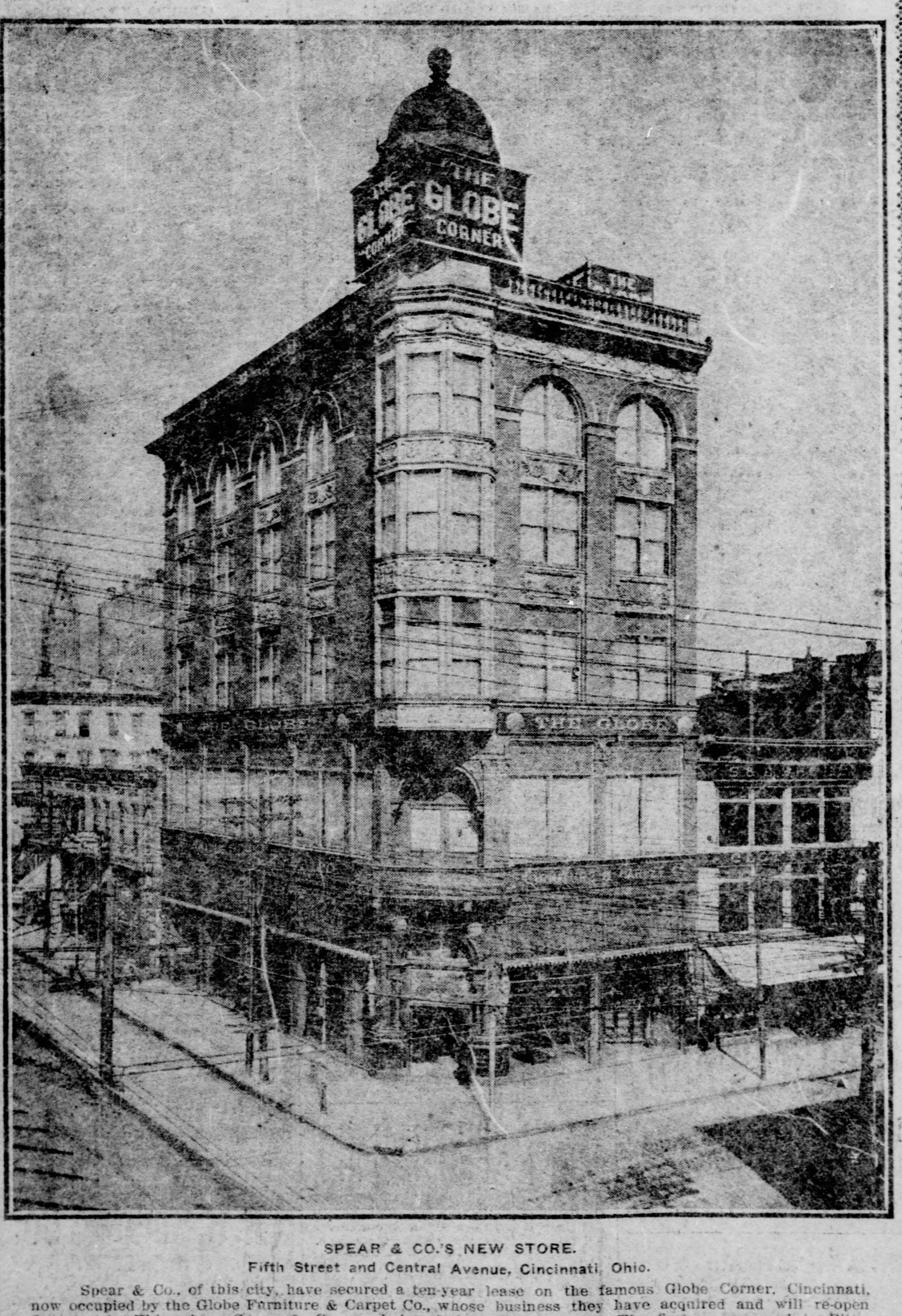
It was originally the intention of King Edward to have the prince of Wales go to the United States accompanied by Lord Roberts, but the health of the field marshal, who at present is staying at Ascot, has been very poor this season, and for several days he has been confined to his bed and he does not think that he would be able to undertake the task of following the prince upon a journey which would necessitate his presence at representative dinners and festivities without number. It is, therefore, uncertain who will accompany the prince on his visit, though it is rumored that the king thinks Americans would be pleased to have Lord Curzon and his American wife come over with England's future king.

The movement against the employment of women at bars where liquor is sold is growing stronger every day.

The licensing committee of the L. C. C. declares that it would be impossible at this moment to abolish barmaids altogether, for this would mean throwing thousands of women out of all employment. So they have decided to refuse licenses to certain places of entertainment where barmaids are employed.

This is only the thin end of the wedge, but it will mean a great diminution in the employment of barmaids in London. In Glasgow the barmaid has disappeared altogether, and several other Scotch cities are following suit.

The very large number of tragedies that have occurred of late in which barmaids were the victims have been the chief cause of the present agitation.



SPEAR & CO.'S NEW STORE.
Fifth Street and Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Spear & Co., of this city, have secured a ten-year lease on the famous Globe Corner, Cincinnati, now occupied by the Globe Furniture & Carpet Co., whose business they have acquired and will re-open January 1. This gives Spear & Co. a chain of three large stores. The first was opened in Pittsburgh, the second in New York City, and now that they have acquired a Cincinnati establishment they are being congratulated upon having the most extensive furniture and carpet business in the world. In an interview Mr. Spear said that the principal object in securing stores in various cities was to enable the firm to make purchases of goods in such immense quantities as to assure the most favorable price concessions from manufacturers. And this, he added, enables their establishments to sell all goods at inside prices.

IMPRISONMENT ACTS LIKE POISON

Princess Louise of Coburg Is a Most Unhappy Woman and Appears Like a Shadow.

SHE COMPLAINS BITTERLY

People of Germany Cannot Understand Why French Young Men Look Forward to Serve in the Army, as They Hate It.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Princess Louise of Coburg, the unhappy daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, has been allowed to see a little of the world once more.

Ordinarily she is kept a virtual prisoner in a private sanitarium at Dresden. Recently, however, she succeeded in persuading her physician to let her go to Milan, where she stopped incognita at a hotel for several days, accompanied by a lady of honor and a physician, as they were called, but in reality by a male and a female jailer.

From Milan she went to Venice, Innsbruck and Munich, but the whole trip only lasted two weeks.

People who saw her say she looks a shadow of her former self, the imprisonment acting as a poison on a woman of her temperament.

She complains bitterly of being kept in ignorance about everything, even about the condition of her sister, Countess Lonyay, formerly Crown Princess of Austria, who at present is dangerously ill.

The people of Germany have never been able to understand how it was possible for the young men of France to look forward with pleasure to serving their term in the army.

The number of young Germans who have emigrated, mutilated themselves or even committed suicide to escape putting on the dreadful uniform runs up into the hundreds every year.

When one has followed the disclosures brought to light by the commission named to look into the many complaints of privates against their officers one understands the young German's fear of the military service.

In the French army a recruit is treated as a human being, a prominent Berlin paper explains, and in proof publishes a general order just issued by Gen. Dalstein, chief of the French Sixth army corps, which says:

"Company officers should always remember that the young recruits should be received as a son in the great military family, the French army.

"Our army is a great fraternal brotherhood and the new members, who belong to all classes of society and who join us with hearts glowing with patriotism, should be made to feel at home from the very first day."

"These few words taken from the French general's order may possibly explain to the German people why a Frenchman is proud to be found capable of serving in the army, while a German dreads it," writes a prominent Berlin paper.

Jim drew a full hand.—"It was this a-way, jedge: 'Ye see, I doled de cards, and Jim Brown he had a pah aces and a pah of kings." "What did you have?" "Three aces, jedge, and" —— "What did Jim do?" "Jim, he drew." "What did he draw" "He drew a razzer, jedge."

WINTER IS COMING
BRINGING CATARRH

Every sufferer from Catarrh dreads the coming of winter, for with the first breath of the frost-king this miserable disorder is fanned into life and renewed activity, and all the disgusting symptoms come back. With every fresh cold the temperature begins to rise, the skin becomes hot and dry, the head aches almost to the point of bursting, the eyes are inflamed and red, the nostrils are stopped up, and the mucus discharges, at first thin and watery, gradually become thicker and yellow and often exceedingly offensive. The throat and all the inner passages and cavities of the head are irritated by the acrid secretions, resulting in loss of smell and deafness, and injury to the soft bones of the cheek and nose, while the voice loses its natural tone and has a harsh, rasping, unnatural sound.

But, if not arrested, Catarrh doesn't stop here; the mucous poison passing from the throat into the stomach and bowels is taken up by the blood and distributed through the system, and the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bladder and all other parts of the body become infected, and the disease which was considered so harmless and simple in the beginning has become constitutional, far-reaching and serious. Catarrh must be treated through the blood, for it is a systemic disorder, a taint in the blood, that inhalations, washes, powders and salves cannot reach, and those who have tried them know the effects are only temporary, that as soon as winter comes with its cold rains, heavy fogs and chilling winds, it brings back Catarrh and sweeps away all the good that a long and faithful use of local remedies has accomplished.

To reach inflamed membranes, check excessive secretions of mucus and cleanse the feverish blood, requires an internal remedy—one that enters into the circulation and drives out the catarrhal matter, and just such a medicine S. S. S. has proven itself to be. It has been tested too often during the 40 years of its existence to need further proof of its efficacy. To attempt a cure alone with local remedies is an unending task, for it is impossible to check with douches, inhalers or other local means the streams of mucus and catarrhal poison continually flowing into the blood. S. S. S. has no equal as a blood purifier and tonic. This great vegetable remedy goes into the circulation, reaching all parts of the system, removing the foul secretions and thoroughly cleansing and purifying the blood, and at the same time gives vigor to all parts of the system. Catarrh makes you feel bad all over; it affects the digestion, produces nausea, destroys the appetite, makes you nervous, restless and too utterly wretched for work or anything else. It is a common and almost universal complaint and the most humiliating and disgusting of all diseases. If the blood is all right winter's coming brings none of the discomforts and disagreeable symptoms of Catarrh. Write us full particulars of your case should you need medical advice, which our physicians will cheerfully furnish without charge.

NO ONE COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE.

Gentlemen:—I had Catarrh for about fifteen years, and no man could have been worse. I tried everything I could hear of, but no good resulted. I then began S. S. S. and could see a little improvement from the first bottle, and after taking it a short while was cured. This was six years ago, and I am as well to day as any man.

I think Catarrh is a blood disease, and know there is nothing on earth better for the blood than S. S. S. Nobody thinks more of S. S. S., than I do.

Lapeer, Mich. M. MATSON.

FELT LIKE A NEW MAN.

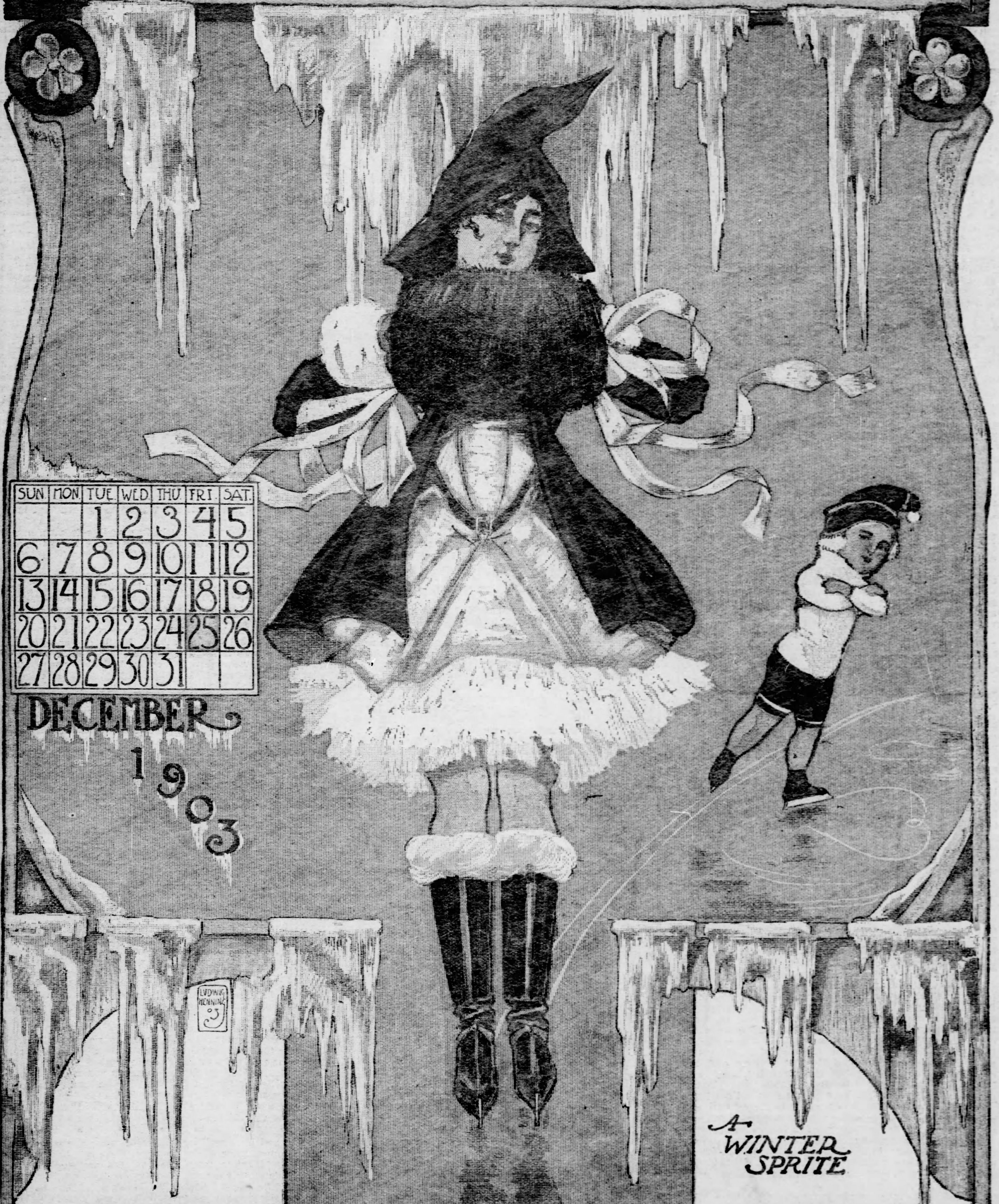
I take pleasure in commending your S. S. S. as an A-1 good blood purifier. In fact, my opinion of it is that it has no equal. I recently used some dozen bottles of it and the effects were all that I could desire. My blood was bad and S. S. S. thoroughly cleansed and renovated it. I had Catarrh of the nose and throat, and to my gratification S. S. S. cured me of this troublesome complaint, at the same time it built up my general health. It increased my strength and vigor, improved my appetite, and, in short, when I got through with your medicine I felt like a different man. JAMES M. LYDEN.
811 Brownsville Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.
27th Ward, S. S.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SUNDAY HOME JOURNAL SECTION

NOV·29·1903



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DECEMBER
1903
LUDWIG HENNING 03

A WINTER SPRITE

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE
HOME JOURNAL

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

THE PLOT THAT FAILED

A Story of Cross Purposes and Perplexities Brought to An Unexpected Sequel.

By HELEN MATHERS.

IT WAS youth that made all the trouble, because Pip was young and blithe in her ways, while her sister Sarah was growing middle-aged and stout; moreover she was of the wrong complexion. John being extremely fair himself, and undoubtedly ginger-haired people have tempers and temperaments, and two of a trade never agree. Thus it came to pass that the lovers seldom met without quarreling, and the wedding-day (there was no formal engagement) seemed further off than ever.

Now, this was rough on Sarah, who was a fine tall, buxom woman, and had already lost heavily in one matrimonial bid, her only assest being three children whom she obligingly farmed out to her relations to educate and bring up, and herself lived at home with her parents in the comfortable, many-windowed big house off the main street of the town.

Meanwhile Pip, blue-eyed, black-haired, round-faced, pinafored, grew out of pantalettes and the rest, into a tall, handsome young woman, to whom at table John's eyes constantly strayed. But it was Pip's mother, a clever as well as a good woman, who alone saw the beginning of the thing, long before John or anyone else did, for Sarah saw nothing at all, and the father, who spent one-half his time getting into rages, the other in recovering from them, was also blind, and so matters ran on—ran on into years.

Meanwhile little Pip went on growing, and witnessing the lovers' perpetual quarrels and lukewarm making-ups, till she reached her full statue of five feet eight inches. And one night, as John sat beside her at her first dance, daylight flooded his mind; and Sarah, unluckily trying the last resource of a desperate woman, viz., to make John jealous by flirting with a local whipper-snapper, brought matters to a climax, and with a rush Pip came to the front. Sarah kidnapped John after dark the next evening, marched him to a retired spot—and it spoke volumes for her self-control that he came out of that awful twohours' interview with what remained to him of a once remarkably fine head of hair intact,, but his resolution in no way shaken.

John was a little man, he was also comfortable of figure,and his quiet blue eyes gave small hint of that touch of character that made him turn round at the last moment and decline to forfeit his chance of happiness with the one sister, because he happened to have once fancied the other and he never for one moment faltered or looked back.

Now, if Pip had been older, if she had ever suffered, and thus learned humanity, she could nct day by day have sat at table opposite that slighted, middle-aged woman without pitying or perhaps fearing her, since

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

But Pip loved the man, saw her happiness straight before her, and took it without a doubt or tremor—as is the manner of careless youth. Moreover, she had never believed in the genuineness of Sarah's affection for John. She thought one could not quarrel so much with what one really loved.

She met him of evenings when he came back from town, and they talked of the little home they meant to make together, and without the slightest reference to parents who possibly understood their business better than they did. Nowadays young people who find it so hard to bring up their second childhood children properly, think more of the parents' effect, good or bad, on the wooer, than his on the parents, and Pip was surprisingly practical and direct in her methods, and took no heed of her father's bellowings, for by now he was aware of John's flagrant turpitude of conduct and had forbidden him the house.

But though he cut Pip out of his will, the present days are not favorable to locking a child up, and feeding her on bread and water; and what girl ever minded giving up a corner of a big house for a little one, full of her own pots and pans, with the man she loved installed in it as household god?

Through the home pandemonium, unscathed by father's abuse, mother's sad eyes of reproach and sister's vitriolic attacks, Pip walked, calm, and slim, and young, meeting her John on every possible opportunity, and never once finding it necessary to disagree with him, or he with her, while in looks they made a delightful contrast.

The man had left youth so far behind, that now its simplicity, its beauty, its grace, stole on him with the freshness of a greeting from a long absent, welcome friend. Of all things, youth is no waster of precious time. It spends not long hours at its mirror, nor needs to, for its hair goes as it likes, the roses and lilies are there, and it apparels itself carelessly but delightfully, for everything becomes it. It is blithe and good-humored, it has no arriere pensee, and is not always suspecting evil, thus creating it; and in those days life simplified itself to the little quiet, fair man and became astonishingly pleasant, so pleasant that he might have known it would not last.

The best laid schemes of mice and men "oft gang agley," and one evening, when John stepped out of the fast train that covered the twenty miles from town in thirty minutes, no tall, handsome girl waited for him on the platform, and he went to his bachelor diggings—chiefly remarkable for the confusion of teetotal drinks below stairs and the serried order of intoxicating ones above—with a heavy heart.

He ate his dinner, made more cheerless by a vision of Pip's young, bright face at a table spotless with silver and napery to which his youth had accustomed him. Then he went to his club, perturbed and quite taken out of his ordinary quiet self, and for the moment at a loss what to do.

He and Pip had not needed to write each other hitherto, meeting daily as they did, and to send a letter to the house was to run the gauntlet of both father and the infuriated Sarah; but after careful thought he found and despatched a reliable messenger with certain close instructions, and anxiously awaited the result.

It came too swiftly for good news. Disaster outraces the whirlwind, and John probably ran faster than he had ever done since the races of his youth, to find the Dovecotes in confusion, and Pip's father storming himself hoarse, while for once no one heeded him, for the mother had fainted,. Sarah was crying loudly, the boys looking on helpless, when John burst into the scene, demanding his Pip.

"A jade! A deceitful jade!" shouted her father, waving his arms like a semaphore. "First she steals her sister's lover, shames us, and breaks all our hearts, then goes off with a—a scoundrelly Stock Exchange man!"

He pointed to the table upon which an open letter lay. John picked it up, read it, then threw it down.

"It's a lie," he remarked, and walked up close to Sarah. "This is your doing," he said. "Where is she? and he gripped her arm.

The big, pink-cheeked, golden-haired woman trembled, then pulled herself together, and said:

"Where is she? With Jem Carson, of course! Can't you read her handwriting?"

"I can read your face better," said John, and let her go so abruptly that she almost fell. Now, John was a gentleman by birth, but he hated her so horribly at that moment that he behaved like a cad.

He went out, and to the railway station, and made inquiries. The porters all knew Pip by sight there, and she had certainly gone to town that morning by the 11:15, and Mr. Carson had all but missed the train, jumping into the carriage when it was moving.

"Miss Pip had no luggage and looked flustered," volunteered the porter. And this was unusual, for youth is rarely in a flurry, while fussiness is the hall-mark of middle-age.

John walked out into the coldness of the spring night, and cursed himself for a fool not to have brought away with him Pip's letter to her mother, in which she announced that she was going away with John Carson.

"John is too old for me (she wrote). Perhaps Sarah will take him back.

Pip had never written that. If it were true, why had she not addressed the letter to him! He knew her writing, and would detect a forgery. . . He went straight back to Dovecotes, and pushed into the dining-room, but no one was there, for the hour was late; but though he sent message after message the letter was not forthcoming.

He went back to the anomalous lodging and sat up all night, grimly thinking the thing out, and, though he was not an imaginative man, I am sure he saw very clearly the little house that Pip and he had been going to furnish, the furniture they had decided upon, and even the double white violets they meant to sow in the garden.

In the morning he went up to town by the early train that he had never once missed, save on Sundays and holidays, for twenty years, and walked into his bank as usual, for there is this drawback in the pleasant routine of a business man's life, that it does not take into account private misfortune, and John, as head of his department, could not put any other man in to take over his very responsible post. But in the luncheon hour he went to look for Jem Carson, whose offices were close by.

Mr. Carson was away, had left town for abroad the preceding night, leaving no address, and John's lips whitened as he heard it. And yet he knew that treachery was at work, and not for one moment did he doubt his little Pip—though his head was just level with her shoulder when walking, still she was always "little" to him, while he had seemed to stand to her for everything that was strong, and kind, and true; as indeed he was, stature notwithstanding. He knew that Jem Carson, like many other men in the place, had admired the blue-eyed, black haired, rosy-cheeked girl; but Pip had never even glanced the way of lovers anywhere near her own age, or even ten years ahead of it. She called them "boys,' and did not find the difference of a quarter of a century between herself and John the slightest bar to their happy companionship.

Pip, indeed, was a young person of character, and already was bringing John up in the way he should go, for she had definiite views about clubs, and late hours, and unlimited drinks, while her mother had made of her an excellent manager; and the exchange of John's careless bachelorhood for the comfort of home would probably add a considerable number of years to his life.

But now—now he saw how blind he and Pip had been to think Sarah would sit quietly down under her wrongs. For Sarah was at the bottom of Pip's disappearance, of that John was certain; but until Carston returned he had nothing to go on, and detectives he could not afford. He came to know that Sarah was in town constantly. Had he been able to follow her up he might possibly have found out something. But he was not free, and only his grit carried him over that bad time when the days went by, and still Pip made no sign.

And now behold the irony of circumstance. A man who had loved Sarah as a girl, been passed over by her for the lover she finally shook off in the divorce-court, had gone abroad, only once revisiting his native place, when he found Sarah, to his mind handsomer than ever, going about with John, and after another absence of years, came home a week after Pip's vanishment. On inquiry for Mrs. John Warner (supposing his old love married) he discovered that Pip was to have been that lady, not Sarah.

For Ted, who was a dark, fine, well-to-do man, and a hearty, wasted no time in beating about the bush, but made such hot love that Sarah found herself in the delightful situation of being ardently worshipped, not only for the beauty she had, but for all that Ted remembered of her handsome youth. And as his business lay on board ship, and most of his life was spent at sea, he clamored for an immediate marriage, to which she was nothing loth, nay, eager.

Sing, ye little birds, of the raptures of this middle-aged wooer, who had loved and lost his love, not once but twice, and now listened infatuated to her artless tale of how she had never loved but him, had even pressed her sister on John, that John might not mourn her jilting of him too deeply! Sing of all those flirting airs and graces to which the wooed woman takes so kindly, and that endow her with the self-respect which never properly flourishes, save when supported by man's eager admiration!

Thus, by one of those extraordinary turns of the wheel that Fate delights in, was Sarah turned in a moment from a jilted woman, soured, almost maddened by her wrongs, and intent only on revenging them, into a smiling, happy, adored creature whose heart was so full of kindness that she wished well to the whole world, Pip included, and even pitied the latter for loving a little man like John. She wondered now that she could have looked at John, which proves that when you take away one man from a woman, she only howls till you give her another, and often prefers the last to the first.

Events marched with lightning rapidity as Ted, who had twice lost his rosy-checked, blue-eyed, golden-haired divinity, was resolute not to lose her again, and simply rushed her off her feet—a delightful sensation after the long, slow years of waiting for John to make up his mind, and the subsequent humiliation of seeing a younger sister preferred to herself.

Ted must be aboard ship in a fortnight, and when a woman has no house to furnish, or trousseau to get, or, indeed, anything to do but buy one nice frock, and sail away in it honeymooning from worries and relatives (including three children), it is surprising how young and enterprising she becomes. And Sarah heeded neither her father's fulminations, nor her mother's hints about a parent's duty, but went to town one morning, married her Ted, and had sailed with him almost before her family knew she had departed.

Possibly one reason for her alacrity was to be found in a letter that reached John late that night, a letter in which he realized how Sarah had punished him for his inconstancy, or his pluck, or whatever you may please to call it, when he found that it was Pip he loved, not Sarah. But John was a quiet man, and when he had read the letter to the end he only said "Thank Heaven!" and laid his plans for the morrow.

* * * * * * *

Pip had been walking in the town on the morning of her disappearance from Dovecotes when a little boy came up to her, thrust a letter into her hand, and ran away.

John's clear fist stared her in the face, a legible hand that a child might decipher (or imitate), but the contents of the letter surprised her, and she read them twice over.

"My dear Pip," wrote John—who was a man of few

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The Rose of Memory.

First on the stem of the rose
    There comes a leaf,
Then a pink bud blows,
And then the full flower glows
    In beauty brief.

Soon does it disappear,
    So far, so fleet,
And in the Winter drear
We say: "It was so dear,
    "It was so sweet."

So we await a joy,
    It comes—it goes—
No troubles can annoy,
No pain its bliss alloy,
    Pleasure's own rose.

So fast the moments go,
    The hours fly.
'Tis gone! We miss it so,
Naught remains of its glow,
    Only a sigh.

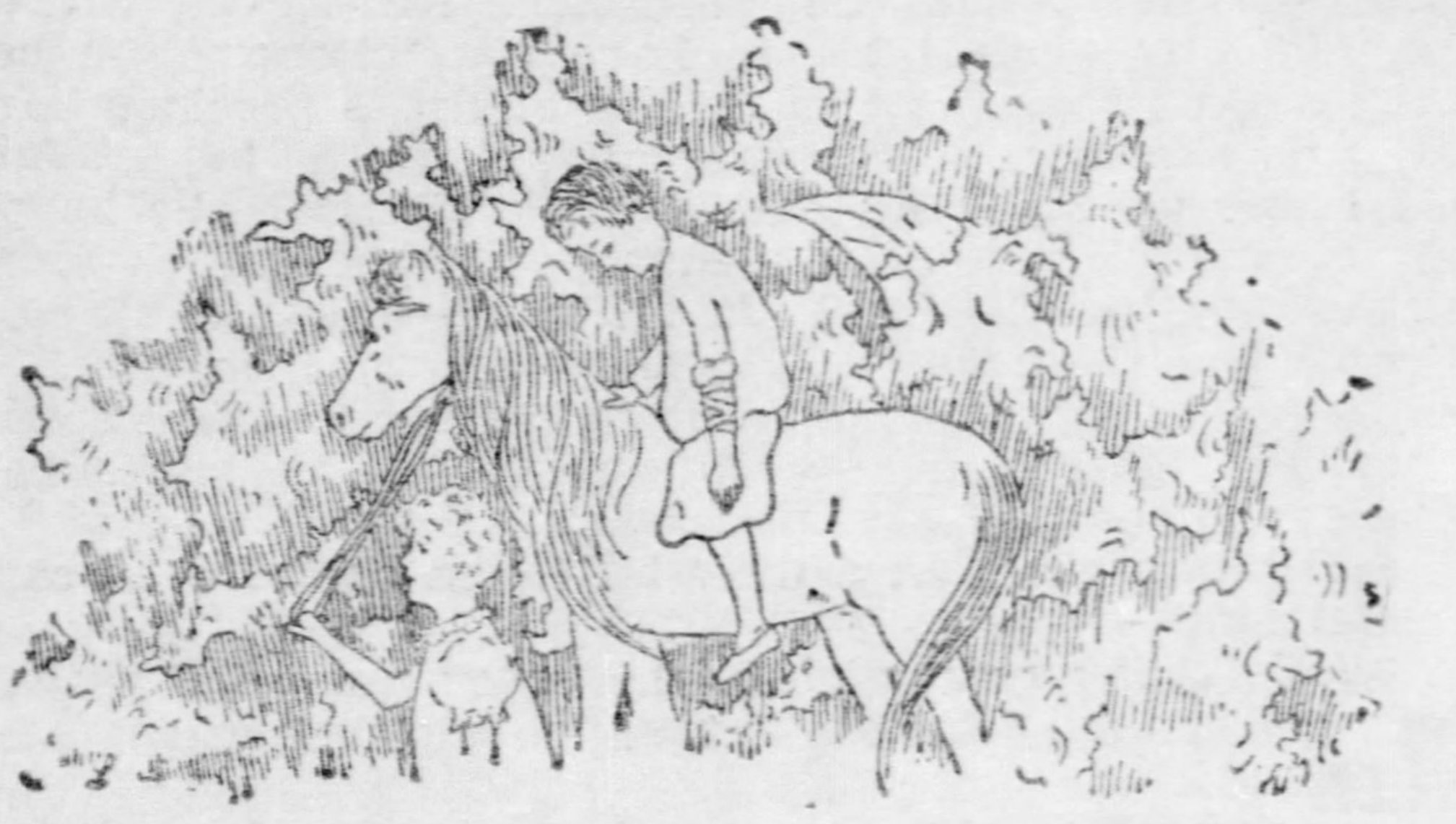
Its sweetness thrills us yet,
    And no one knows
How in its fragrance set
With dew-like teardrops wet
    Lives memory's rose.

VIOLET LAND

A STORY FOR CHILDREN /

By CORRIE LEE.

FOR FEAR that you have never heard of Violet Land, I am going to explain all about this place before I tell you the story of Leslie and the wild Pony. Violet Land is many miles south of here, where the violets are always in bloom and the little violet fairies have their home. These little fairies are sent there by Santa Claus, and though they live for many years, to all appearances they never grow older. The fairies are small, being only three or four inches high, and the violets are large, very much larger than and more beautiful than those enjoyed by mortals. From one violet to another, these little creatures spring, running up and down the great blades of grass and resting on the leaves. It is always warm, so the fairies live out of doors, and at night, each one curls up in a flower. Should it rain they find some sheltered place down underneath the violets and leaves, and there they have music and dancing until the sun dries off their playground. No work is done in Violet Land. Santa Claus sends the inhabitants food, clothes, ponies, vehicles and many other things that make life enjoyable.



At races the boys appear dressed as knights, their armor, pony trappings and the hard baked clay over which they ride glistens in the sunlight. From the grand stand of violets, the little maiden fairies, all in white and gold, enthusiastically clap and cheer them on. The knight who is successful receives a golden crown on his lance, and hastening to his sweetheart crowns her, amid the applause of many friends. With such amusements the fairies while away their time.

Their ponies are only about five inches high, but very strong. Now I will tell you about the "Wild Pony" of Fairyland, or Ginger, as he is called. Ginger was very wild, and Santa Claus told the fairies that if any of them could ride him just once, mastering him completely, that he would ever after be gentle and more powerful than any pony in Violet Land. Now many of these little people had attempted the task, but they were either severely injured or killed, and none had succeeded in conquering this fiery animal.

CHAPTER II.

Story of Leslie and the Wild Pony of Fairyland.

"Tomorrow is the race, Ellen, and I wish for your sake I could tame the Wild Pony of Fairy Land. Then I should be sure of crowning you," boisterously exclaimed a little green-capped figure, as he sprang on a blade of grass and kneeling, kissed his sweetheart's hand.

"Oh, please do not bother about taming the Wild Pony of Fairy Land, for my sake, Leslie," drawled out this perverse little bundle of ribbon and lace, as she leaned back comfortably in the violet on which she had been resting. "I have made another engagements for tomorrow."

For a minute Leslie looked bewildered.

"What on earth do you mean, Ellen? Who ever heard of a fairy's not attending the race?"

"Well, then, if you must know, I have made an engagement to go to the races with some other knight." She stretched two dainty little hands back of her head and looking up, watched her companion closely. Not a word was spoken for some seconds and then—

"Ellen, I shall miss you," and the little green-capped figure walked slowly away.

"This will be the first race that we ever went to, that we have not been together," he murmured. "I always have said that I was not good enough for her," and the little fairy, so full of life and fun a short time before, appeared sad and lonely as he wandered out of Violet Land, away from all his friends, and away from the little girl whom he loved so well.

Should he enter the race or not? That was the question he had to decide. What difference did it make to him whether he won or not, if Ellen was not going to clap for him and cheer him on?

Gradually though, it dawned on the little fairy that his rival might win and crown Ellen, and he determined that that should not be. He would attempt to subdue Ginger. Ellen should have the crown and have it from his hands, unless Ginger should kill him, and in that case he did not believe that he would care much about races or crown either, and one thing was certain, he was entirely willing to die if Ellen was not going to love him.

Away off in the fields he could see Ginger, and without waiting for bridle or saddle, he started after him.

Ginger was not accustomed to seeing fairies outside of Violet Land and little dreamed of an enemy so near, when Leslie jumping on his back, grabbed hold of his mane and determined that nothing that Ginger could do would make him let go. Ginger reared, plunged, kicked and finally started to roll over. Over and over they went together, until Leslie thought every bone in his body would be broken. Two or three times he lost his grip on the pony's mane, but he quickly regained it, only to be hurled through the air or dragged on the ground.

"This is all for Ellen," he whispered, and as soon as he could get a chance, sprang once more to the pony's back. His hands and face were cut and bleeding, his feet had been trampled, but he was the best rider in Fairyland and was determined to conquer Ginger.

The pony, finding that he could not get rid of his burden by rolling, ran, carrying Leslie, weak and faint from the long struggle, many miles from home. On, on they went with the little rider drooping more and more. His eyes were almost filled with sand and blood. One arm hung limply at his side, but he was reckless of his sufferings; he had resolved to win or die. Night came on, the pony stumbled; he was weary also. A few steps more and the wild struggle had ended. Ginger could go no further. A little, limp figure fell from his back, but that did not scare the Wild Pony of Fairyland. He was conquered.

CHAPTER III.

It was morning when Leslie regained consciousness. At first he thought he was dying; his brain seemed to be on fire; he was covered with dirt and blood, and too weak to move. For a long time he lay with his eyes closed, and then—

"I must win the crown for Ellen," he murmured, and staggered to his feet. "If I can only catch the pony, I will ride him back to Fairyland, crown my sweetheart and come away to die. She shall not know how I have suffered," he thought, and painfully made his way in quest of Ginger. Soon finding him, and meeting no resistance from the pony, he mounted and rode off.

When he arrived flags were flying, the grandstand of violets was covered with fairies in white and gold; on the hard-baked clay gaily dressed knights were riding to and fro, their ponies prancing to the music. Leslie had no time to wash or dress; the race was about to begin; he had to hasten forward and take his place among the others. Many wondering eyes were turned toward him.

"Who can this be? Who is on the Wild Pony?" the little fairies whispered, for most of his friends did not recognize him, and those who did wondered that he had come to their gala day looking so ill, soiled, ragged and even bloody.

The signal was given and off pranced the knights, but, of course, no pony could keep up with the Wild Pony of Fairyland. By the time the others reached the goal, Leslie had received the crown on his lance, crowned Ellen, whispering good-by to her as he did so, and was racing off toward the woods.

"I must not fall until I get out of sight of them all," he thought, supporting himself as best he could against the pony's neck. But the little breath left in him was fast ebbing away and he felt that he would only be able to hold on for a short distance.

The fairies watching him wondered that he should have acted so strangely, but they soon forgot about him, for fairies, you know, are very light-hearted creatures. There was one little fairy, though, who did not forget, and no sooner had he crowned her than she slipped away from her friends and chased over the fields and into the woods after him.

"I will find him or never return to Violet Land," panted the little creature. And she did find him, lying beside a stream, and Ginger standing by him. She bandaged his wounds and bathed his head, but no sign of life was made by the little hero.

"He has killed himself for me," she cried. "O, Leslie, I love you!" And, weeping, the little fairy kissed him again and again in frantic despair. His tired eyes opened, and, smiling, he whispered slowly:

"Ellen—who—took—you—to—the—race?"

"No one," she answered. "I would go with no one when I found that you had gone away. I went all alone, and I cried all the time I was there, until I saw you on Ginger. Then I was too scared to cry. O, Leslie, I was only fooling, and I am awfully sorry, and I won't be mean to you any more. I wish I was all cut up and bloody instead of you." And the little nurse leaned over and kissed his forehead, and continued to rub the hands she had been trying to warm.

Later Ellen lead the Wild Pony of Fairyland back among the violets. Seated on him was a very ill-used fairy, it is true, but certainly a very happy one.

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words—"Take the 11:15 train to Liverpool street, where I will meet you and explain why I wish you to come to town.—Your affectionate, JOHN WARNER."

It was then 11 o'clock, and without a moment's hesitation Pip proceeded to obey orders; but being afraid of meeting some of her people at the railway station, her uneasy looks were observed by the porter whom John subsequently questioned, and also by Jem Carson, who at the last moment jumped in, and on the way up told her he was taking a fortnight's holiday. It was looking after his togs that had made him catch this later train instead of his usual one.

At Liverpool street they parted, but no John appeared, only a messenger who handed to her a letter, and promptly disappeared. But this one was even more surprising than the first, for it contained money, and a request that Pip would go to Waterloo Station, and take the train for a certain address given, and wait there till she heard from, or saw John. Meanwhile she was not to communicate with home (where danger menaced her) or any person whatever, but trust entirely to him, and all would be well. With the money enclosed, she was to buy necessaries and pay for board at the place to which he had sent her, and she must not, on any account, short of severe illness, write even to himself for the present.

Pip had a profound belief in John's judgment; moreover, her youthful spirits rose at the adventure, and the conviction that John meant to marry her off quick, without consulting her unwilling family. So she went gaily enough to her destination, which was in one of the wildest and loveliest bits of Surrey; and having made her simple purchases in the town, arrived at the pleasant hostel, three miles from a railway station, where she found a delightful hostess, who made the newcomer quite at home, asking no questions, for the girl was her own letter of recommendation, and chance visitors there were a matter of everyday occurrence.

Pip was a girl with a quality of silence, a capacity for holding her tongue, marvelous in one so young. She also possessed a shrewdness that you often find in well-brought-up farmers' daughters who early become conversant with the practical working of life. So she kept to herself, giving no hint of her situation to any of the other people staying in the house, and was more discreet in her conduct than are a good many old women nowadays.

For the first week she had a really happy time, wandering about in glorious weather through scenery that might have seemed to her savage but for the grace of April; but with the second week, and still no sign from John, she began to lose her sense of the pure fun of the adventure. The two daily posts, constantly drawn blank, got on her nerves; she read and reread the two enigmatic letters that had landed her here; she loved her mother, and longed for her often, and still more she longed for John.

Poor Pip was getting her first stroke of discipline, and the rich color in her cheek began to fade ever so, yet she never dreamt of disobeying John, and writing to him of her uneasy fears and loneliness.

The bright mistress of the house divined a trouble in Pip's absence of friends, of letters, even of adequate luggage, but admired the pluck of the handsome girl who never whined for sympathy, never complained, and who was now proving those steadfast qualities that from childhood upwards John the observant had noted in her; for he was a man who liked practical common sense in women, and the order and comfort that sprang from them.

The weather varied, the spring came up late that way, the trees were out in strange little green bottle-brushes, or grey-green mysteries not unlike silvery peaches, just set; and though the mountain air would not allow her to feel anything but physically well, Pip was inwardly lost and at sea, though the idea of treachery, treachery from Sarah, never once crossed her mind.

Someone has said that when you want to revenge yourself, it is immaterial upon whom you do it, and it would be hard to say what end Sarah proposed to her impudent forgery of John's handwriting and her cleverly carried out plan for Pip's evanishment though she was careful to send the girl to a place where she would be safe. Probably she only longed to make them both as miserable as she herself had been, and it was a purely feminine lash-out after which she would resign herself to witnessing the hapinness that should have been hers; but Ted Howarth had appeared on the scene, and all was changed.

Behind his broad, devoted back, she could safely shelter from John and Pip and the rest of them—besides, they had to catch her first, for Ted's duties took her practically round the world, and it would be a year at least before she was in England again. Therefore, in a burst of generosity, on the very morning of her marriage, Sarah sat down and wrote John a letter.

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The shadows raced, a shaft of light struck the hillside, and lo! dim and ghost-grey, the trees emerged—a few more such warm days and nights, and they would tremble to a rippling sea of wavering green light; beyond the Bowl a patch shewed of the deep blue of Mediterranean waters . . . it was no pool, only a cloud . . . hard by, the apple-green of young rye feasted the eye, but poor Pip saw only the brownness of last year's ling, the sienna of dead bracken, and the austere sweep of the ascent crowned with firs; not thus did spring come up in her native home, but warmly, softly, and at the thought of home, Pip's stout heart failed her a little, then turning, she saw John, strong, kind, serene, behind her.

He kissed her soberly, and she kissed him back. She was safe now, the old sense of leaning on a rock, of having no need to trouble about anything, was hers.

Many a man whose life is not poetry, knows it when he sees it . . . and John, outwardly prosaic, at that moment, gazing about, missed his birthright of freedom, going back at a bound to the time when he was the eldest son of a rich man, not the slave of a bank, when he hunted, and fished, and shot, and had a goodly corner of the earth for his pleasure-ground . . . then he said:

"I have the license in my pocket, my dear. Now, supposing we go along to the Huts and get a bit of lunch?"

REST.

Against the shoulder of the hill
That brings the azure near,
I rest my head and dream at will,
Earth's beating heart I hear.
Dear Mother Out-of-doors, how still
Thine eyes are, and how clear!

—Isabella Howe Fiske, in Ainslee's.

I Go A-Gossiping

I DON'T know when I have seen the Old Fashioned Lady so wrought up as she was the other day. She declares she doesn't know what in the world society is coming to and she shook with indignation, indeed the little piece of lace nestling demurely among the coils of her silver grey hair fairly quivered with her emotion and she tapped her toe impatiently and in the course of a half hour's confab I'm sure she didn't lose her glasses more than twenty-five times.

It seems one day not a great while ago the Old Fashioned Lady was privileged to ride for quite a distance in a car aboard which were a half dozen girls from one of the preparatory schools of the East End.

"And Mistress Pepys," she continued solemnly, "the language used by those mere children, Mistress Pepys, Those Mere Children was something shocking. There wasn't one among them over fifteen years of age and if you had heard the easy sang froid with which they discussed Billy this and Harry that it would have made your heart ache. Why those children knew as much as many a woman of thirty did in my day and do you suppose they looked for pennies to pay their car fare—? Not at all, Mistress Pepys, they changed a bill with all the coolness of globe trotters.

"And if they had been 'showing off,' my dear, I would have had some patience with them, but they were not being anything but delightfully natural—just as natural as if they had been in the nursery, where they had every right to be. And you cannot blame the children—the whole thing must be laid at the doors of their elders. These girls were entirely too young to be expected to work out their own social salvation—they were simply reflections of their mothers and their elder sisters The only possible exception you could make to this statement is that the younger girls very naturally went one better—instead of confining their 'Good Lord's' and 'Lord Love Us' and 'By Jove's' to the privacy of their own homes they were frank enough to express themselves in their usual manner without regard to place or circumstance. Indeed, I nearly dropped my glasses when the first thing one of the girls said as she sat down:

"What the Devil was the matter with old Mother Blank this morning anyway—she acted like an old cat. She's a bit too old for her job I'm a-thinking!" This from Miss Demure aged Fifteen! Now Mistress Pepys I consider that most extraordinary language even from a woman—why—why—it's downright Billingsgate and when I was young if a girl so far forgot herself as to hold forth in that fashion she would have had difficulty in finding any one with sufficient courage to be seen walking the street with her.

"What do you suppose those girls say to express themselves adequately when they are in anger—indeed I think their vocabulary of expletives must be as rich and racy as that of a deep sea sailor. Every other sentence was seasoned with some sort of spice 'Heaven's Sake' and 'Good Meavens' and 'Heavings'—now what sort of atmosphere obtained about those homes?

"It isn't customary for me to take the testimnoy of a servant but I have come to have a little sympathy for Bridget, the cook. She was a little out of temper the other day and made use of an expression for which I promptly corrected her.

"'Bridget you must not use that language in my house,' I said with decision.

"'Langwidge is it Mum?—why that isn't langwidge at all, at all, yez ought to hear Mrs. Dash! Shure she Damned me ivry time I burnt the mate and yez know I burns it niver liss than three toimes in a week.'"

I don't mind saying that when the Old Fashioned Lady fell in Cook's Patois it was a bit too much for me and I had to let off steam by laughing, although I felt in my bones it was a perilous thing to do—

"Indeed it is no laughing matter, Mistress Pepys," reassured the Old Fashioned Lady a trifle severely. "It is really a pitiful thing. It is the straw which shows which way the wind blows and it's in keeping with the general tone of society—come easy-go-easy, hale-fellow-well-met, the-man-is-as-good-as-the-woman.

"And it is all the fault of the women too, Mistress Pepys. They put on short skirts and mannish boots and roll up their sleeves and turn down their collars and trudge around all afternoon banging away at golf balls and then betake themselves to the club-house and indulge in drinks with outlandish names and listen to stories that should never be countenanced outside of the gun room—and in the evening they put on low-cut frocks and go with their men friends to witness problem plays and the greater the problem the more popular the play. Then to crown all, Mistress Pepys, they read and discuss problem novels—and they pride themselves on their openmindedness and their ability to look at things from every side. Once it was the mark of a lady to see certain things only on one side—ladies were not expected to get down to bottom facts. It was all very well for the men, but ladies thought it due themselves to keep out of things that could not be openly discussed between men and women. Double Entendre, indeed! We speak right out, now-a-days!

"I didn't say a word, but do you know My Best Friend says Her Husband says Double Entendre is French for two-toned jokes—think of it!

"And after all what is gained by it? Not health—we are all taking tonics and indulging in the rest cure and taking sea trips and we've lost faith and grown superstitious—every new sect that springs up is supported by women. We are restless and unsatisfied and unthinking and inconsequent and day by day we are getting more reckless.

"I don't say all of us, to be sure, but a 'little leaven leaveneth the whole,' concluded the Old Fashioned Lady with a retrospective slight sigh.

And do you know I felt awfully sorry for us all, but most of all for the Old Fashioned Lady. It must be dreadfully uncomfortable to have convictions. You see so few of us have any convictions and it is precious hard to be an exception to the general rule and be happy. And yet I think the Old Fashioned Lady wouldn't be happy without convictions. They must have been much more earnest in the old days. At all events I was a bit cast down with it all and jolly glad was I to see the Bad Bachelor sitting away up front in the car I boarded, and I walked right up and sat down beside him and asked him if he knew any girls that swore.

I think he was just a little bit taken back for he said hesitatingly—

"Girls that swear, girls that swear? u-u-m—why they don't call it that, Mistress Pepys, you see they call it 'saying things.'

I'd often heard of people "saying things" so I concluded I'd find out all about it right off.

"Saying things," I queried, "now what would they say for instance?"

"Oh, well, some say 'Lord' and some say 'Good Lord,' and 'Lord Love us' and once in a while when the occasion warrants it some one will say 'Damn.'"

"Now don't you Dare to Say Another Word Like That Before me," I broke in hurriedly, remembering what the Old Fashioned Lady had said, "I want you to understand right here that I don't roll up my sleeves and turn down my coat collar and wear big shoes and bang at golf balls and drink things with Outlandish Names and go to Problem Plays and Read Problem Novels, and you may just as well know it right This Very Minute." And I got right up and got off the car which was just at my corner.

But do you know I believe I must have been the very first woman who ever objected to having the Bad Bachelor Swear in Her Presence for I think I never in my life saw such a Look of Surprise on Any One's Face as there was on his when he jerked off his hat and said "Good evening!"

Mistress Pepys.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE

The Story of a Youthful Belle and a Gallant Though Elderly Beau.

By WILLIAM WALKER.

CERTAINLY there was nothing in the appearance of Maj. Glendinning to indicate that he was a blighted being. Rotund of figure, red-faced and always smiling, he was a familiar figure on the streets of Frankfort.

Those of the older inhabitants who remembered might have spoken of a time when the major's figure was not rotund—when he was a slender, dashing officer of a Lost Cause. He had been a very gay young gallant then, and he was a very gay old gallant now. It was the major's motto that every woman between 16 and 60 appreciated attention, and he was not very strict in drawing the line at either the maximum or minimum ages. With a comfortable and well-nourished inheritance, supplemented by the income of a considerable law practice, the major ranked as one of the richest men in Frankfort, and even now, when he was drawing near 60, he was esteemed a very desirable match.

"But the major will never marry," said old Mrs. Bartlett, who was a walking newspaper and town history combined, "you mark my words. I have known him for 40 years, and I do not believe he ever had any serious intention of marrying. Just before the war he was very devoted to Spicer Belle West, but she married John Edmunds, and now there's the major paying attention to her daughter!"

"Maybe you are right, Mrs. Bartlett," said her neighbor, Mrs. Hardin, "but really it does look like the major is serious now. Of course, it looks ridiculous to see an old man like him paying attention to a young girl like Spicer Belle Edmunds, but he has a lot of money, and that counts a whole lot these days."

Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Hardin were not the only persons interested in the question of the major's intentions. Miss Spicer Belle Edmunds, 20 and vastly pretty, was somewhat interested herself. At the very time of the conversation between the two old ladies Miss Edmunds was putting the finishing touches to her toilet, preparatory to joining the major, who was waiting for her in the parlor, and she was wondering how the major was going to take the news of her engagement to young Jack Frear. The situation was complicated by the fact that Frear was a protege of the major's, indebted to him for many favors in the past, and entirely dependent upon the major for continuance in the minor political office which gave him salary enough to be enabled to marry. Jack and Spicer Belle talked over the question of breaking the news to the major, but it was a case of "bell the cat," and neither quite liked the idea of being the one to perform the operation. But Jack had chivalrously offered to do it, and Spicer Belle did not know but that he had already done so.

"Dear old major," said the girl to herself, as she stood by the window, hesitating to go downstairs. "I hope he won't take it too seriously. He doesn't look like he could take anything seriously, but you never can tell."

Finally she nerved herself for the ordeal and descended slowly. At the foot of the stairs she met the major, his round, red face almost hid behind a great bunch of American Beauties which he was extending toward her.

"For me!" she exclaimed, with a pretty little air of surprise that was not the less convincing because assumed.

"How good of you!" and buried her flower face within the fragrant mass of the flowers.

"Jack hasn't told him, after all," she whispered to herself. But she was undeceived in a moment.

"My dear young lady, aren't you ashamed of yourself to have kept me out of your confidence?" said the major, shaking a ponderous forefinger in her direction.

"Then Jack has told you!"

"Of course he has. But why on earth did he make so much ado about telling me? Jack came into my office with a face as long as though he was going to be hung instead of married, and blurted out that you had promised to marry him in much the same manner, as though he had lost a near and dear relative."

Spicer Belle was as much taken aback as it is possible for a self-possessed young lady to be, and could only look up with a little amazement and say:

"We thought—I thought—that is— Oh, major, and you are not angry at Jack, after all?"

"Angry! Why, my dear child, I nearly squeezed his hand off congratulating him. And you can't guess what I am going to give you two as a wedding present."

"No, I can't."

"Well, Congressman Ralph has promised that I should have the appointment of the collector and the deputy collector for this district."

"And you are going to make Jack the deputy collector! Why, the salary will be twice what he is getting now. You are a dear!"

"No, I am not going to make Jack the deputy collector. His appointment as collector will be announced next week."

"And to think that Jack and I were afraid— Oh, major! I can't thank you enough!"

"You don't have to thank me, my dear little girl, except by being just as happy as ever you can. But tell us what Jack and you were afraid of—that I would think him too young to marry?"

"No—yes, that was it. You don't think he is too young, do you?"

"Of course, I don't. Young men ought to marry just as soon as they can support a wife. Jack need have no fear about that, and then, you know, I have a little bit of money myself that will go to you when I am dead. But you can't deceive me as you are trying to do; tell me what it was you were really afraid of?"

"Don't ask me, major. I can't tell you. I—" and here a great big blush spread all over her cheek.

In the light of this blush understanding seemed to come to the major. He gazed for an instant as though uncomprehending, and then he smiled, checking himself with an inborn fear of being ungallant.

"Of course, I understand, my child. So no one ever told you— Ah! it is possible that no one ever knew, not even she!"

"Knew what? Not even who?" asked Spicer Belle in a breath.

The major had turned, and was looking out of the window. The smile had gone from his face and he looked very sad for the moment. As though impelled by a sudden resolution, he turned again suddenly and faced her.

He took his watch out of his pocket, opened the back and extended it to the girl. She took it and saw, let into the back, an old-fashioned miniature. She gazed at it a moment, and then lifted her eyes to the picture of a beautiful woman, which hung on the wall.

"My mother?" she questioned. There were tears in her eyes and in her voice.

"Yes, your mother." The major's voice was harsh and dry, and all the color seemed gone from his face.

"And she never knew?"

"I cannot say as to that; I do not think she did. I was only a friend—she loved your father."

Closing the watch, the girl came closer to the major and handed it to him. He replaced it in his pocket silently. Then, without a word, the girl, reaching upon tip-toe, drew the major's head down and kissed him—with a kiss of which Jack could not have possibly been jealous.

IBN JEMIN.

(From the Persian.)

"I read on the porch of a palace bold
In purple tablet letters cast—
'A house though a million winters old,
A house of earth comes down at last;
Then quarry thy stones from the crystal All,
And build the dome that shall not fall.'"

LONDON'S LADY MAYORESS

The Young Woman Who Will Be Hostess to the City's Distinguished Guests This Winter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Opportunely enough a new portrait comes to hand of a young woman who, during the next year, will have the opportunity of meeting on intimate terms more distinguished folk than probably any other girl in the world. She will begin with a king and queen and later on will be called upon to do the honors to numerous other royalties—both English and foreign—ambassadors, statesmen, famous soldiers and many more notables.

This fortunate young woman is Miss Lydia Ritchie, and she will come into contact with all these great folk by reason of her new position as lady mayoress of London. Of course, ordinarily, a lady mayoress is the wife of the lord mayor, but as Sir James T. Ritchie, who became the city's chief executive on November 9, is a widower, Miss Ritchie, his eldest daughter, will have to help him in all the lavish entertaining that a lord mayor does during his single year of office.

Before these lines are printed Miss Ritchie will have embarked upon her fascinating, but exacting, new duties by assisting her father in receiving the king and queen of Italy at the mansion house, the magnificent official residence of lord mayors, which is always the scene of the "city's" welcome to distinguished visitors. And after that Miss Ritchie's time will be occupied by such an endless chain of engagements as falls to the lot of but few women, save the wives of the most important sovereigns.

Every morning will bring her a perfect mass of correspondence, which she will have to answer with the assistance of the lord mayor's secretary—invitations to all sorts of functions, petitions of every kind and begging letters without limit. It will be a rare thing for her to have a day which includes no semi-official luncheon party, and a rarer one when no such duty as the opening of a bazar, a visit to a charitable institution or a meeting of women claims her in the afternoon. And then there are the regular receptions which every lady mayoress has to give at the mansion house every fortnight or so and which have nothing whatever to do with the more regal gatherings over which she assists the lord mayor in presiding.

However, there are compensations. Firstly, according to most women's notions, will come that of dress, regarding which it need only be said that a lady mayoress' gowns invariably are many and of exceeding richness—their cost being not the least of the many items in the gigantic bill which every lord mayor has to pay out of his own pocket for the honor of holding office. Then, as lady mayoress, Miss Ritchie is entitled to five maids of honor—who in this case will be her five sisters—and after her father's term is over she will continue to be called "my lady"—the form of address to which every mistress of the mansion house is entitled. She has other honors, such as the right of entering the king's palace by a special door, which means a lot over here, but would probably imply less to American readers.

The mansion house stands, of course, right in the heart of the old "city" of London, over which the lord mayor actually rules—just across the street from the Bank of England—and probably most people have heard of the magnificence of the state banquets and the many other functions which are given there. The guest of honor may be a king, the president of a republic, a famous explorer or what not, but his welcome is on a scale of sumptuousness, which perhaps could not be surpassed in the world.

MISS LYDIA RITCHIE.

Take one of the state dinners for instance. As a general thing the cost of the viands and drinkables alone seldom is less than $15,000. The historic table service is of gold and of simply dazzling extent. Its worth may be imagined when it is said that in 1753, when the mansion was opened, the plate in the strong room was valued at nearly $60,000, and that every lord mayor since then—one a year—has added to the collection to the amount of $2,500. The famous Egyptian hall at the mansion house, where these banquets are served, is like a room in Aladdin's palace, being flanked on all sides by pillars of pure marble with $50,000 worth of beautiful statuary in niches along the wall, while from the ceiling hang the standards of a long line of lord mayors, and great windows of stained glass add to the sumptuousness of the place. The long tables, draped with richest damask, and the waiters in gorgeous livery complete what you might call the "stage setting" of the brilliant scene.

The guests, who invariably number many of the most distinguished folk of the metropolis, are generally received by the lord mayor and the lady mayoress in a reception room just off the Egyptian hall, and then comes the state procession into the banqueting room, headed by the host and hostess, before whom, however, there goes a flunkey, who cries impressively, "Room for the right honorable, the lord mayor and the lady mayoress!" And so the company, brilliant in court, civil and evening dress, assembles around the tables loaded with gold plate and decorated with costly flowers

About the progress of the dinner itself there is nothing especially unusual, but at the end two or three rather odd customs are introduced. For instance, there are no finger bowls, but footmen in their state liveries carry round large golden bowls, containing rose water, into which each guest dips the corner of his napkin. Then there comes the passing of the "loving cup." This, by the way, is a survival of early days, the custom having originated shortly after the assassination of King Edward the martyr, who was stabbed while drinking a cup of wine. The object of the heavy, two-handled cups was, of course, that guests should be obliged to keep both hands occupied while quaffing their drink, and thus have no chance to slip a knife into their neighbors.

It would be interesting, if space permitted, to describe in detail the afternoon receptions given at the mansion house by the lady mayoress, in which she is in her chiefest glory, seated in a state chair on a sort of throne, and to tell something about the brilliant balls where she queens it among her guests, but there is space only for a little story about an apocryphal predecessor of Miss Ritchie's and which is a favorite in this country. It appeared originally in Punch and had a picture by Phil May. According to the anecdote a lady mayoress by some means had arrived late at the mansion house on the evening of a state banquet and on attempting to enter was stopped by a rather dense Irish doorkeeper.

"But I must join the lord mayor," she persisted.

"I can't let you pass, mum," replied the porter.

"But I am his lady," she cried.

"Faith," came the reply, "I couldn't let you in if you was his wife!"

A SON OF ANAK

Being the Romance of Two Fair Maids and Two Bold Sailor Men.

By LOUISE CUMMINS.

"AND there were giants on the earth in those days," wonderingly quoted Kitty as she shot a glance over the bow of the sloop yacht. It was scarcely her fault that the glance was barbed. Mother Nature had done that for the sweetest eyes in Essex county.

The Titan at whom it was leveled occupied the center thwart of a dory just ahead. Behind the vigorous swing of his mighty arms the becalmed sailboat was being drawn harborward.

"Who is he, Brad?" Kitty turned to the brother who had joined her in the bow.

"The 'strong man' of the village, my dear, Capt. Angus Rowe, and engaged, I understand, to that Junoesque girl with the rather plain face and splendid hair."

"Oh, the girl who launders my frivols?"

"I suppose so. I hear that nothing but a naphtha engine stands between them and their 'own fireside.'"

"How's that?"

"Why, if our 'son of Anak' could afford to put naphtha in his boat he would be independent of the fickle 'breeze o' wind' which played us such a scurvy trick this afternoon, and could double his profits."

"I see. Well, anyhow, I'm glad his strength came to our rescue tonight. I did not want to be late."

"Of course not. I suppose poor Ross is coming on shore to try his luck for the twentieth time, if he can get leave."

Kitty made a protesting move. But as she stepped from the yacht's deck to the wharf her eyes wandered to the fleet of warships which made the little harbor of Windhaven look woefully overcrowded.

Perhaps the truant eyes accounted for the misstep which followed. Capt. Angus' big arm went around the little figure like a flash, lifting it to a place of safety.

"Oh, thank you!"

There was a breathless gasp of gratitude and another barbed glance from the brown eyes.

"Look here, Kit, you mustn't smile a hole through that fellow's content," her brother admonished as they turned away.

There seemed little fear of that as the "son of Anak" strode to where the glory of a setting sun marked out what to him were as harbor lights—the rich gold of a girl's head and a little silver chatelaine watch, which rose and fell upon a Hebe-like bosom.

That it rose and fell so rapidly just now was due to that misstep of Kitty's and the sight of Angus Rowe's arm as it shot around her. The girl's eyes were not lifted from the square of drawnwork in her hands as the man drew near.

"Been waiting long, Bill?" His hand descended with tender strength upon her shoulder. The tall head stooped involuntarily as though his lips would like to reach her hair.

"Waiting! Well, I guess."

"Bill" drew the shoulder away coldly and Capt. Angus smothered a sigh. It had been a hard, unprofitable day. The naphtha engine seemed farther off than ever. With a deep, discouraged breath the tired man dropped on a rough bench near which they stood. The sound was as a match to the pent-up fuel of Bill's jealousy.

"I suppose you're going to take her out again tomorrow?" she flung around at him.

"Who?"

"Who?" The girl laughed aloud, and it was not a pleasant sound. "The lady. The one who stood in the bow to talk to you all the way in today—"

"She didn't talk to me."

"And who you were so almighty careful about just now!"

The man turned his head wearily to look at her. Was she getting tired of waiting? Four years was a long time. Then his mind wandered back to the subject of their discussion, and he said the worst thing possible under the circumstances.

"Why shouldn't I be careful of her? She's pretty and kind and—a lady, as you said."

Bill was quite silent, but her body fairly quivered. All that day she had stood over an ironing board—she, whose father had owned his own vessel before he went down with his ship off the coast of Greenland—her deft hands bringing to a state of laundered perfection the costly lawns and laces of a girl, no better born than herself, who could go sailing in Angus Rowe's boat at any hour of the day she chose. No wonder life looked all distorted to her tired eyes.

"And if we're ever to be married—" Capt. Angus broke in.

"It doesn't much matter," the girl's voice was choking, "I—I'm losing interest in the whole thing, anyhow."

Angus Rowe stood up slowly and the dying sun seemed to hold out sympathetic arms toward another death—that of a man's happiness. His face was very white, although his voice when he spoke sounded flat, even cold, to Bill's ears.

"You don't need to say that a second time, Wilhelmina," he said, and her full name was as a death knell to the girl. "The way out was always open to you. I don't blame you that you've taken it."

Was he relieved by the breaking of their engagement? It almost seemed so to the girl's distorted senses. She had never had a ring. With trembling fingers she unfastened the one pledge between them—his only gift to her—the little silver chatelaine watch, and laid it on the bench beside him. Piteously loud its protesting tick sounded on the hardwood as Angus turned upon his heel, while with blinded eyes Bill stumbled to the little cottage above.

Kitty Armstrong was walking beside a broad uniformed shoulder two hours later, watching the searchlight from the Kearsarge play on harbor and shore.

"Kitty, dear—" Lieut. Ross Dunster bent over her, trying to corral her wandering attention.

"Oh, see there!"

She sprang quickly forward. The white streak of light which her eyes were following rested for a moment on something—something almost human—a tiny silver watch ticking away on a rough bench.

"Why, it's a watch! And it's going. Some child—"

Kitty reeled back against the uniformed shoulder, her speech broken in two by the force with which it was plucked from her hand. A tall figure which had been crouching near the bench towered above her. Then she had a vision of it huddled on the rough wooden seat while the searchlight rested on a head of copper-gold and Bill held the tiny timepiece to cheek and breast as though it were indeed a living thing.

There were tears in Kitty's eyes as she turned away, and the lieutenant drew her hand, unresisting, through his arm. Once she looked back, for the thought of that cowering figure hurt her woman's heart, but it was standing now and another loomed beside it.

"I—I'm not—losing interest—in it." Bill was sobbing within Capt. Angus' arms, "'twould mean death if I did!"

His lips did reach the glistening hair this time.

"Never mind, girlie," he patted her quivering shoulder. "And say, Bill, there's lots of business ahead of me. I heard tonight that the warships aren't going out till the end of the week, and for the next three days visitors will be allowed on board. That means that I must be hard at it from morning till night putting folks off to the ships. But with good luck I ought to clear the price of the naphtha engine. Think of that, sweetheart!"

Half way up the cliff path they paused, hand in hand. A rich baritone voice was rolling joyfully out on the night air.

"The sailor's wife the sailor's star shall be,
Heave ho! m'lads—"

It was Lieut. Ross Dunster striding down to the gig which waited to carry him back to his ship, and who found it hard to be conventional just then, for Kitty, sweet, illusive Kitty, had at last said a definite "yes."

A TOAST.

Here's to the rose that buds and blows;
Pluck it and call it your own,
For the rose will fade,
And so will the maid,
Who liveth too long alone. —Ex.

THE PEASANT MOTHER

Some Notable Instances, Proving That a Parentage of Poverty Proves No Barrier to Prominence.

By RACHAEL J. D. BRADSHAW.

JUST what the determining factor may be that appoints one unto distinction and another unto obscurity must ever be a puzzle to the average intelligence. Heredity is much, yet so rarely is the fame of the father outshone in the son as to make the occasion memorable. Environment marks more especially the social or class distinction. More noticeable is the force of endowment—that mystic something inherent and inexplicable that guides toward the appointed pathway. With justice is it held that the greatest help to honor and distinction in later life is the stern, hard training of early years of poverty. Always it is through the straight road and narrow gate we come to a knowledge of life and its boundless possibilities. Poverty is the characteristic condition of all romance—the spur to passionate endeavor. In America the high places occupied by the rude sons of the soil are the source of gratulation but not of surprise. Many of our illustrations in art, science, literature and statecraft have sprung from the humbler walks of life. The tale of Franklin's persistent search for fame and fortune, of Lincoln's early struggle in the path of learning, are household watchwords, guide posts on that thorny road of endeavor known to the brave in heart. Exemplars of these are the sturdy virtues characteristic of the "plain people." Theirs is the simple, straightforward honesty and unswerving allegiance to the demands of plain duty of a people to whom life lies always along straight lines, to whom the complexities and anxieties of the great outer world are unknown. Dwellers, these on farm and mountain fastness, the patient inexorable succession of the seasons teach them the art of making haste slowly, the perfection of the action thought out in solitude, the rightness of the views of life when elemental nature and elemental man exist in harmony untouched by the rush and clamor of the crowded places. The strongest souls are those that stand alone. The solitary will strenously following out its own inspiration or call preserved from the contamination of society, shows forth in these sons of simple parentage. The patience of Mother Nature herself looks out of the calm, quiet eyes, of these wise ones content to wait through years unrecognized, calm in the assurance of the ultimate comprehension that time accords. It is the confidence that shines in the faces of the great madonnas, forseeing the ultimate victory beyond the present shadows, steadfast in purpose, of good courage, seeing the way clearly and following unflinchingly.

THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENT LOUBET.

Robert Burns, the inspired ploughman of Ayr, Disraeli and Gladstone, the great commoner, have proved fame not confined to the favored of fortune. Continental Europe today presents to the world one man of peasant origin at the head of its great republic and another peasant born, as chief dignitary in the gorgeous hierarchy of the Church of Rome.

Like President Lincoln, Monsieur Loubet, president of France, comes from the "plain people" and this fact explains much that would otherwise be inexplicable in the appearance both public and private of the present occupant of the Elysee. Montelimar, in the Department of the Rhone, situated halfway between Marseilles and Lyons, refers with pride to its former mayor, the present president of the French Republic. In an unpretentious farmhouse about twelve miles from this town was born Emile Loubet, second son of that Madame Loubet who still occupies the old home and is the hard working manager of the farm. Notwithstanding her eighty-six years, Madame Loubet's face is still rosy with the cheery baked-apple effect of those who have grown old in the open air. The figure is erect, the eyes expressive and keen, the manner simple and direct. The resemblance between mother and son is strongly marked.

Educated far from home and taking his degree in law at Paris, Monsieur Loubet did not attempt practice in that city, but returned to Montelimar where he established himself and later married the daughter of a well-to-do hardware merchant. That he wholly indentified himself with the fortunes of this little town and sought no honors beyond its gift, is proved by his declaration that of all public offices he has held none have afforded him more pleasure than the mayoralty of Montelimar which he held for years. As deputy and later as senator it was always from this provincial center that he was sent to the great world of Paris and his first official journey after election to the presidency, was to the home of his early political career. Many are the incidents of this journey related to show the genuine simplicity of the man and his true democracy of spirit. Upon the arrival of the presidential party, it was not the town dignitaries, glorious in state regalia that the new president first greeted, but his old friend, the stationmaster, who had stood respectfully in the background. Nor did be forget a hearty hand-shake with the liveryman of the town who had volunteered to drive the presidential equipage. This man Monsieur Loubet always engages to drive him over to the old farm on his visits to his mother. The same spirit was displayed during the triumphal official procession through the town when, seated in the magnificent state carriage which had been sent down from Paris for the occasion he was driven through lines of enthusiastic people toward that part of the town where the old peasant mother awaited his coming. The day before Madame Loubet had come in from the farm to witness her son's triumph, the authorities had arranged for her a special stand against the garden wall of one of the public buildings where she could have uninterrupted view of the proceedings. There she sat in her simple peasant costume, a black lace cap on her head, all impatience for the formalities to be over and allow her the attention of "her boy." But when the magnificent state carriage approached, the president of France forgot all about his state and, halting the procession, he sprang out of the vehicle and up the steps to clasp the old mother in his arms while pageant and dignitaries waited.

Yet there is no "gush" about President Loubet. His coolness and self-possession are remarkable. In this he resembles our Gen. Grant, whom he also somewhat resembles physically. President Loubet is a Frenchman who never poses and never strives for a good impression. He is always simply himself—as unaffected as the good mother, who in her peasant attire greets and invites you into her peasant home.

One of the chief pleasures of the French president is to drive a spanking team; himself holding the reins. He is the first French president to so appear in public and in some quarters this procedure is held as an impropriety, but Monsieur Loubet is the last man to be deterred by considerations of style in a matter of the kind. Another favorite sport is shooting—not hunting, for the president has never ridden a horse. During the game season scarcely a week goes by that he does not conduct a hunting party on the state preserves at Rambouillet, Marly or Compiegne. But most enjoyable of all diversions to this farmer chief-of-state, is the annual agricultural fair. The president of France is the ex-president of the National Association for the Encouragement of Agriculture. Great is the satisfaction of his old neighbors to meet and greet him as he walks about among the pigs and sheep and cabbages, inspecting each exhibit with the air of a conoisseur. A short man he is and stocky, with a wide face marked with a firm mouth and lighted with keen, kindly eyes. He looks what he is, a man of sober, sturdy, good common sense and continual good humor. His position in life is due solely to personal worth. He is not a poseur, not a manipulator of political "strings," not even an orator as might be expected with the blood of Southern France. As deputy of congress he exhibited no great brilliance, but showed a thorough knowledge of his work. Such a complete mastery of detail as characterized a man of methodical habit, whose life had always been ordered by economy in the expenditure of both time and money. In no age of makeshift he possessed the sovereign qualities of competence and clearness. President of the senate again and again, so well did he fill the second magistracy of the republic that he was the logical successor to the first place. Thus did the peasant of France become its president, but the man himself remains unchanged, quiet modest, brusque and hearty, a man with an intense horror of the grandiloquent. The simple son of the soil. This is the substance and the solidity of France—the yielding, arable soil that makes her wealth and these honest, sturdy peasants that sow her broad acres. These are the Frenchmen whose kith and kin fought at Waterloo, the brawn and muscle of the land—the original producer, the planter and sustainer of the race.

Giuseppe Sarto, now Pope Pius X., one of the greatest preachers in Italy, one of the most learned men in the church, was born of peasant parents in the market town of Riese in Northern Italy, in 1835 and became pope at the age of 68. After completing his study of theology and canon law in Rome, he entered the priesthood—humble, zealous in good works, self-effacing, with no ambition but to help the world, to lighten its sorrow, to give peace to the struggling and new strength to the faint-hearted. He is the first pope for a century and a half who is of plebeian origin. Leo XIII., like Pius IX., sprang from noble family. Sarto sprang as much from the common people as Lincoln himself. His brother is an innkeeper at Mantua. One of his sisters married a tobacconist and the other is sacristan of the church in which the present pope officiated for 10 years as parish priest. His manner of life is frugal, nor did he when prince of the church forsake the simplicity which was natural to a peasant. Although of the common people, he is one of nature's gentlemen and among the few books mentioned as from his pen is a "Manual of Politeness," which he wrote for the benefit of his clergy. His learning, his real greatness, his capacity for larger things, defied his attempts to eclipse himself by his work and gradually lifted him to higher possibilities, broader avenues of usefulness. Nine years a priest, nine years a vicar-general, nine years a bishop and ten years a cardinal tell the story of his pastorate. Though patriarch of Venice, he retained the modest tastes of his curate days and permitted his family to continue the simple life to which they were born.

THERESA SARTO, SISTER OF POPE PIUS.

The papers abound with stories of his geniality and humor. Unlike many of his brothers, he does not disdain the use of tobacco; he is passionately fond of music, and is himself a musician who with the aid of Perosi, may be expected to effect a considerable revival in church music. They say of him also that he is the devoted son of an affectionate mother, and that he liked nothing so much when his administrative duties were over at Venice, to sit down with three cronies (often members of the Venetian municipality) to a four-cornered card game while the old mother would sit in the corner of the room with her knitting and enjoy the merry talk of her distinguished son.

Pope Pius X. is a man of strong individuality, kindly tact, but not scheming diplomacy, and sweetness of disposition; he is a splendid organizer, an able administrator and a rigid disciplinarian. As cardinal he declared for a closer union between church and state in Italy, even though such action were likely to meet with disfavor in the vatican. His friendly relations with the king of Italy will probably do much to break down the wall of seclusion that has made the popes for 35 years prisoners in the vatican.

O, May I Join the Choir Invisible.

O, may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
Of miserable aims that end with self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge men's minds
To vaster issues.
So to live is heaven:
To make undying music in the world,
Breathing a beauteous order, that controls
With growing sway the growing life of man.
So we inherit that sweet purity
For which we struggled, failed, and agonized
With widening retrospect that bred despair.
Rebellious flesh that would not be subdued,
A vicious parent shaming still its child,
Poor anxious penitence, is quick dissolved;
Its discords quenched by meeting harmonies,
Die in the large and charitable air.
And all our rarer, better, truer self
That cobbed religiously in yearning song,
That watched to ease the burden of the world,
Laboriously tracing what must be,
And what may yet be better—saw within
A worthier image for the sanctuary,
And shaped it forth before the multitude.
Divinely human, raising worship so
To higher reverence more mixed with love,
That better self shall live till human Time
Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb,
Unread forever.
This is life to come,
Which martyred men have made more glorious
For us, who strive to follow.
May I reach
That purest heaven—be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony,
Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense;
So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the world.

—George Eliot.

Most unhappy people have become so by gradually forming a habit of unhappiness, complaining about the weather, finding fault with their food, with crowded cars, and with disagreeable companions or work. A habit of complaining, of criticising, of fault-finding, or grumbling over trifles, a habit of looking for shadows, is a most unfortunate habit to contract, especially in early life, for, after a while, the victim becomes a slave. All of the impulses become perverted, until the tendency to pessimism, to cynicism, is chronic.

There are specialists in these trouble-seekers. Thousands of people go looking for disease, and carry remedies with them to use in case it should overtake them. They have antidotes for malaria, and something for colds, and medicine for every possible ailment, and are sure that all will come sometime. A great many people when they take a journey across the continent, or to Europe, carry a regular drug store with them, a remedy for every disease that they suppose they are likely to strike; and, strange to say, these people are always feeling ill, they are always having colds, and catching contagious diseases. Others who never anticipate trouble, who are always believing the best instead of the worst, will go abroad and never take remedies with them, and they rarely have any serious complaint.—Ex.

The Editor's Point of View

Small Courtesies.

MANNERS, manners," said the White Queen, in that childhood classic, "Alice in Wonderland." Come from the pages, White Queen, and say it again, shout it, insist on it and never stop until we learn to do unconsciously all the smaller courtesies which are now left undone.

Where is the "Please" and the "Thank you," the "I beg your pardon," and more than these, of which we may still find a few specimens, the pretty politeness of manner more than words from man to woman and from woman to man which used to mark their intercourse?

Here is a choice instance culled by unwilling observation. A very pompous, large lady entering a public dining room followed by a small but also very pompous man. She advances to go to a table on the far side of the room and is obliged to pass through a narrow space, between other diners. Does she say pleasantly and unconcernedly, "I beg your pardon, but may I pass?" She does not. She does not even hesitate, but with a ponderous elbow and a determined shove she puts the unfortunate two on either side out of the way and in an irritated tone remarks, "I've got to get through."

So much for one. For others there are a thousand acts of careless discourtesy on the street cars. Women, as well as men, fight and push and scramble for choice places, and how often have you been rewarded when you who were seated, squeezed together, and let another sit down, to have that other push back vigorously and get his shoulders against the back of the seat while you yourself sat in unsupported discomfort to your destination.

Some men seem to have forgotten that it was ever customary to remove the cigar when passing ladies, or when speaking to feminine acquaintances on the street, and many never think of asking permission of the ladies present when they desire to smoke.

The worst or the best of this state of affairs is—depending on the way you look at it—that this is no indication of any deterioration in kindness of feeling toward each other. Men, yes, and women whose manners sadly need much polishing, are true hearted and full of genuine warmth of feeling in case of trouble. Sometimes the most worthless and abandoned characters have the prettiest and most courteous bearing. It may be that we are too busy to observe the small courtesies, but I do not think it is that. There is one good remedy for the present neglect of them and that is to begin right now and be courteous to everyone and exact the same courtesy from all those of whom you have a right to demand it. It does not take very much time to accustom one's self to it and what a different person you will be when the habit of good manners becomes fixed. Then the White Queen may go back to her throne, content.

The Apologetic Attitude.

THERE is one time and only one when the apologetic attitude is right and proper, and that is when you have unwittingly injured another person. Perhaps you trod on his toes, perhaps you hurt his feelings, perhaps you spoke unkindly of his creed or some other cherished formula of belief which is his. Perhaps you said something which he misunderstood, perhaps—but you know what you may have done better than I. In any case you did it unthinkingly or unknowingly and are now sorry for it. Then apologize, sincerely and without extravagance. Say you are sorry and try not to make the apology exaggerate the offense, as is sometimes the case.

Outside of this, I beg of you, do not assume the apologetic attitude toward anything or anybody. Especially do not assume the apologetic attitude toward life itself as so many people do, shirking its issues and responsibilities. You need to excuse yourself to nothing, no matter what happens.

You have met those meek, quiet people, who eye you shyly with sidelong glances, who are never happy, apparently, unless they are inviting snubs and cutting speeches from those who in the ordinary ways of life are most amiable. There are just such men and women who cannot enter a room without putting on a most deprecating conscious manner, who never make a statement without prefacing it with "I think perhaps" or "I am almost sure," and whose whole bearing and conversation are therefore exasperating beyond belief. Never any real decision of character. Shy? No, it is not real shyness. It is simply one form of self consciousness. Yet too much assertiveness is as bad as too little. One could repeat the advice of the inscription in the poem "Be bold, be bold," and then "Be not too bold."

In other ways this apologetic habit becomes a nuisance. There are some women who usher you into their homes with "Everything is all torn up and so dusty, and I do hope you won't look about you," and harp on that until you feel like saying, "Oh, please, please hush." And then there are other women who at their own tables will reiterate tiresome regrets about this dish, and mortification at the lack of more variety, and so on and so on, when the guest would never discover the omissions were they not mentioned. Give your guests what you can afford, served in the best way you or your servants can compass, but when that is done do not worry yourself and them with trite apologies.

Life is too short for anything unnecessary. The apologetic attitude takes up a lot of time which might be far more profitably expended. You owe it to yourself and to the world to make enough of yourself and your life that there need be no apologies.

The Realm of Boredom.

SO FAR as mental geographers can determine, the realm of boredom is bounded on the north by laziness, on the south by egotism, on the east by selfishness and on the west by shallowness. Save through the ways of one of these you will never enter.

There are two classes of inhabitants in the realm of boredom, the bores and the bored. The former come in by the ways of egotism and selfishness and the latter by shallowness and laziness. Laziness is the cause of many people being bored. They do not know when they complain of the "tiresome world" and of dullness and ennui that their own disinclination to work is the cause of it. It is a rare thing indeed that a person who has a work in which he is interested and which demands much of his time and his most earnest attention, complains of the emptiness of existence. If some of these idlers who feel that life is not worth living were made to earn their bread and marmalade by good hard labor, they would soon find a feeling of most delightful optimism supplanting their previous weariness.

Shallowness, too, causes many to be bored. Their minds have no inward resource, and unless the interest and amusement come from without—then, forsooth, there is nothing to interest and amuse. The girl who does not like to read, who cannot sew or embroider, who does not enjoy anything save dances and theaters and the chatter of her kind is woefully put out indeed when none of these may be had.

Then for the others, the bores, egotism and selfishness are the ways by which they enter the weary realm of boredom. The people who are always talking and giving no others a chance are always known as bores. Very few of us are content to let the other person occupy the center of the stage for a continuous performance, and when the monologue becomes a repetition of the great I—I—I—then indeed are we justified in being bored. There are not many people who have personality or adventure sufficiently interesting to warrant a constant harping on it.

How would you like it if the realm of boredom were a real locality? Say a desert isle where the bores and the bored could be transported and left to entertain each other. There is just one unfortunate hitch in such an arrangement and that is that there would be a wonderful diversity of opinion as to just who belonged on that desert isle—and some of us might find, to our great surprise, that we were condemned as fit prisoners for that place. Therefore it behooves us to look well to ourselves and to hope earnestly that none of our friends or acquaintancs find us either bored or bores.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF WOMAN FOR WOMAN

IT HAS not been very long since this page talked at some length on the strange antipathy which women had for those of their own sex, who were strangers to them, and in how many ways they demonstrated that there was no real esprit de corps of sex. Some protests were made by readers of this discourse, and so it seems fitting that we now speak concerning the attitude of women toward those members of their own sex whom they honor with their friendship.

You will see even among the littlest girls at school, tiny tots with pinafores and pigtails, sudden intimacies which render the small participants quite inseparable for the time being. They share each other's taffy, chew each other's gum—excuse me, but they do—pass notes back and forth which contain nothing of more vital character than invitations to "come over and study with me this evening," or "Are you going to the candy-pulling?" At recess they walk apart with arms entwined, and whisper unimportant secrets, and in all that affects one, the other is an active partisan. On Saturday and holidays they have wonderful seances of doll dress-making, and it is a foreordained conclusion that they belong to the same Sunday school class, and each Sabbath during the intervals of prayer, polish their respective pennies on the carpet to see which one can get hers the brightest. These wonderful friendships do not often stand the strain of years. Jane, my dear relative, of whom I have said little of late, remarked the other day as we passed a stall in the market, "Do you see that woman selling chickens? Well, she is that same Carrie Duff, who was my inseparable companion at Miss Mattie's school. I never could understand why mother did not encourage me to play with her, although she never put obstacles in my way. I dare say she realized how our paths would divide as we grew older." And then Jane went on and bought chops, with a meditative, philosophic air which was diverting.

Jane's remarks were a striking tribute to the utter lack of snobbery in childhood. There are no distinctions of wealth and family to influence the formation of childish friendship and very often the little girl with the abundance of pocket money and the beautiful dolls is very far from being the favorite, and should she be beloved by her companions, certainly not for those reasons.

As the child grows older, the immature friendships continue to be formed and broken, and many of them are productive of good results. One thing to be observed about them is that when the two intimates are below 15 the friendship never breaks off with a quarrel. It dissolves gradually, without apparent reason. "I don't know why I don't go with Mary any more," confessed a pretty little maid of 13. "We didn't fuss, and I like her, but—somehow—well, we just don't." A very feminine reason, surely.

Passing on to girls at boarding school and college, there, girl friendships take on a new and more serious phase. There are those wild bursts of ephemeral affection, those "crushes," which one girl has for another, and during the time they last no ardent swain ever was more attentive to his sweetheart than is the maid to her schoolmate. Usually these extraordinary devotions are among the lower class girls, for some member of the senior or junior classes, but not always. If a college girl has a "crush" on another, she sends her flowers, takes her to all the festivities of the college and gives her all the presents which her purse can afford. They are strange things, these college crushes, and they do not last. Yet while a girl is at college she very often forms lasting friendships with those whom she meets there, and if these two friends meet afterward, or exchange visits occasionally the friendship will last for years, but it has been my experience and observation that unless two college friends do meet afterward that their interest in each other wanes very materially. They grow away from each other, and there is no community of interest. Letters are written less and less frequently, and finally stopped altogether, and the friend will be well-nigh forgotten until some old photograph of college days comes to light to recall her to mind.

These friendships just described are but the beginning, the initial stages of preparation for the real mature friendship of womanhood. There are few women living who have not some one close woman friend, one in many ways nearer and dearer than any member of their own families, some one true and trusted companion to whom the heart may turn alike in time of trouble or joy. There is no friendship like the friendship of one woman for another, for with it goes utter comprehension, mutual sympathy and forbearance and a wholly disinterested affection.

In "Lady Rose's Daughter," Mrs. Ward drew a picture of one of these friendships in the devotion of the wilful little duchess to Julie. Men would not understand that part of the story, but no woman could read it and fail to comprehend instantly and sympathetically. There is a passionate, indomitable courage about a woman's close friendship for another. No matter what happens she is faithful, faithful to the estrangement of her family, the giving up of her personal comfort, and even in defiance of her own judgment. There is something which compels all this. It is intangible, inexplicable. As well explain why Ruth said to Naomi, "Whither thou goest I will go. Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

Similarity in thought and disposition play no part in woman's friendships, and neither does any material value which might be gained from it. These are the real friendship of which I am speaking. There is enough poor imitation inspired by wealth and social position. Women who have these never lack supposed friends, but were riches and rank to take wings and fly away there would be some startling revelations anent the real affection of these pretended friends. Real friendships are not made in this way. While you may appreciate and enjoy, and certainly not under-estimate any advantage your friend is to you, that is not the real reason why you are fond of her. It is because you can look into her eyes and see there sincerity, genuine worth, and feeling for you.

Between two woman friends there passes the most sacred of confidence. So far as is possible, they share each other's lives, and know each other's inmost hearts. Since everyone at times feels the need of telling one's personal feelings and experiences, this strong and vital interest which one woman will have in another makes the most restful and perfect intimacy. They rely on each other for strength and comfort, with a surety that it will be given. There is no sickly sentimentality, no gush about them. They are mature women, with character and true feeling, and it is only to women who have these attributes or the possibilities of them that friendship in its best form ever belongs.

There is a mutual agreement between two women who are friends. They do not dispute or even clash in even the slightest wishes, and it is practically impossible for them to misunderstand each other. They are often mutually critical, and neither is blinded to the faults of the other, and often their frank comment on each other's failings is severe, but where genuine affection is assured between them there can be no offense. Man may laugh and say that such an idyllic state of affairs cannot exist, but it is not true. Mine own eyes have seen them, and that right often. They are not seen often enough, but I affirm, and with good reason, that the friendship of woman for woman means something more and different to each of them than all the other ties they ever have or can have.

History affords us no great store from which to draw parallels, but Shakespeare, in Rosalind and Celia, celebrated a devotion which was at once touching and beautiful. Forsaking the luxury and charm of court life Celia willingly, nay eagerly, accompanied Rosalind in her exile, braving all the terrors of the way and the actual physical discomfort. And of this one thing you may be sure, that there are very few people who are willing to endure actual physical discomfort for another. It means something of value when they do. Disinterested love must be very great when it bears weariness and fatigue and aching arms.

In the friendship of woman for woman there is something of that feeling which the little child voiced when he said: "If my mother said it, it's so if it isn't so." I have heard one woman say in eager defense of her friend: "I tell you I would not believe it of her even if I saw it," and it makes the blood run faster, the heart beat quicker, and the eyes flash when one realizes the intense, the proud, unquenchable feeling behind those words. It stands for something better and stronger in human nature than is met with every day.

Finally summing up, a woman's friendship for a woman means sincere affection, help in trouble, comprehension and ready sympathy, congenial and enjoyable companionship and frankness of criticism according to the needs. No one can decry the worth of these, and no one can say that we receive them all elsewhere, unless it may be from our mothers

Sophie Gates Kerr

MAKING CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS

By HELEN HILLER.

NOW that Christmas again draws near, and we are soon to enter into all the festivities connected with it, the Christmas tree is naturally the first consideration. To sit under the brilliantly lighted tree, with the laughing faces of the children around, and their merry voices in our ear, makes it the happiest hour of the happiest season of the year. The little folks look forward for months to the coming of the Christmas tree.

Even now that the Christmas tree has become so popular, comparatively few people know anything about its origin. One tradition is that the custom was originated by the old Germanic tribes—to them the forests were sacred, and they had sacrificed trees which they decorated with wreaths of oak leaves. To these trees they brought their sacrifices, accompanied by burning candles; hence the custom of the gifts and candles on our Christmas tree.

Another pretty legend is that at the beginning of the Thirteenth century there lived in Assissia a Franciscan monk, who, every Christmas eve, gave a sort of nativity play at his church, and which the people for miles around flocked to see. The chapel was outside of the city, and was surrounded by a little pine grove, on every bush and tree of which gleamed a candle during the service on the holy night. So this became the custom at all the Franciscan monasteries; it finally found its way into the household, until today the Christmas tree has become so popular that to most of us Christmas is not Christmas without a tree.

Only those who have done it know how much pleasure is to be found in "helping Santa to trim the tree." What do we care if our hands are pricked and wounded by the sharp needles; we are compensated by the artistic triumphs achieved in the end, and by the prond satisfaction of having helped a very worthy old gentleman in a very worthy work.

Of course, one can buy Christmas tree ornaments cheaply enough, but there is so much fun in making them at home, and one can make a great many ingenious things in this way. The gilt and silver paper, and also the colored paper used for kindergarten work are just the thing to make many pretty trifles of.

First of all, the cornucopias, like those that hung on the trees in our grandmothers' day, can be made by cutting a piece of paper about eight inches square. Roll it into shape, and paste the edge securely with mucilage. Then with the needle and black thread put a stitch in either side of the top, to hang it up by. A narrow strip of gilt paper can be pasted along the inside of the top edge, to make it stiffer and to keep the stitch from pulling out. These horns of plenty, when made of gilt and silver paper and filled with small candies, are a source of delight to the children and can be refilled and used again each year.

Imitation French kisses may be made by cutting colored tissue paper into seven-inch squares. Fringe both ends with the scissors to the depth of one inch, and roll up small pieces of newspaper to the length of about two inches and the thickness of a third of an inch. Roll the newspaper kisses up in the tissue paper, and twist the fringed edge. These are hung up by a thread tied to one end, and make splendid fillers for the inner branches. The long striped candy canes, which can be hung up by their crooked handles, make another good background.

A cunning little airship can be built with a small soft ball, some colored thread, and a little box for the basket. Wrap the thread around the ball, and attach the box as shown in Fig. 1, making the little flags of toothpicks and paper and glueing them in place.

An angel in a rainbow may be made by putting glass beads on a piece of wire, allowing for a small loop of the wire at the close of the circle, on which the angel can be suspended by a small ribbon bow. The angel may be either a picture or a small wax one, such as can be purchased at any of the toy stores.

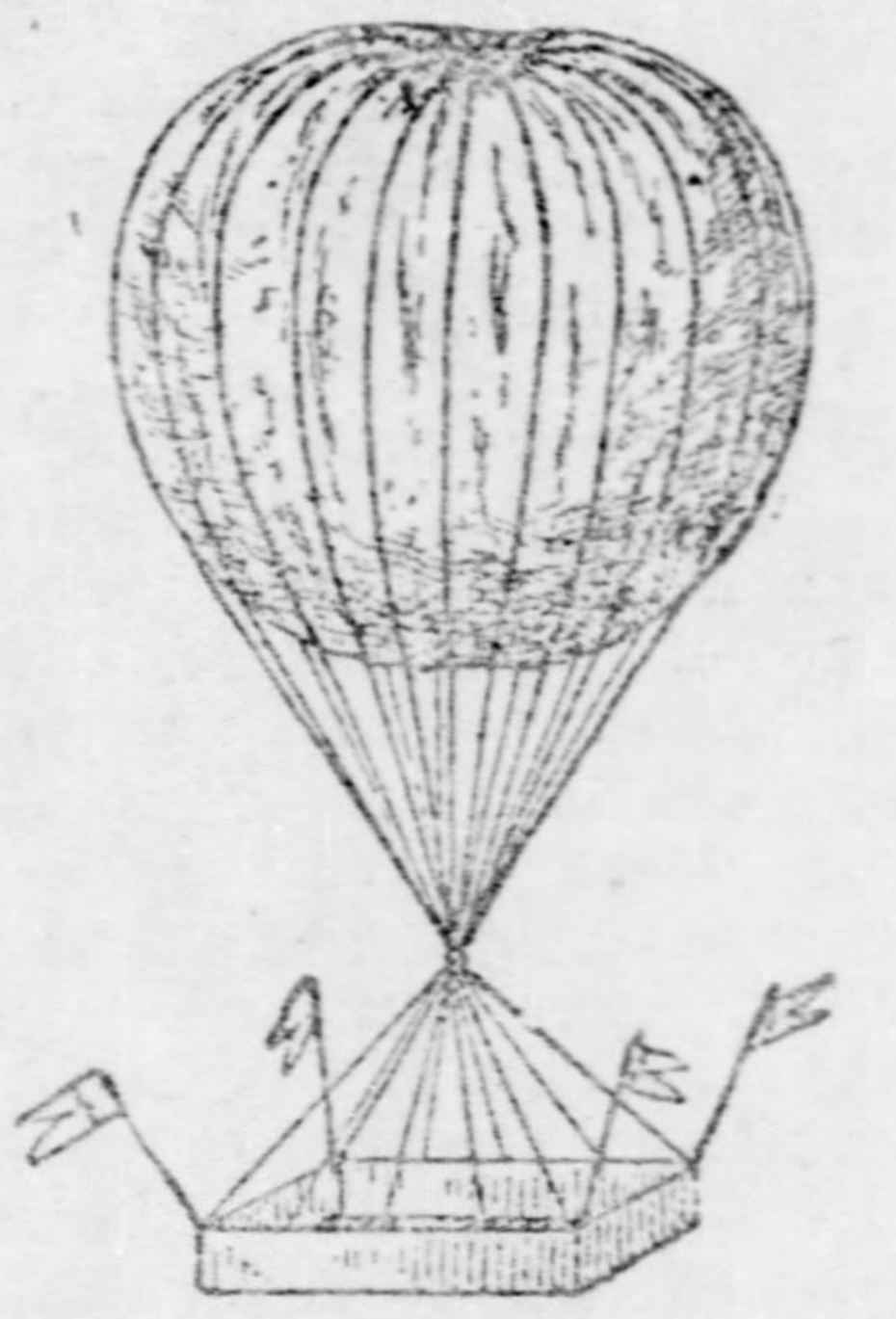


FIGURE 1.

The little basket shown in Fig. 2 is made of half an egg shell, on which a little fancy border of gilt ribbon has been pasted. Fasten a little wire handle to the sides and finish the top with a bow of ribbon.

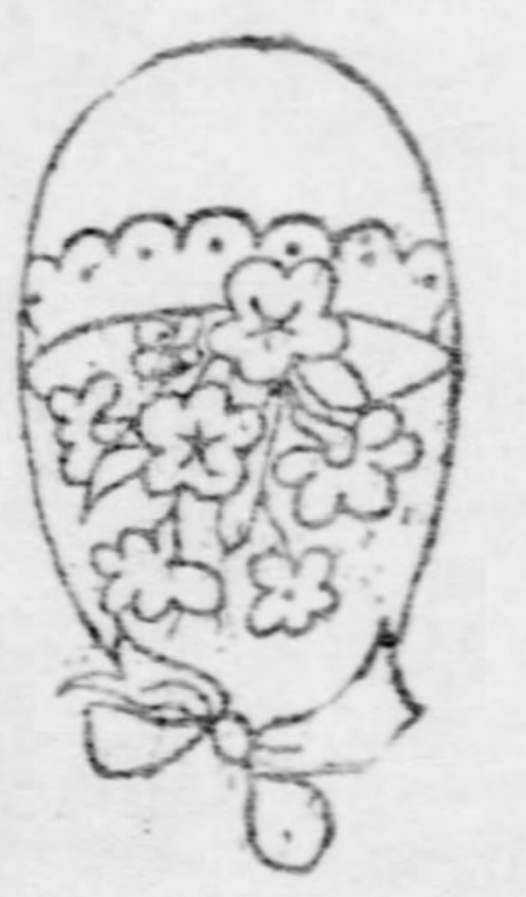


FIGURE 2.

Egg shells can be used in many other ways, by picking both ends of the egg and blowing out the contents. After carefully washing and drying the empty shell, give it two coats of gold paint and hang it up by inserting into the top hole a small piece of toothpick to which a thread is tied. The toothpick, after it enters the opening, is turned and serves as a crossbar.

Gay little bonbon bags like Fig. 3 are made of silk, and bear the names of the different members of the family.

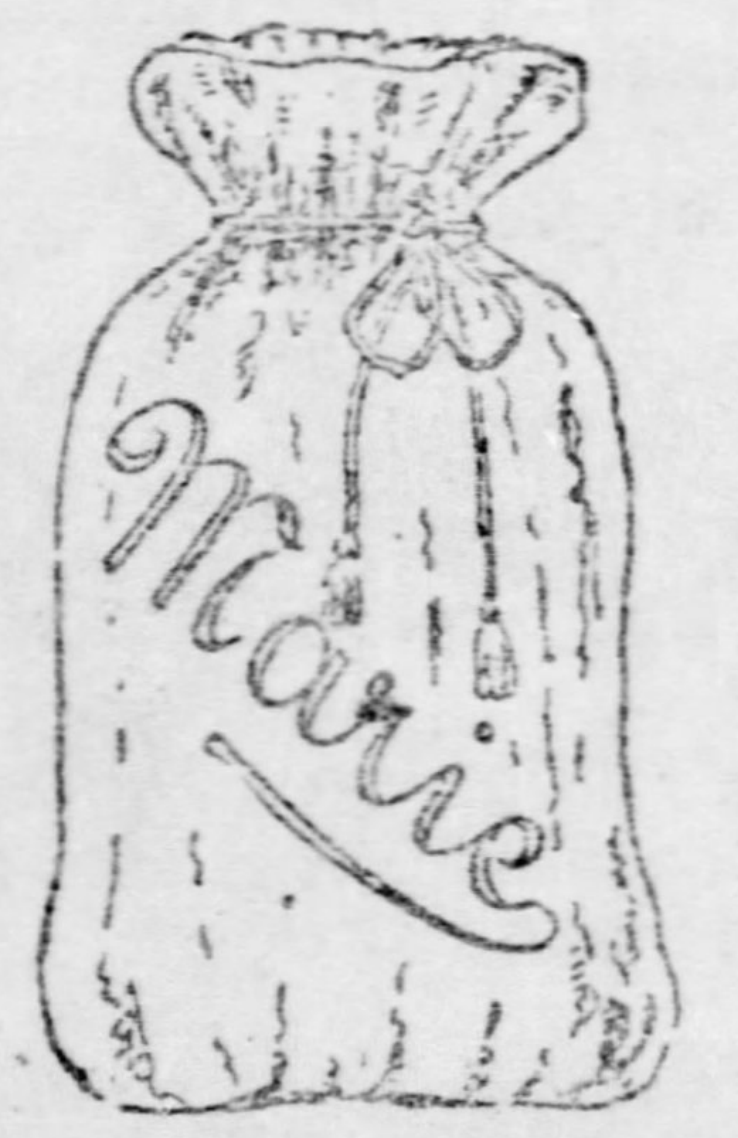


FIGURE 3.

To make the pretty ball shown in Fig. 4, cut the several parts about three inches long and half as wide, as in b, using heavy colored paper. Pierce the edges with a pin so as to make the stitching easier. Stitch the design on each piece with silk of a contrasting color, and then stitch the parts together. Finish the top and bottom with a bow of ribbon.

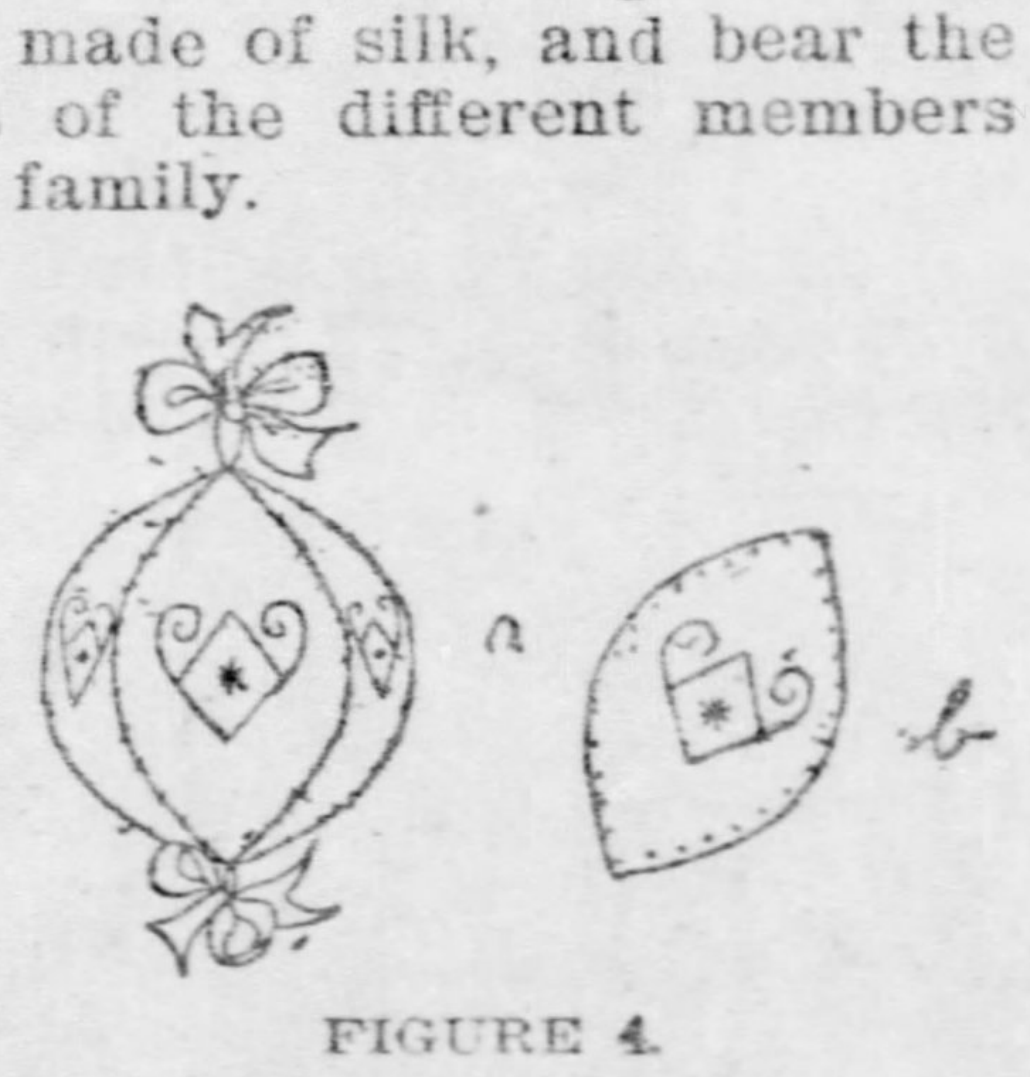


FIGURE 4.

To make the little basket shown in Fig. 5, cut the four sides, each about three inches long, of heavy colored paper. Trace the design on each piece as in c, and outline—stitch it with silk of contrasting color. Stitch the four pieces together, after having put a row of pinholes around the edge of each piece. Then stitch on the bottom, shown in b, which should be an inch and a quarter square. Fasten a little ribbon to the top and fill it with candy.

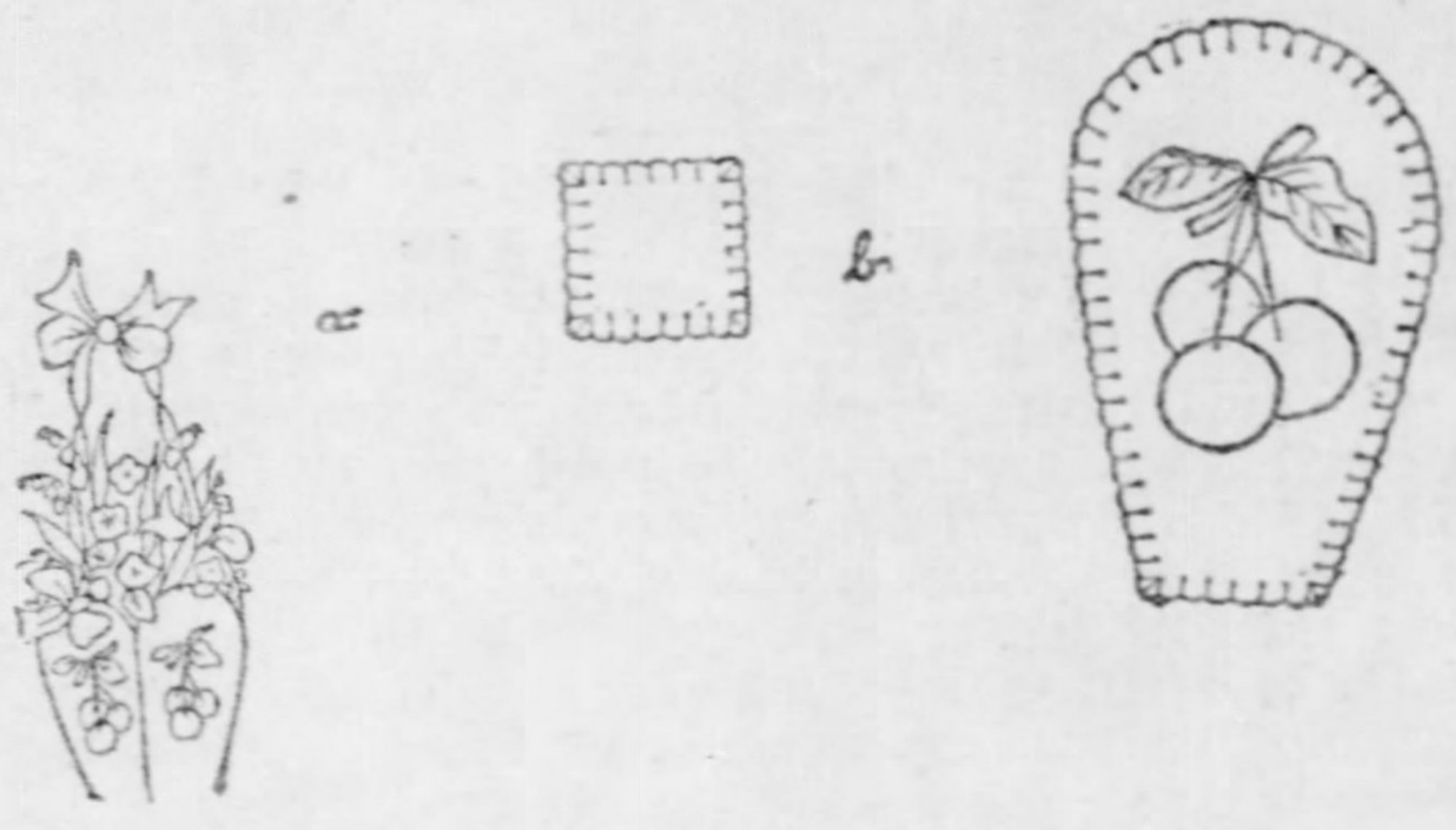


FIGURE 5.

A very pretty ornament can be made by cutting a piece of tissue paper twelve inches square, as shown in Fig. 6. After it has been folded like b, hold it firmly between the fingers and cut into it alternately on each side, to within about an inch and a half of the bottom. Open it out and put a piece of candy in the bottom to weight it down; then tie a string to the top, and your ornament is ready to hang up.

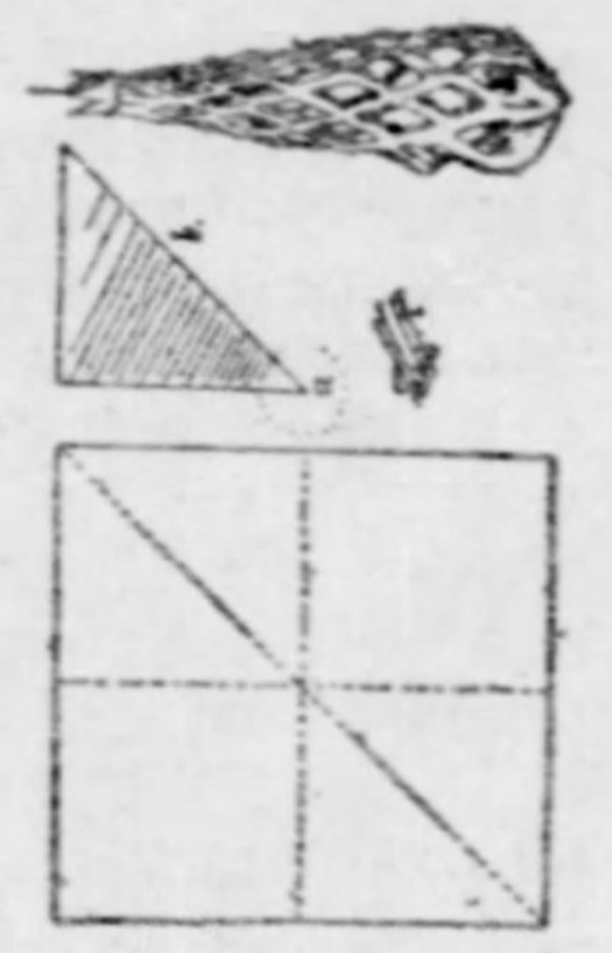


FIGURE 6.

Long chains to be festooned around the branches can be made by the children out of paper and sent to Santa Claus to put on their tree. Rosebuds can be made of tissue paper, cutting out the petals and curling both the upper sides with the scissors. Fix them on wires and fasten them to the ends of the boughs. Popcorn stuck on pins also makes a pretty finish for the ends of the boughs.

Little paper houses with candles inside may be made by cutting out the paper like Fig. 7. Cut out the windows with a sharp knife, pasting pink or red tissue paper inside. Fold it on the dotted lines, paste it upon a little cardboard base, and fasten a little wire across the top to hang it up by.

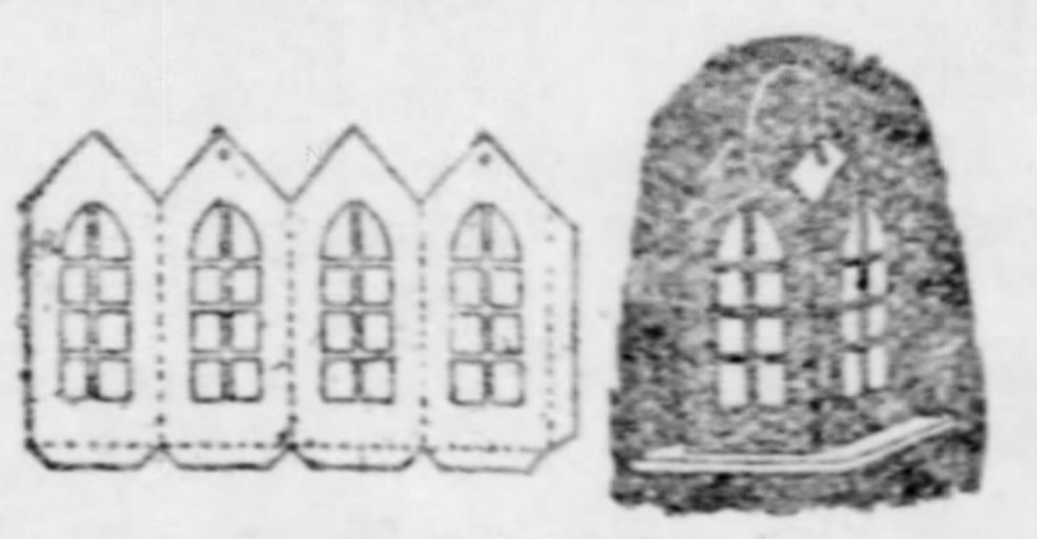


FIGURE 7.

Unique little candle holders like that shown in Fig. 8, can be made by glueing little tin lids or rims to the tops of fir cones and attaching little wires to the side to fasten them to the tree. The candle is held in place by a few drops of hot wax.

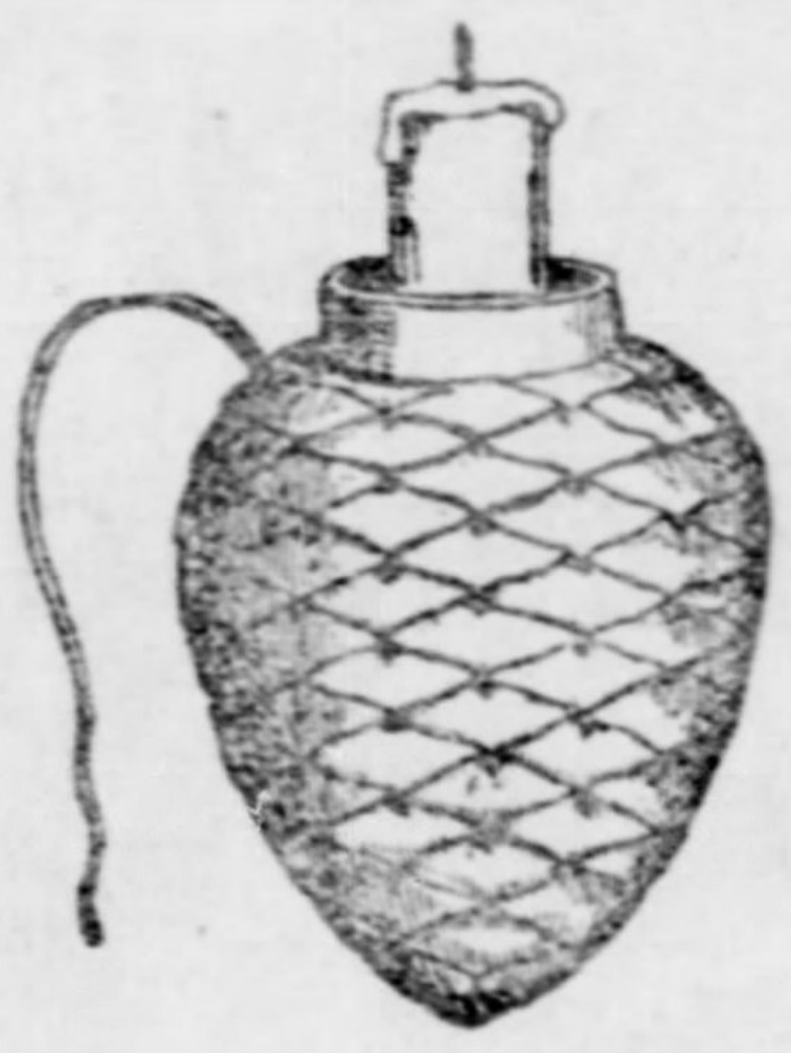
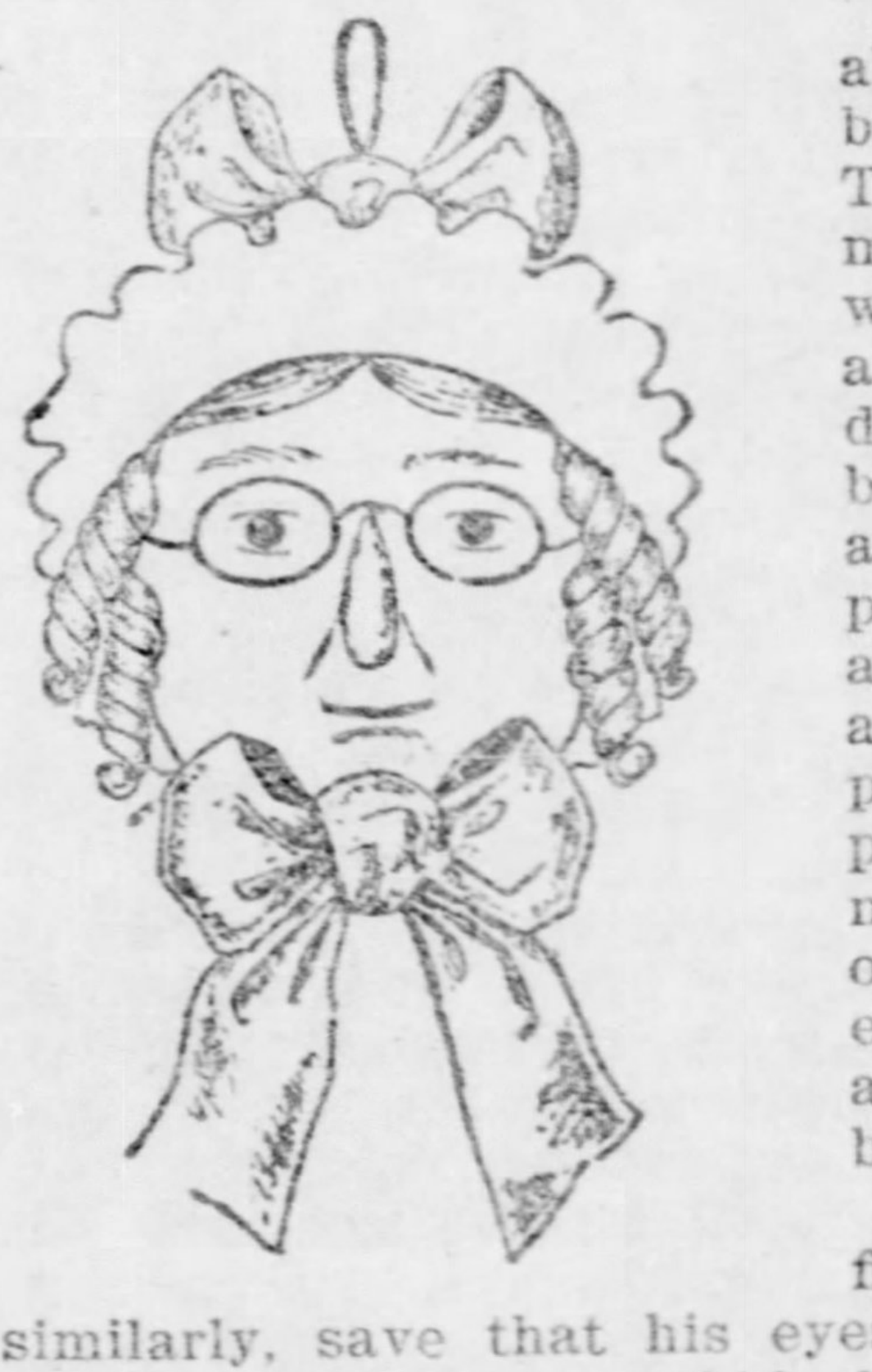


FIGURE 8.

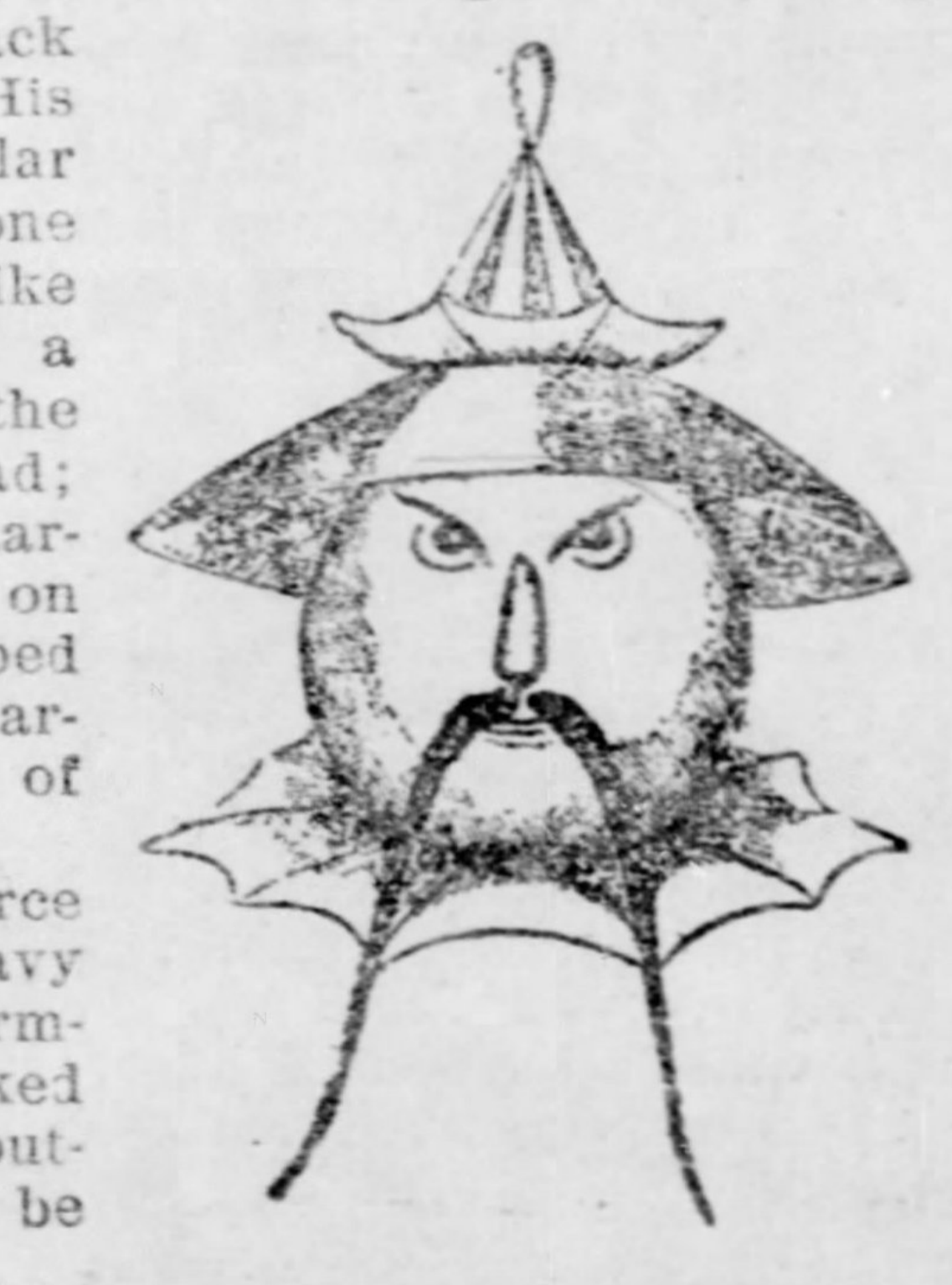
Ballet girls may be made by cutting the colored pictures out of a fashion paper and dressing them up in tissue paper. Make an accordeon pleated skirt of the paper and a waist with low neck and short sleeves The belt can be made of a strip of gilt paper, as also her bracelets and the gilt star on her head

English walnuts may be gilded and hung on the tree by means of a thread tied to a tack driven into the shell of the nut.

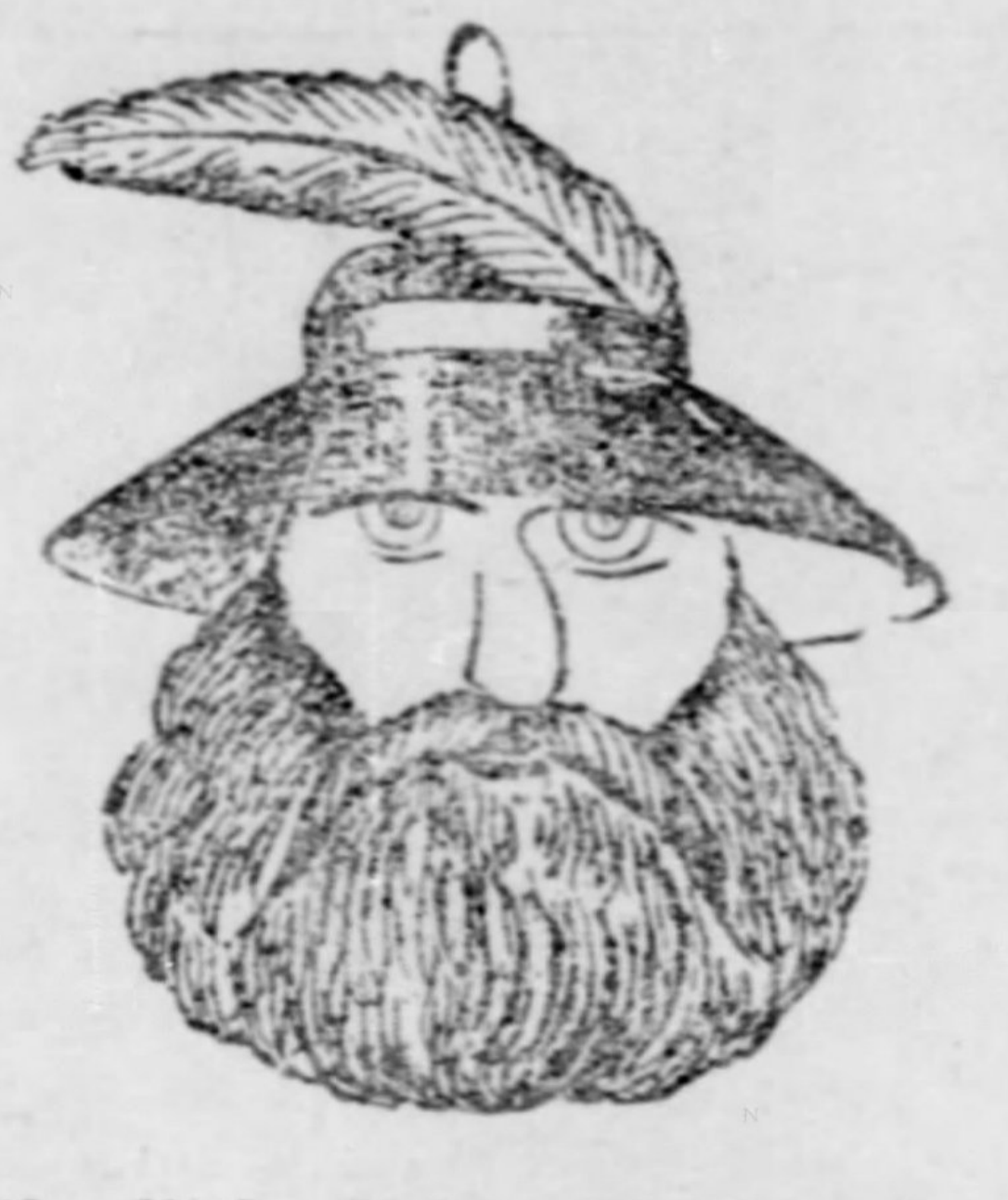


Apples may be turned into all sorts of unique ornaments by a few artistic touches. The sedate maiden lady is made by pasting hair of gray wool on the top of an apple and little corkscrew curls down each side. Put black buttons on pins for the eyes, and make the eyebrows by pasting little pieces of wool above the eyes. The nose is an almond inserted in the apple and fastened with two pins. The spectacles are made of wire and the bonnet of white paper with the top edge pinned and finished with a ribbon bow. Make another bow to fasten under the chin.

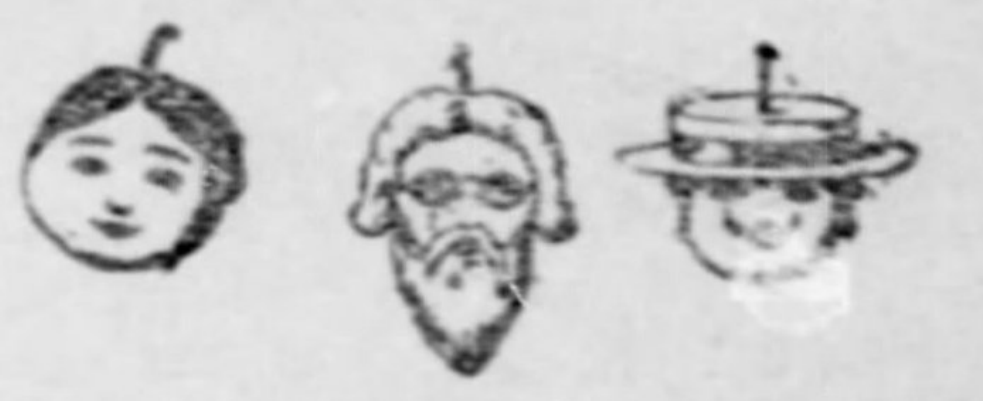
The Chinaman with the fierce mustachios is made similarly, save that his eyes are slanting and his long mustachios are made of black wool like his pigtail. His hat is made of a circular piece of paper cut open at one end and pasted together like a lamp shade. Then cut a little circular opening in the top to make it fit his head; on top of this paste a star-shaped piece of paper and on top of that a cone of striped paper. Cut the collar star-shaped out of a piece of white paper.



The next comes the fierce looking bandit, whose heavy black beard is made of harmless black wool; his wicked gleaming eyes are only buttons. His hat can easily be cut out of paper, using a chicken feather to adorn it.



The sleek little maid has black hair and bright, beady eyes. The benevolent old gentleman next to her has white hair and a beard which can be made of cotton, while his spectacles are made of wire. Last of all comes the little dude with the nice little curly black mustache and the little round hat, also made of paper.



Many other things can be made with a little ingenuity by using the materials already described. The long winter evenings cannot be more pleasantly or profitably spent than in preparing an array of articles for Santa's annual visit.

Flowers On the Dinner Table.

NO decoration serves a more pleasing purpose, or adds a daintier touch to the appearance of the table than a centerpiece of flowers prettily and tastily arranged. In fact, there is hardly a caterer in the country, alive to the best interests of his professional reputation, who does not pay especial attention to floral arrangement. When entertaining, the design may be either simple or elaborate, according to the personal taste or inclination of the hostess. Overindulgence in this respect is oft times more fatal to effect than entire omission. It has become a pretty and deservedly popular custom at parties and similar functions to offer each guest at the table a favor in the form of a single rose or carnation. No matter how informal the occasion, even though it be only the family luncheon, flowers should never be omitted during the summer season when they are procurable from field and garden without trouble or expense.

Even the least fastidious of diners will readily admit that the daintier the linen, the more fragile the china, and the more scintillant the cut glass, the greater will be their enjoyment of the meal, restricted, of course, to an equally favorable impression of the serving. It is this appeal to the senses, and the pleasurable diversion thus created that affects our appetite to a greater or lesser degree. Can anything embody a more eloquent appeal than fresh, fragrant flowers?

In selecting flowers for the table, avoid gathering them promiscuously and placing them in the holder without any discrimination as to color or variety. You will have an arrangement certainly, but it will be woefully lacking in effect. Above all, do not cram them in the holder tightly massed. Place them in loosely, and try to preserve as much of the natural droop as possible. There are a few varieties, of course, that do not droop. Of these the iris proves a most stubborn exception, and under any and all conditions remains as stiff as the proverbial ramrod. Any attempt to coax it into submission will promptly snap its crisp and brittle stem. A few minutes expended in the matter of arrangement will amply repay you if you desire really artistic results.

If you have any odd or fanciful glass or china holder about the home, bring it to light. In conjunction with the flowers and a pretty doily, it should assist in a highly delectable combination. There are many arrangements which would naturally occur to a woman that will prove both pretty and interesting.

The majority of short-stemmed flowers, such as violets, will appear to better advantage when arranged in a small ornamental fruit or flower basket and allowed to droop over the side with a few scattered on the cloth beneath. Even the most despised of blossoms, the dandelion, redeems itself if grouped in some shallow receptacle, such as a low openwork basket. In this connection adopt the entire plant as the rather fantastic appearance of the leaves gives a unique touch that would otherwise be missing. Red clover, diversified with grasses, also embraces a pleasing originality.

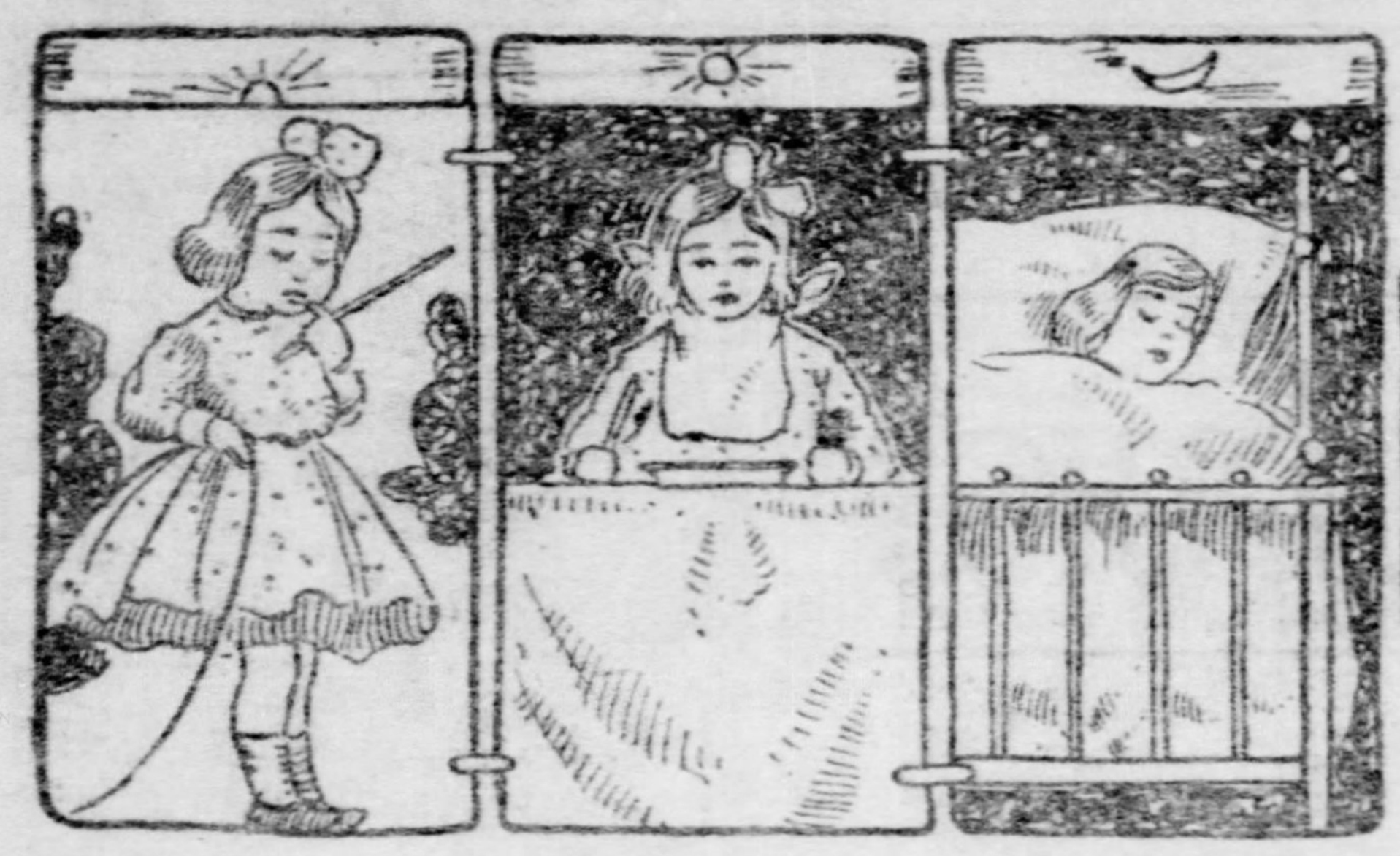
Under no consideration despise the wild flowers. There is some irresistible natural charm about them, a sort of breeziness of character, that distinguishes them from their cultured kin of the garden. Perhaps it is because they are Nature's real children that she has been more lavish in her gifts. Anyway, your true lover of flowers will never snub the dear old-fashioned columbine nodding down at us from its hillside home, or cease to love the fragrance of the wild rose.

Roses may be most artistically arranged in a slender glass vase, through which the graceful stems are visible. The rose leaves should be used in abundance, as the green forms a contrasting background for the delicate hue of the blossoms. In fact, a certain amount of "greenery" should form a part of all floral decorations. If the leaves of the flowers used are not effective or pretty enough, maiden hair fern, smilax or the graceful feathery asparagus may be substituted.

Flowers which have a very intense fragrance should never be used on the table. Roses, lilies of the valley, carnations, violets and most wild flowers have a fragrance so delicate that it is not disagreeable, but orange flowers, hyacinths and tube roses have an odor so heavy as to be almost overpowering.

Flowers that have done duty on the table and have become faded may be restored to freshness by clipping the stems and putting them for a while in very hot water. Then put them in a fresh cold place, away from artificial heat. Flowers treated in this way have been known to keep fresh for almost a week.

Bear these simple suggestions well in mind, and with the exercise of some ingenuity, a little artistic taste and a trifle in the matter of patience—wonders will be wrought. An attractive table will be made doubly attractive by the care expended in this direction.



The Realm of Childhood

The editor of this column will be glad to receive from parents and relatives photographs and anecdotes of children. It will be impossible to use very many in any one issue, and some delays in publication will be unavoidable, but communications from readers of the column in this section will be welcome.

Address The Home Journal, care the Sunday Gazette.

SON OF MR. AND MRS. W. F. HILL.

A Voice For Santa Claus.

Read it last week in the paper, ha'f of a page it had;
Read it out loud to mother; my, but it made her mad!
Somethin' some college feller said in a mile-long speech,
That Santy Claus was a humbug that nobody ought to teach;
That tellin' the children stories of how he comes through the snow
To bring 'em their toys and dollies, was wicked and bad and low;
That him and his prancin' reindeer, his pack and his old red sleigh,
Was nothin' but lyin' nonsense that ought to be thrown away.

Nothin' but lyin' nonsense, teachin' a child deceit?
Nothin' but fairy stories? Maybe, but ain't they sweet?
What would you give, you fellers, gray-headed granddads all,
Workin' from morn till evenin', over this hard old ball,—
What would you give in money, cash that you work for so,
To b'lieve in the fairy stories you b'lieved in long ago?
What would you sell your past for? How much would close the deal
That bought up your mem'ries' treasures of days when them tales was real?

Christmas without a Santy? 'Member the night before?
'Member how hard you listened, hearin' the old folks snore,
Hearin' the wind a-whistling up in the chimney flue,
There in the place where Santy somehow would wiggle through?
'Member the Christmas mornin's? 'Member the stockin's? What?
Wasn't they filled with glories? Nothin' that cost a lot,
But, 'cause old Santy brought 'em, wonderful things, you bet!
'Member just how you loved him? Some of us love him yet.
Christmas without a Santy? Puddin' without the plums!
Think of the million youngsters waitin' the day he comes,
Countin' the hours and minutes, thinkin' they hear his sleigh,
Jest as their daddies heard it, back in another day.
Nothin' but lyin' nonsense, wicked to spread around?
Then I'm a wicked liar long's I'm above the ground.
Long as I've got a rooftree, while there's a chimney flue,
Santy shall come to my house. How is it, folks, with you?

—Joseph C. Lincoln in Ainslee's.

SON OF MR. AND MRS. JAS. PENNEY.

The Little Girl's House and Family.

THERE are very few little girls that do not instinctively yearn for a doll house and a more or less numerous family upon whom they can expend time and attention. It is the finest of play for the child and may be the means of developing many useful habits that will stand them in good stead later in life when the toy house and occupant give place to the more complex problems of home administration. Outdoor play is good and doubtless too many mothers encourage the indoor play with dollie as being best for the preservation of that neatness and picturesque prettiness of pinafore and curls, so dear to woman's heart, but the veriest Tomboy and hoyden cherishes deep in her heart an ungetoverable fondness for diminutive housekeeping and doll dressmaking. It is a great pity to see this ridiculed, as too often is the case where the boy member predominates, and the wise mother will do well to see that her daughter not only has her romp and play out doors with brother, but the quieter and equally enjoyable hours with dollie and perhaps a chosen playmate.

The doll houses upon the market are usually put together in such a flimsy manner as to come apart readily with very little use. At the same time the price of a house amounting to anything at all is beyond the reach of most people. For summer play a little outhouse may be arranged for the young housekeeper, or even a corner of the attic may be set aside and fitted up with the embellishments of a simple play house. Allot the floor space into hallways, bedroom, parlor and kitchen, and have the furniture placed in accord. About as much work is required to furnish a doll house satisfactorily as to build one, and good judgment should be observed in selecting the various pieces. A doll house properly proportioned in every detail is pleasing to look at, and is to be desired much more than some of the poor specimens to be found upon the market. Parlor chairs larger than the mantels and beds which either fill the entire bedroom space or are so small they are hidden from view by the chairs are very often to be seen in the houses that are for sale.

You are almost certain to find what you want for the various rooms by carefullly searching the toy shops; but it is rather costly to fit up an entire house with purchased furniture, and a few suggestions for the making of some of the furnishings may help you in saving considerable money.

Handsome portieres for the doorways can be made with beads, and with the small hollow straws sold for use in kindergartens. For the bead portieres, cut threads as long as the height of the door and string the beads upon them, alternating the colors. Then tie the strings close together to a piece of wire the width of the doorway and fasten the wire in the opening. The straw portieres are made similarly.

Each window should have dainty curtains made out of scraps of lace. These should be either tacked above the windows or hung upon poles made out of heavy copper wire, cut in lengths to fit the windows. Screw small brass hooks into the tops of the windows for the poles to hang upon.

Scraps of carpet with small designs should be fitted upon the floors of all rooms, except bathroom and kitchen, which should be covered with oilcloth.

From the many illustrations to be found in magazines you can select suitable pictures for each room, but if you are handy with brush and pencil you may prefer to make the pictures yourself. Each picture should be bound with a narrow strip of paper to give it the effect of a frame. Gold and black passepartout paper can be used for this purpose. Hang the pictures from a small moulding tacked around the walls one inch from the ceiling.

Cigar boxes, which you can procure from any drug store for the asking, make the best material that can be had for furniture. Designs for suitable furniture can be easily carried out with a gig or scroll saw. To prepare the wood, place the boxes in a tub of boiling water and let them remain there until the paper labels readily pull off. Do not use a knife in removing the paper, as it is liable to roughen the wood. When the paper is all off, set the boxes in the sun to dry, but bind the covers to the backs of the boxes to prevent them from warping. The boxes can be pulled apart when thoroughly dry.

The house and furnishment completed satisfactorily the next consideration is the occupant. In the family where there are one or more little girls the dressing of the dollie is of absorbing importance and suggestions relating to it or any new ideas are always welcome. Chief in importance is to see that the clothing is practical. As the child says a "really" dress, one that will come off and really underclothing, really shoes and a really hat and sunbonnet. A dressed-up dollie is all right to look at, but the real pleasure comes in undressing her and putting her to bed for the nap, and then reversing the whole proceeding and making Miss Dolly ready for public appearance once more.

As all know, the attractiveness of even a handsome doll is doubly enhanced by artistic dressing, while the transformation worked in a cheap one by beautiful and daintily made clothing is wonderful. Then, too, the outlay of time and money necessary for the accomplishment of this change is so insignificant, when compared with the pleasure it gives the little mother, whose heart has been beating high for weeks with the anticipated delight of it, that it is certainly worth while.

The make-believe children of today are gowned quite as fashionably as the real ones; hence, it follows that the new doll, if she receives the hearty welcome that is her right, must not only be daintily clothed, but her gown must be up-to-date in point of style and finish.

Parties are always in high favor in doll town, and one may feel sure that no mistake has been made if a style of dress especially adapted for such an occasion be selected for the gift doll. A simple, yet stylish party costume for a girl doll, is developed in Persian lawn. The square yoke is of Valenciennes lace. The upper portion of the sleeves, which are of elbow length and finished with a puff of the lawn, is also of lace. Blue bebe ribbon is employed for garniture. In reproducting this design any sheer goods may be utilized. By the addition of a lace edged bertha the drop shoulder effect, now so modish, may be achieved. For a doll 18 inches long one yard of single width material will be required and five yards of ribbon. A mere scrap of lace will answer for the yoke and sleeves.

A jaunty costume designed especially for Miss Dolly's outings is made from butcher's linen, with red and white finishing braid as an accessory. The smart little coat is shaped by shoulder and underarm seams; the back and fronts are plain. A sailor collar and a red silk tie are the features which give the finishing touch to the coat. The skirt is of the five-gored variety. The slot seams give it a stylish and pleasing set. Red linen with white braid would be very pretty; or the design might be effectively reproduced in white or blue flannel. For a doll 22 inches tall, one yard of 27 inch goods and one yard of braid will be required.

The doll in a go-cart will appeal to the little mother whose heart yearns for a dolly that is as big as a "sure enough" baby, and whose love is expressed rather in admiring attention than in much handling. The dress, which may be made from a real baby's pattern, is of sheerest nainsook. The yoke is formed of Swiss and lace insertions neatly joined in alternate strips, and is the interesting feature of the otherwise plain slip. When dressing a very large doll it is better to buy a complete set of patterns than to attempt to design them one's self.

Many little girls prefer a wee dolly, for which they may plan and execute an endless variety of tiny garments from the embarrassment of riches contained in the sewing room scrap-bag, to a larger one whose clothes are a greater undertaking and for which necessary lengths of material are often lacking. A little trouble will show how attractive such a doll can be made. The dress may be evolved from a scrap of silk mulle. The long French waist, to which the required fullness is given by means of clusters of tiny hand-sewn tucks, is supported by a body lining. The full skirt is cut on the bias, which gives it the proper flare, and is gathered to the body. A sash of pink ribbon, tied in the back, a bow of the same color in the hair and a string of beads around the neck add the finishing touches to this charming little costume.

To the girlie whose doll family already includes all the usual varieties, big and little, give a picturesque Kate Greenaway doll. The quaint frock may be fashioned from a yord of blue and white challie, the clinging texture of which is so well suited to bring out one of the chief characteristics of the design. The short waist is little more than a square-neck yoke; the sleeves, of elbow length, are finished with a frill; the skirt is straight and scant; the cap and sash, which are interesting features of the costume, are of white lawn.

Nurseries are popular in doll town and nurse maids are ever in demand. The costume of an up-to-date nurse maid is as follows: The dress of black brilliantine is cut severely plain, though the skirt has a stylish flare. The regulation apron and cap are of white lawn and of the most approved pattern. For a doll 12 inches tall half a yard each of brilliantine and lawn will be required.

In making any doll's outfit a consideration equal in importance to the dress itself is the lingerie, which must be daintily and modishly fashioned. Lawn, nainsook and cambric are the most suitable materials for this purpose. Lace, embroidery, ruffles or tucking may be effectively employed for trimming. One yard of material 36 inches wide and five yards of trimming will be ample for a three-piece set for a doll 22 inches tall.

Another pretty idea for dolls is to purchase the bisque ones and dress them in crepe papers. Hats, boas, jackets, muffs, chatelaine bags and accessories of all sorts may be made out of papers, and when finished they will be dainty indeed. These dolls are particularly attractive and chic in crepe paper gowns of pale blue, pink and gray en train, trimmed with gilding, cleverly applied, to represent braid and lace. Black picture hats with long black plumes (the "feathers" curled over a tooth pick) and black boas complete these costumes. This method of costuming is inexpensive, as the garments can be easily replaced when they begin to show the ravages of time. Papers are easy for children to manipulate, and long after the joys of first possession are forgotten they will have good times sitting down in some quiet corner with the bright-colored papers, a pot of glue and a fashion book, developing garments for their make-believe children.

Practical Household Topics

OLD BOOKS TO READ
OLD WOOD TO BURN
OLD WINE TO DRINK
OLD FRIENDS TO TRUST

HOUSEHOLD QUERIES

All questions pertaining to household matters, fashions, etc., will bbe answered in this colummn.

Do not send stamps. No queries will be answered by mail.

Address all letters to Household Query Column, care of The Sunday Gazette.

MRS. K.—We give you herewith the recipe you ask for marshmallow cake. You will find this excellent:

Marshmallow cake is made as follows: Cream a cup of butter with two cups of sugar, and when light in color and very smooth whip in the yolks of seven eggs, beaten very light, then add a small teacupful of cold water. Sift a pint of flour with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Mix thoroughly, and stir this into the mixture alternately with the stiffened whites of the seven eggs. If necessary, add more flour. Flavor with vanilla. When cold, prepare the filling.

Marshmallow Cake Filling—Over five tablespoonfuls of pure gum arabic pour a half cup of cold water and let stand until dissolved. Put this over the fire with a half cup of powdered sugar and boil without stirring until a little dropped in cold water can be rolled to a ball between the thumb and finger. Have the white of a large egg beaten to a stiff froth. Remove the syrup from the fire and strain it gradually into the egg-white, beating the latter steadily as you do so. Flavor with vanilla and pour over the layers of cake, spreading it smooth with a knife dipped in boiling water.

Make a white loaf cake of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, a cup of milk, the whites of six eggs and about a quart of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk, then the flour alternately with the whites of the eggs. Flavor with vanilla or a little lemon juice. Bake in a loaf tin, covering the tin with paper for the first 15 minutes it is in the oven. When cold, turn out and spread with a white frosting.

JANE—As to the luncheon you wish to give for your visiting friend, I will give you in outline the proper service; if I do not tell you all that you want to know, write to me again. For a luncheon of six use, if possible, a polished top table with a pretty centerpiece and doilies to match. Have at the covers a water and a wine glass, bread-and-butter plate and bread-and-butter knife, a plate with a napkin and the necessary forks and knives and spoons. When the plate is taken up another for the next course should be substituted, except when the table is cleared for dessert. Have a butter ball on the bread-and-butter plate, and a roll in the napkin, and the glass filled with water when the guests take their seats. Pass hot rolls during the luncheon until dessert. Serve first grape fruit cut in halves, with the pulp removed, sweetened and flavored; next have consomme in cups; next, salmon chops with sauce tartare; then creamed sweetbreads. The substantial course may be French chops or broiled chicken, with a vegetable and potatoes. The salad course may be tomatoes with mayonnaise dressing on lettuce leaves. For dessert have ices or ice cream with cake, and pass fruit and candies last, and serve coffee in after-dinner coffee cups in the parlor. Have a sweet white wine or claret served during the luncheon. It is well to arrange all the plates for the different courses before luncheon and to pass everything if possible. It is better to pass the platters than to have them on the table.

If you find this too elaborate, you might modify at your pleasure, omitting the wine, possibly the fish course or sweetbreads, which would still leave you a very dainty menu.

CLARA—An entertainment given for a bride does not differ materially from an ordinary dinner or luncheon party. The wording of the invitation reads:

My Dear Miss White—It will give me great pleasure if you will come to luncheon on Tuesday, November the 10th, at half past one o'clock, to meet Miss Gray, etc.

This signifies the reason of the entertainment. The guest of honor should sit on the right of the hostess at a luncheon, on the host's right at a dinner. You can ask whom you wish to meet her, although it is more of a compliment to her to ask her particular friends, and she should be consulted about the list of guests. A good luncheon menu at this season would be fruit, clam consomme with whipped cream, boiled salmon with sauce tartare, cucumbers dressed, sweetbreads creamed, chops, young Lima beans, potatoes, tomato jelly with vegetable salad dressed with mayonnaise, peach ice, cake, bonbons and fruit, coffee. A good dinner menu is melons, ekra soup, clear, boiled salmon with Hollandaise sauce, creamed sweetbreads, lamb, and the following courses those I gave for the luncheon. Coffee should be served after a luncheon in the drawing room, and after a dinner to the men in the dining room or smoking room and to the ladies in the drawing room. At a dinner the host takes in the woman guest of honor; the others have generally no order of walking in, unless at Washington, where precedence is observed. The hostess always walks in last with the man guest of honor, or he sits at her right at the table and the man who sits at her left is her escort. At a luncheon the hostess should walk into the dining room last, unless she wishes to show the way and for that reason precedes her guests. I am delighted to answer all your questions now and any others that you may wish to ask at any time in the future.

J. H. G.—To entertain a party of young people, where you do not wish to have a dance or play cards, the following may meet your views:

A musical contest is great fun; here is the idea in detail. Get someone to play or sing selections from different pieces of music, gay and serious, classical and popular. Each guest has a little pad and must note down what he or she guesses the selection to be from. After the music is over pass about pictures of well-known composers and musicians, and make each one guess and note whom these represent. Afterward have prepared a list of questions about the authors of certain songs, the dates of the different composers' births and deaths, etc. With musical people such an entertainment is a very enjoyable one. Another delightful kind of a musical, or semi-musical, entertainment is to have a person who recites well recite a poem to low and appropriate music; the combination, if well done, is most attractive. I have not heard of any particularly new ideas for fall receptions. The usual kind of entertainment is the best, but it is always a good plan to have some variety such as music during the entertainment at intervals, or some one who recites or sings. It makes the entertainment more enjoyable.

MRS. W.—There is considerable difficulty with plants in the house when natural gas is used, also the trouble many times is on account of insufficient light—more properly, sunlight. Your lace fern (asparagus plumosus nana) is probably turning yellow from stagnant moisture. Water lightly for a time and keep it in shade. It should at all times be given very little direct sunshine, and then not close to the glass. Drain the soil more freely by free openings under the bottom of the pot. Or, if rootbound, repot in a size larger. In repotting, supply the surface with a layer of rough, fibrous soil.

SUBSCRIBER—A serving table is used in a dining room for the convenience of the waitress or hostess to place dishes upon before they are put on the table, or in getting dishes together off the table before they are taken out. If there is no buffet in the room a busy housekeeper often uses a serving table on which to put her dessert and salad so that they can be easily placed on the table when it is time.

N. M.—Here is a recipe for making an old-fashioned dish, rolled treacle pudding.

Make a nice suet crust, roll out half an inch in thickness and spread the treacle or thick syrup over it, leaving a small margin of paste clear. Sprinkle a teaspoonful of ground ginger over the treacle, roll the pudding up like a music roll, folding over the ends to retain the treacle, tie in a floured cloth and boil continuously for four hours. Eat with cream.

H. J.—The following is a good way to make potato suet pudding: Take one pound of mealy potatoes boiled and mashed perfectly smooth. Add quarter of a pound of best beef suet chopped fine after freeing from skin. Beat three eggs, add to them four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a dessert spoonful of ground cinnamon, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, add to the potatoes with enough milk to make the mixture about like soft mashed potatoes. Turn into a buttered dish, cover closely and steam an hour. Serve with sweet or fruit sauce.

MRS. H. H. N.—For a tin wedding I would have the invitations written in black or red on bits of tin with a small camel's-hair brush. The tin can be cut out at a tinsmith's. All flowers for decoration should be arranged in tin receptacles; much can be done with bright new pails and pans and cups. The table should be completely covered with tin-foil, which really looks very pretty if arranged smoothly. If possible, all the dishes on the table should be of tin. Gifts would, of course, include kitchen ware and articles in japanned tin, while for jokes many amusing contrivances can be made to order at the tinsmith's.

HOUSEKEEPER—The very fancy draperies for mantels are not so much in vogue. The most simple covering for the mantel is the best. A straight length that will hang over four inches on the front and sides, with the edges finished with a braid or guimpe, will look well. Some of the embroidered linens or silks done by Turkish women are very pretty for this use if they accord with the other furnishings.

YOUNG HOSTESS—Scotch woodcock may take the place of a second meat dish at your luncheon. It is something out of the usual and easily prepared. To make Scotch woodcock for six persons, take five hard-boiled eggs; one tablespoonful of anchovy paste; a grain of cayenne; one-half teaspoonful of salt; two tablespoonfuls of butter; one of flour; one cupful of milk and six slices of bread. Chop the eggs quite fine. Put the milk on to boil. Beat the flour and butter to a cream in another saucepan and when the milk begins to boil pour it over the mixture, put the pan over the fire and stir until the contents begin to boil; then add the other ingredients and simmer three minutes. Have the bread toasted and lay it on a hot dish. Pour the hot mixture over it and serve immediately.

OLD READER—Madame de Sevigne was a French woman famous in literature through a most brilliant correspondence chiefly with her daughter. Her birth occurred in 1626 and her death in 1696. She was a woman of exemplary life, of extraordinary beauty and remarkable attainments. You will find her letters, which I believe have been translated, most fascinating.

ENTERTAINER—You could not have anything daintier for your fruit cup as a mid-course than the following. It has furthermore the merit of being simple and capable of home preparation. Take equal portions of preserved peaches, cherries and pineapple, cut them into small pieces and add two oranges, peeled and shredded; cover with confectioner's sugar and chill on ice for four hours before serving. Half fill sherbet cups with the chilled fruit and cover with two tablespoonfuls of strawberry sherbet. Cap each portion with a star of whipped cream, placing a candied strawberry in the center.

Three Insect Pests, and How They May Be Exterminated.

THE banes of the housekeeper's life, you will often hear declared, are the cloth moth, the cockroach and the bedbug. They are three of the most trying insects to cope with and far exceed in annoyance ants, flies, paper moths, fleas or any other insect pest which harasses the housekeeper. In brief form we have endeavored to give to those who are troubled with these nuisances some directions for prevention and extermination.

There are four stages in the life of the cloth moth—the egg, the larva, the pupa, the moth. The moth generally deposits its eggs where the larva may find suitable food—that is, in furs, feathers and wool materials.

The larva emerges from the egg in the form of a worm, which immediately begins to feed upon its surroundings. It makes a case for itself with particles of the materials upon which it feeds, and moves about in this. If the article in which the eggs were deposited is soiled, the development of the larva is rapid, and as a consequence the destruction of the material is greater than it would have been had the article been clean.

When the larva reaches full growth it fastens itself to some substance, generally the article on which it has been feeding. In about three weeks the moth emerges from the case and soon begins depositing eggs for a new generation. Now, although the moth does not directly injure fabrics, it supplies the eggs from which the destructive larva are hatched. When moths are seen flying about there is every reason to suspect that the eggs are being deposited.

The necessary precautions are first to kill all moths seen, and to shake, brush and air all articles frequently. Thoroughly brush and beat all upholstered furniture. Before putting away woolens, furs or feathers see that they are as clean as possible. Wearing apparel should have all the pockets turned inside out, all the seams and hems brushed, and then be well shaken and aired. Clean all soiled places with benzine or turpentine. If there is any danger of eggs having been deposited in furs, carefully comb the furs, using a steel comb. Pin the articles in cotton bags. Put them in boxes or closets that have been made insect and germ free by carbolic acid. Put bits of cotton wet with oil of cedar in the boxes or closets, or cedar chips or camphor may be used.

From early spring until late fall, carpets, upholstered furniture and woolen garments hanging in closets in constant use should be brushed, beaten and aired frequently.

Should moths get into furniture, carpets or any articles where it is difficult to reach the larva, the surest and cleanest method of eradicating them is to saturate the articles with naphtha, always keeping in mind that this must be done away from fire and artificial light, and with windows wide open. If the infested articles can be taken out on a piazza the naphtha may be applied freely.

Some species of the domestic cockroach are to be found in all countries and climates. It is so well known that it needs no description here. It generally confines itself to the kitchen and back parts of the house, where heat, moisture and food are to be found. These insects collect in old wood and boxes of papers. Hotels and apartment houses are liable to have this pest, but if one has full control of a house there need be no difficulty in keeping it free from them. Perfect cleanliness in the kitchen, pantries, cellar and backyard is all that is required. All garbage should be burned if possible. If cockroaches are in the neighborhood they will be attracted by kitchen refuse, soiled and damp floorcloths and dish towels, particles of food, etc. If these insects get into the house, spray all the cracks in walls and floors where they are seen, and use some one of the many non-poisonous preparations that are sold for this purpose. There is a powder sold which really exterminates them; they are attracted by it, eat it and shrivel up until they are reduced to a speck of dust. This process of exterminating them is much better than driving them to one's neighbors.

Bedbugs are liable to find their way into any house or apartment, but it is the housekeeper's fault if they find lodgment there. As with all other insects, perfect cleanliness is the greatest safeguard. If they are found in a room immediate action should be taken. There are many agents for exterminating these bugs, but my preference is for naphtha. It is clean, does not injure anything, is easily applied and is absolutely sure if enough is used in the right place. The only drawback is that the vapor is very inflammable, but if the work is done in the morning with the windows open, and there is neither light nor fire in the room, there is not the slightest danger. It must be remembered that these insects do not confine themselves to the bed. They get into picture moldings, the backs of pictures, cracks in floors and walls and in upholstered furniture.

When you are preparing to exterminate these pests get a spring-bottom oiler (a can such as is used for oiling machinery) and plenty of naphtha. Open the windows of the infested room. By means of the oiler force naphtha into every groove and crack in the room. Wet all the ledges over the doors and windows, the top of picture molding, and every crack in the bed—which should previously have been taken apart—the mattress, pillows, etc. Have all the clothing put out on the line, and beaten and shaken well. Close the room, leaving the windows open, and after a few hours it may be swept, dusted and put in order. Another method is to fumigate with sulphur. Or, oil of cedar may be used. Dip a feather or small brush in the oil and brush over the cracks and crevices. Shut up the room for several days. Air well before using.

Knife cleaning will be more easily accomplished if you mix a little carbonate of soda with the bath brick on the knife-board.

Rub curtain poles with a piece of old flannel dipped in kerosene and the rings will slip more easily.

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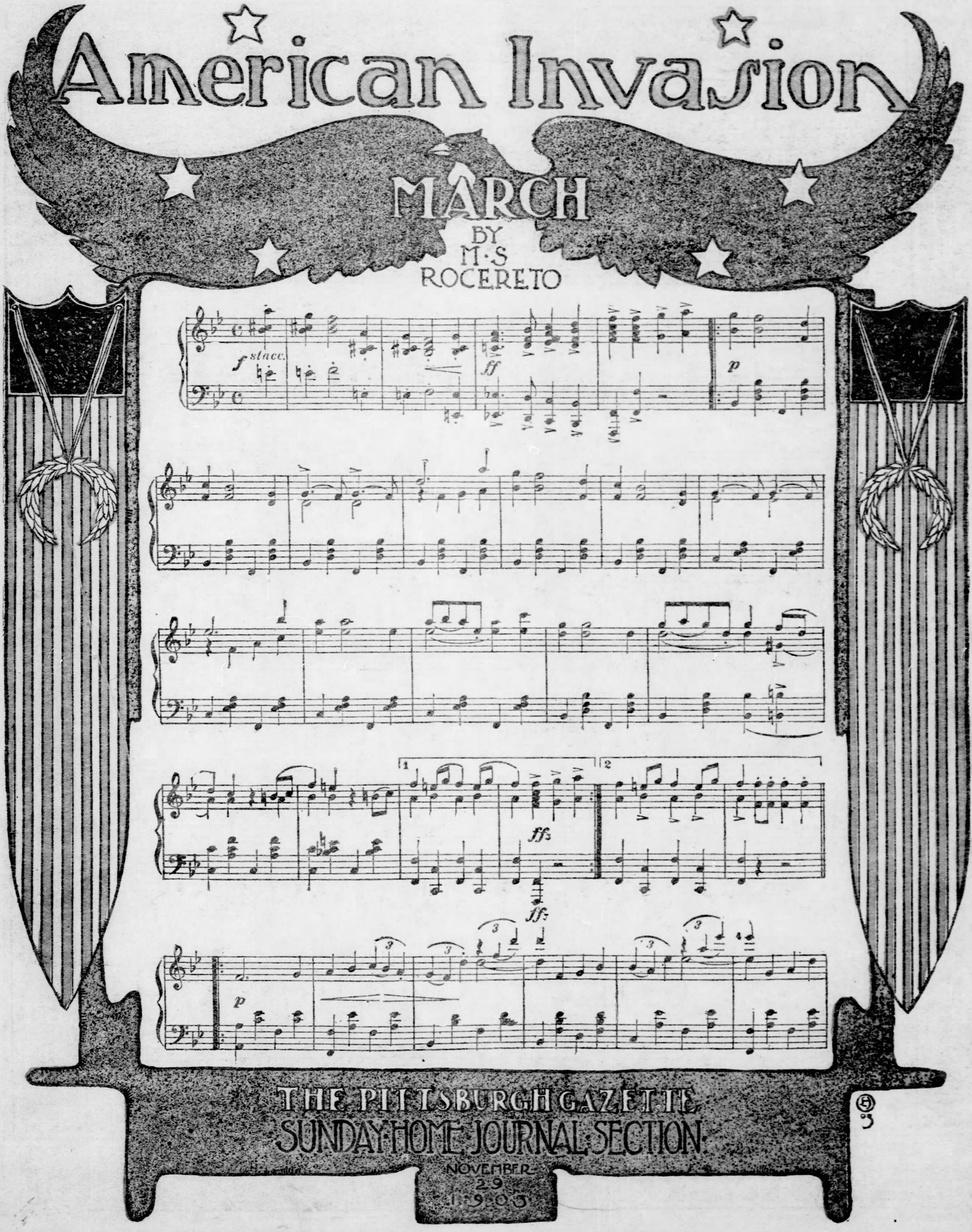
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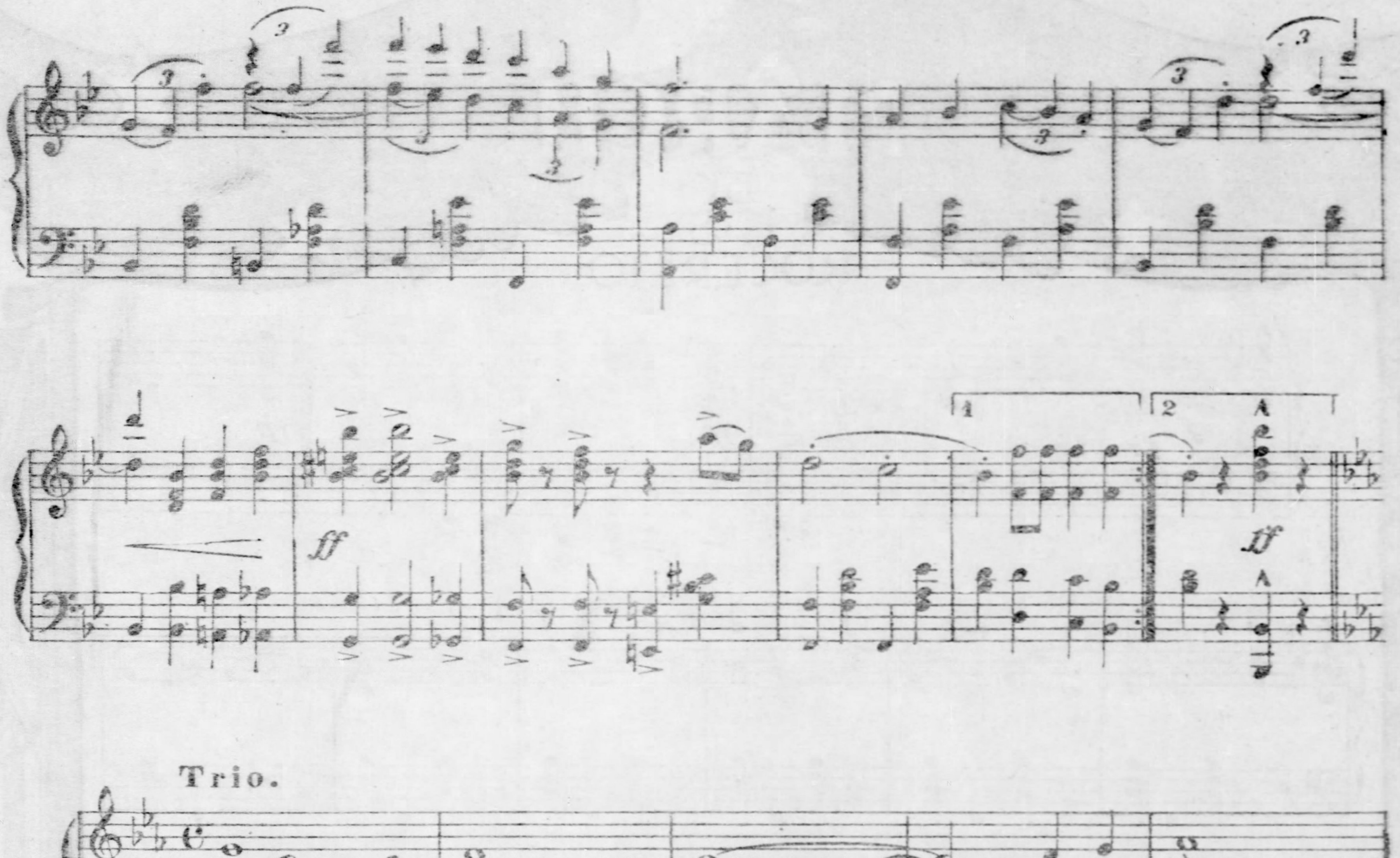
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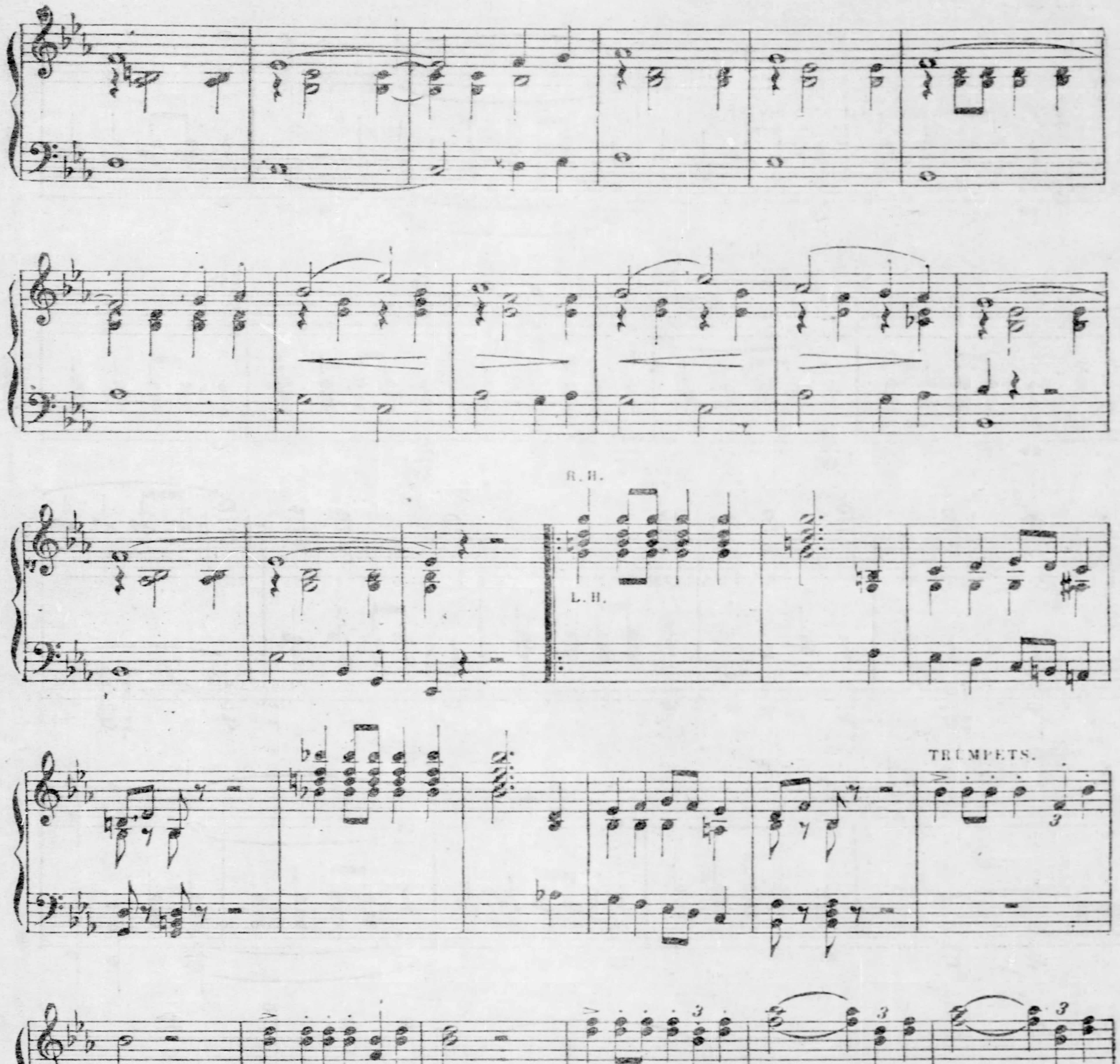
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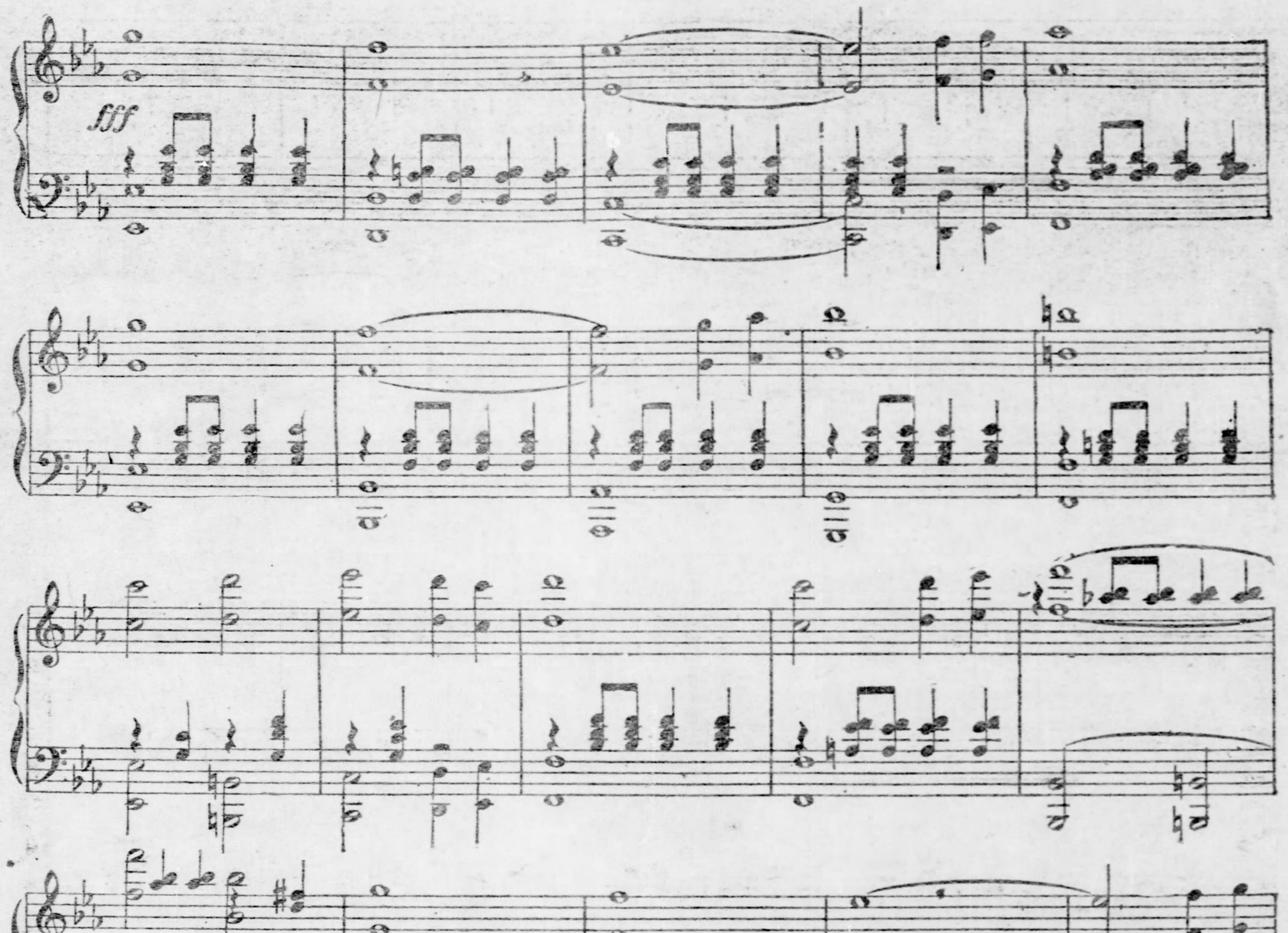
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In the Kitchen with the Cook

Fish in Various Forms.

WITH the advent of the cold weather the markets abound with different varieties of fish that warm weather precludes to the Pittsburgh housewife. The lake and sea fish may be had of prime quality and in great abundance. Salmon, bass and white fish are excellent for frying, also the delicious fresh cod steaks. Sea salmon is a fine fish for baking, as is also whitefish. It is commonly asserted by lovers of fish that the best way of cooking shad or other fish is on a plank. The plank should be from two and one-half to three inches thick, two feet long and about one and one-half feet wide, and should be of thoroughly seasoned oak or hickory. Soft woods give an objectionable flavor. Heat the board hot before the fire. Split a perfectly fresh fish down the back, and after it has been thoroughly cleaned, wipe it dry and salt and pepper it. Tack it skin down to the board. Place it before the fire and turn it end for end every few minutes until it is done. Remove it carefully to the platter, and spread with butter, or it may be served on the plank. To cook fish in water, do not boil it. Plunge it into boiling water to sear the surface and retain the juices, then reduce the heat, so as to keep the water below the boiling point—180 degrees Fahrenheit is the desired temperature if one uses a thermometer in cooking. Not less attractive and always at hand are the salted and canned fish. If well cooked, salt codfish may be made very appetizing. But first soak it well in cold water for some hours. In choosing salt fish, the codfish may be distinguished from hake (which is often sold for cod) by the difference in the distance between the rings which mark the "flakes" in fish. The marks on hake are close together, and those on cod are widely separated, with intervals of firm white flesh.

Pickled Salmon

is another dainty easily cooked. Use portions of cold boiled salmon, selecting good-sized pieces. Put one quart of cider vinegar into a granite saucepan, adding a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Make a small muslin spice bag, into which put half a teaspoonful of whole cloves, a piece of ginger root and a saltspoonful of whole allspice; boil this in the vinegar for 10 minutes, then place the salmon in the spiced vinegar and cook until thoroughly heated, packing immediately in glass jars, and screwing down the tops securely. If the fish is liked highly spiced the bag of spices may be left in the jar.

Sardine Canapes.

Fry circular slices of bread a delicate brown in butter, and drain on a napkin. Have ready a paste made of boned sardines, a bit of creamed butter and a seasoning of Worcestershire sauce. Spread the rounds of bread with this mixture; in the center of each place a stuffed olive and lay around the edge a border of olives pitted and cut into quarters. Serve on hot individual bread plates.

Devilled Lobster in the Shell.

Procure two lobsters of medium size. Crack the claws and pick out the meat. Also take out the meat from body and tail, but without breaking the shells, which should be well washed inside and dried. Cut all the meat into small pieces. Make a sauce with a pint of cream, two tablespoonfuls of mustard and salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Put the cream on to boil. Rub the butter, flour and mustard together. Add to them three tablespoonfuls of the boiling cream. Stir till smooth, and incorporate with the remainder of the cream. Boil two minutes. Add the lobster and seasoning and boil one minute. Join the shells together in boat-shape, the two bodies in the middle, and the tail shells at each end. Stand in a fireproof dish, using crusts or stones to make the shells stand upright. Fill with the preparation. Cover the top with fine bread crumbs; bake till brown—about 20 minutes. Remove the supports. Garnish with fried parsley and serve. If the shells refuse to stand erect, prop them up with bits of bread, which can be covered with the parsley. Should any of the mixture be left over after filling, put it into small china or silver shells, sprinkle with bread crumbs, and brown in the oven.

Fillets of Sole With Green Peas.

Select one or more large flounders and have them filleted. Cut each fillet in pieces about three by six inches, and dip into melted butter. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little vinegar or lemon juice, and let stand for several hours. Lay them in a slightly buttered baking dish, and pour over sufficient fish stock (made from bones and trimmings) to cover. Place in a hot oven and cook until white, which will take about 10 minutes. Arrange them in a circle or oval on a heated platter, and fill the center with canned peas which have been drained, well rinsed and reheated in butter, salt and pepper. Slightly thicken the stock which remains in the pan, season, strain and serve separately.

Fish Cutlets.

Place a thick slice of halibut or codfish in a shallow pan, add a slice of onion, one-half of a bay leaf, a dozen allspice berries, a sprig of parsley, one teaspoonful of salt and sufficient boiling water to cover, and simmer gently until the bones draw back from the flesh. Lift out, and when cool break into fine flakes with a fork, rejecting bones and skin. For each pint of fish put into a saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a teaspoonful of white pepper. Stir over the fire until mixed, then add gradually one cupful of hot milk, and continue stirring until smooth and thick. Season with a few drops of onion juice and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Sprinkle the fish with salt, pepper and a little lemon juice, mix with the sauce and add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Set aside until cold and firm, then form into cutlets, dip each into slightly beaten egg, and roll in fine crumbs. Fry in smoking hot fat, and serve with a cream or tomato sauce. Salmon and other varieties of canned fish may be prepared in the same way.

Menus for the Week.

MONDAY, November 30.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Gluten Grits. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Tripe. Fried Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Sliced Cold Pork. Tabasco Sauce.
Pop Overs. Coffee.
DINNER.
Ox Tail Soup (Canned).
Mutton Stew with Vegetables.
Sweet Potatoes. Spinach. Endive.
French Dressing. Wafers. Cheese.
Orange Short Cake.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, December 1.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Oatmeal. Sugar and Cream.
Steamed Hash. Delmonico Potatoes.
Diamonds. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Macaroni and Cheese.
Apple Sauce. Gingerbread.
DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Boiled Corned Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Savoy Cabbage. Beet and Olive Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Prune Whip.
Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, December 2.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Bacon. Julienne Potatoes.
Parkerhouse Rolls.
Coffee.
LUNCH.
Potato Salad. Salad Cream.
Stewed Figs. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Split Pea Soup.
Broiled Chops. Mashed Potatoes.
String Beans. Shaved Cabbage.
French Dressing. Wafers. Cheese.
Plain Rice Pudding. Coffee.

THURSDAY, December 3.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Breakfast Food. Sugar and Cream.
Corn Beef Hash. Toast Points.
Muffins. Coffee.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Roast Ribs of Beef. Brown Gravy.
Sweet Potato Croquettes. Tomato Salad. Corn.
Wafers. Cider Ice. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Chicken Salad. Cinnamon Buns. Coffee.

FRIDAY, December 4.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Force. Sugar and Cream. Creamed Eggs.
Potato Cakes. Milk Biscuit.
Coffee.
LUNCH.
Sliced Cold Meat. Squash Pie. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Turkey Croquettes. Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Onions.
Celery Mayonnaise.
Wafers. Cheese. Mince Pie.
Coffee.

SATURDAY, December 5.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Wheat Crystals. Sugar and Cream.
Ham Omelet. Mashed Potatoes.
Rice Muffins. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Turkey Salad. Salad Cream.
Doughnuts. Cider.
DINNER.
Corn Soup.
Hot Chicken Pie. Creamed Parsnips.
Baked Sweet Potatoes. Celery Salad.
Wafers. Cheese. Pumpkin Pie. Coffee.

SUNDAY, December 6.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Shredded Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Sausages. Delmonico Potatoes.
English Muffins.
Coffee.
DINNER.
Black Bean Soup.
Roast Beef. Brown Gravy.
Mashed Potatoes. Cauliflower.
Celery Mayonnaise. Wafers. Cheese.
Baked Indian Pudding. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Toast with Cheese Sauce.
Nut Sandwiches.
Cake. Coffee.

Tested Recipes.

A WOMAN whose husband often extols the steak which he occasionally eats at a certain high-priced restaurant, and wishes, after the manner of husbands, it were possible to duplicate it at his own table, investigated the matter for herself to discover, if possible, the secret of the highly praised and distinctive flavor of the meat. She found that the thick porterhouse steak was laid between thin slices of beef cut from the round. On these garlic was freely rubbed, and the beef sandwich put in the broiler over a clear hot fire. As the meat cooked and was frequently turned, the juice of the upper slices saturated the middle piece, carrying the garlic flavor disguised as a delicious aroma impossible to classify as that of onion. When the porterhouse is nearly cooked the layers of beef are taken off and the steak quickly browned, sprinkled with chopped parsley, butter and lemon juice, and served at once. The meat covers are useless after this service, as they are hard and dry, so the high price of the steak on the restaurant menu is, perhaps, not unreasonable. The inquiring housekeeper decided that the process could not be a frequent one in her kitchen, but for special occasions it has been tried with marked success. A strong heat is a necessity, and if the gas flame is not used, a little charcoal added to the coal fire is useful to produce the clear fire needed.

A cupful of butter is often a perplexing measure to a housekeeper, and it is worth remembering that the standard of the Boston cooking school allows sixteen tablespoonfuls to the cup of butter. When a quarter or half cupful is called for, it is much easier and surer to measure by tablespoonfuls on this basis.

Spiced grapes are a good relish for meats, and so easily made that any housekeeper can slip in at least one batch in preserving time. The grapes are in the right condition when not quite ripe. They should be washed thoroughly and simmered till soft in just enough water to cover them. Press through a sieve to remove the stones and skins, and to ten pounds of the fruit add five pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls ground cloves, with one of allspice. Grate in a whole nutmeg and return to the fire to boil down to about the consistency of thick catsup before sealing in jars.

CUSTARD POTATOES—Boil one quart of sliced potatoes in salted water with a large sprig of parsley. The water should be nearly evaporated when the potatoes are done. Do not cook so long that the slices loose their shape. Add about one pint of milk to cover. When hot, add one beaten egg mixed with a little cold milk. Let boil up once, then add pepper and butter, remove the parsley and serve.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD—Mix together one cupful of rye meal, one cupful of yellow cornmeal and one cupful of graham or whole wheat flour. Add two-thirds of a cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt and one pint of thick sour milk, into which has been stirred one heaping teaspoonful of sifted baking soda. Beat hard, turn into a well-greased mold and steam for three hours, then place in a moderate oven until dried off.

CELERY—Celery is at its best through this and next month. In selecting it, well-bleached heads should be chosen. Trim off the roots and green stalks; the center of the former, finely chopped, can be added to a salad, and the latter can be cut into four-inch lengths, stewed and creamed; the green leaves will add flavor to soups, gravies and stews. The blanched portions are for service as a side dish or salad and should be crisped in ice water. To prepare fringed celery cut the white stalks into three-inch pieces, and with a long, fine pin, or a coarse darning needle, shred nearly an inch at each end. Drop into ice water as finished, and in an hour or two the ends will be prettily and crisply curled.

SWEET POTATO CORN BREAD—For this southern hot bread boil three large sweet potatoes, peel them and put through a potato ricer. Add quickly one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one scant cupful of milk, one cupful and a half of soft cornmeal and one well-beaten egg. Beat for a moment, add one teaspoonful of baking powder, pour into a well-buttered shallow pan and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot.

CORNMEAL MUFFINS—Mix together one pint of flour, one cupful of fine cornmeal and one-half of a teaspoonful of salt. Cream together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one-half of a cupful of sugar, add two well-beaten eggs, then, alternately, one cupful of milk and the dry ingredients. Lastly beat in two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in a quick oven.

CRANBERRIES BAKED—In a deep dish put one quart of cranberries and sufficient water to cover them. Cover the dish, and bake in a moderately hot oven until the berries are soft. Then stir in two cups of sugar, and bake 15 minutes longer. Serve cold.

ENGLISH MUFFINS—English muffins are a popular form of hot bread and are easily made. Scald two cupfuls of milk; add one heaping teaspoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of sugar, and when cooled stir in one-half of a yeast cake dissolved in one-half of a cupful of warm water, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to make a thick batter. Beat well for five minutes, then cover and set aside until morning. Have a number of greased rings on a greased hot griddle. Carefully lift out sufficient sponge to two-thirds fill each ring, using a couple of spoons to lift the sponge in such a way that its lightness will not be disturbed. Bake over a moderate fire and turn, when brown, on the upper side, slipping off the rings when nearly done. For serving, tear apart with a fork, slip in a piece of butter, press together and send at once to the table. These muffins are excellent when toasted for a second service. By using twice as much milk, or one-half as much flour, we have an excellent recipe for crumpets, which are much thinner and browned on one side only.

Kate Greenleaf Locke's Talks on

Practical Suggestions for the Artistic Treatment of the Hallway.

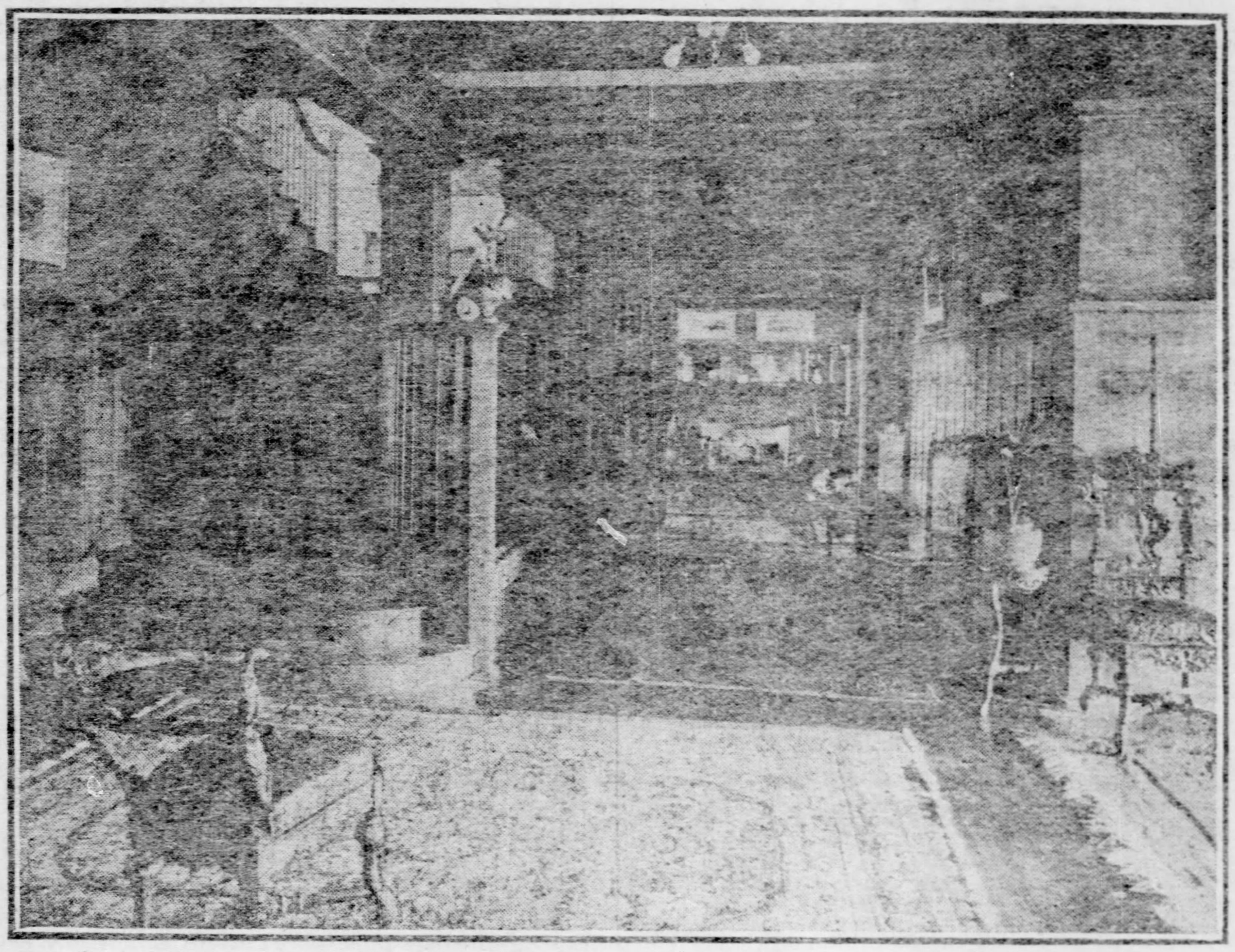


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.—HARMONY AND ARTISTIC FEELING THROUGHOUT.

THE extreme richness of furnishing and architectural detail of the hallway shown in illustration No. 1 is in such direct contrast to No. 3, that the pictures thoroughly exemplify a point which I am desirous of making. Both halls are in excellent taste, both have claims to beauty, and yet from what widely different sides of life must they be viewed. The first one would be quite as distasteful to critical feeling if it were overloaded with ornaments as would the humbler hall if it were filled up with tawdry decorations. It will be seen that the general scheme of detail in architectural finish is almost precisely the same in both halls. In one it is simplified to the last degree, and worked out in the cheapest lines, although the panelling partakes of the style of the handsomer hall. In the other it is elaborated as far as is consistent with dignity and good taste. Instead of being ceiled overhead with narrow tongued and grooved boards, the first one has heavy beams on the plastered ceiling, the plain square posts of one are capped with a beautiful "dental" border, in the other, and finally, while one is wrought out in plain pine, the other is of the most expensive hardwood. The plain little seat under the stairs suggests, but does not attempt to copy, the richly upholstered one in No. 1. It is as true that the quality of beauty is not strained and may fall alike upon the rich man and the poor man, as if Shakespeare had thought to remark it; but to appreciate this the true quality of beauty must be grasped and understood. That it has actually nothing to do with the amount of money required to purchase it, is also true, but there are people who do not realize it. Refinement of feeling, good taste and a discriminating sense of what is really beautiful in house decoration and furnishing are fortunately not confined to any one class of people, but the idea that to the rich alone belongs the prerogative of beauty in their homes has been an accepted fallacy for so long that it is hard to get rid of it. There are individuals (poverty-stricken mentally) to whom, poor souls, an article recommends itself entirely by what it costs, but these are not the majority.

In photograph No. 1 the color scheme is a soft and most delightful blending of many rich colors. When we realize that something like four hundred shades of the same color are known to the Oriental, it is not so much a matter of astonishment that they can bring into perfect harmony the most diverse colors in the weaving of the carpet. The rugs in this hall appear to have a predominating tone of mulberry red, but this is really because the plaster above the wainscoting on the walls is in this warm tone. Having been selected with a view to their use here they do contain this color, and it obligingly comes to the surface to correspond with the walls. In the archway which leads to the living room, a beautiful Kizkihlin curtain is hung. This also contains much of the soft purply red so often found in these rugs. The carved chairs are of Italian walnut, and are seated with crimson satin brocade in a very heavy quality. The seat under the stair is also csuhioned with this brocade. The woodwork is in solid oak, which has been given a high polish. The beauty of this strong color scheme will be better understood when it realized that the dull crimson of the hall opens at one end on a room papered with old English paper, leaving a pumpkin yellow ground with large white figures in it, and at the other on a dining-room which has walls of dull blue plaster with a border of raised silver fleur-de-lis. To come in at the door of this hall is to be confronted with such a vista of strong color exquisitely harmonized and intermingled, that all other color schemes seem poor and inadequate beside it. All crudity is avoided, and the scheme toned into the best effect by the lavish use of dark woods in panels and beams.

Illustration No. 2 exhibits a hall whose simplicity of design and architectural beauty will be better understood than if its furnishing were completed. The missing draperies at doors and windows may be supplied to suit the individual taste, but the artistic instinct of the designer is unquestionable. The lines are clear and plain, and the suggestion quietly elegant. Let us hope devoutly that the owner will not be inspired to hang curtains of Nottingham lace over the beautiful stair windows, or that she will not indeed hang lace here of any description. The detail calls for raw silk, and, if sheer white curtains are needed, cream colored or gray Arabian net with Russian lace border could be used with good effect. The wood has the brown finish of Belgian oak, therefore, the rough plaster of the wall above the wainscoting would look well in a soft, rich shade of yellow, and the windows and glass doors with hangings of gray Arabian net and yellow raw silk. I received many letters of inquiry from women who, having a handsome setting in the finish of their halls, are yet perfectly at sea as to how to carry out the artistic suggestions thus given by their architects. For the benefit of all such uncertain ones I will give:

Some General Suggestions For Color Schemes in Halls.

It is necessary when studying the possibilities of an empty hall to take into consideration the lines followed by the architect in his part of the work. If he has given the stately columns, the carved decorations and the somewhat severe details of colonialism, there is no choice but for white paint with an ivory tone, and papers which carry the large quaint patterns which were popular about the time of the revolution, or plain walls of "colonial yellow" plaster. I am not referring, of course, to marble halls, or to the entrance to the stately mansions which are so magnificently carried out as to leave no room for individual choice to the owner. I wish merely to assist the homemaker in whose hands the matter rests, to give her house a turn of expression which will be artistically correct and enable her to conform in her decorations to the scheme suggested by her architect. To return to the hall which has paved the way to colonialism, the quick-witted woman will see in this an opportunity to obtain a strong effect and give a decided character to the entrance of her house. She will therefore, take pains to carry out and emphasize as far as she is able, this quaint idea. She will also recognize the importance, the significance of the hall as the room which creates the impression of what the house is to to be. When the hall is colonial it is of course necessary that it should open into a room which bears the same character. This may be the reception room which gives from it with double doors or wide arch, or a living room; or on the opposite side, a dining room or library; but it is not necessary that any of the other chambers should be of this style of decoration. She will buy an old mahogany davenport or a modern reproduction of a good antique; a pier table is particularly useful in a hall as it extends but half of the usual width of tables from the wall. Straight backed Chippendale chairs look better in entrances than do Sheraton or Happlewhite, because they are heavier in style and a certain dignity must be observed here. The more frivolous and graceful designs of the other two makers are however, most appropriate for drawing or reception rooms. I know of one ambitious woman who obtained abroad an old fashioned painted oil cloth for her colonial hall, but a polished floor of dark wood laid with rug carpets or Oriental rugs is always acceptable. If a touch or Oriental furnishing seems desirable it is perfectly correct to use Chinese chairs, Japanese carved pedestals and stools and any East India chairs, as these things were much in vogue during the colonial days of this country when many sea-captains obtained them on their voyages to foreign parts. A fine old print, framed flat, of Washington and his generals or some kindred subject is especially effective hung here, and the light fixtures should belong to the same period. The color that such a hall will need to warm it up can be introduced in the rugs and hangings. If the doorways are hung with softly-toned KizKihlins and the windows with yellow, red, green or old blue raw silk there will be warmth enough to render the entrance inviting. The gilded burlaps or Fabrikona which promised to be such a delightful factor in the decoration of modern and luxurious halls and which worked in fascinatingly with ebonized woodwork and Flemish and Austrain oak, was snatched up so quickly by hotels and the richer class of cafes that the private house is fighting shy of it. There are, however,

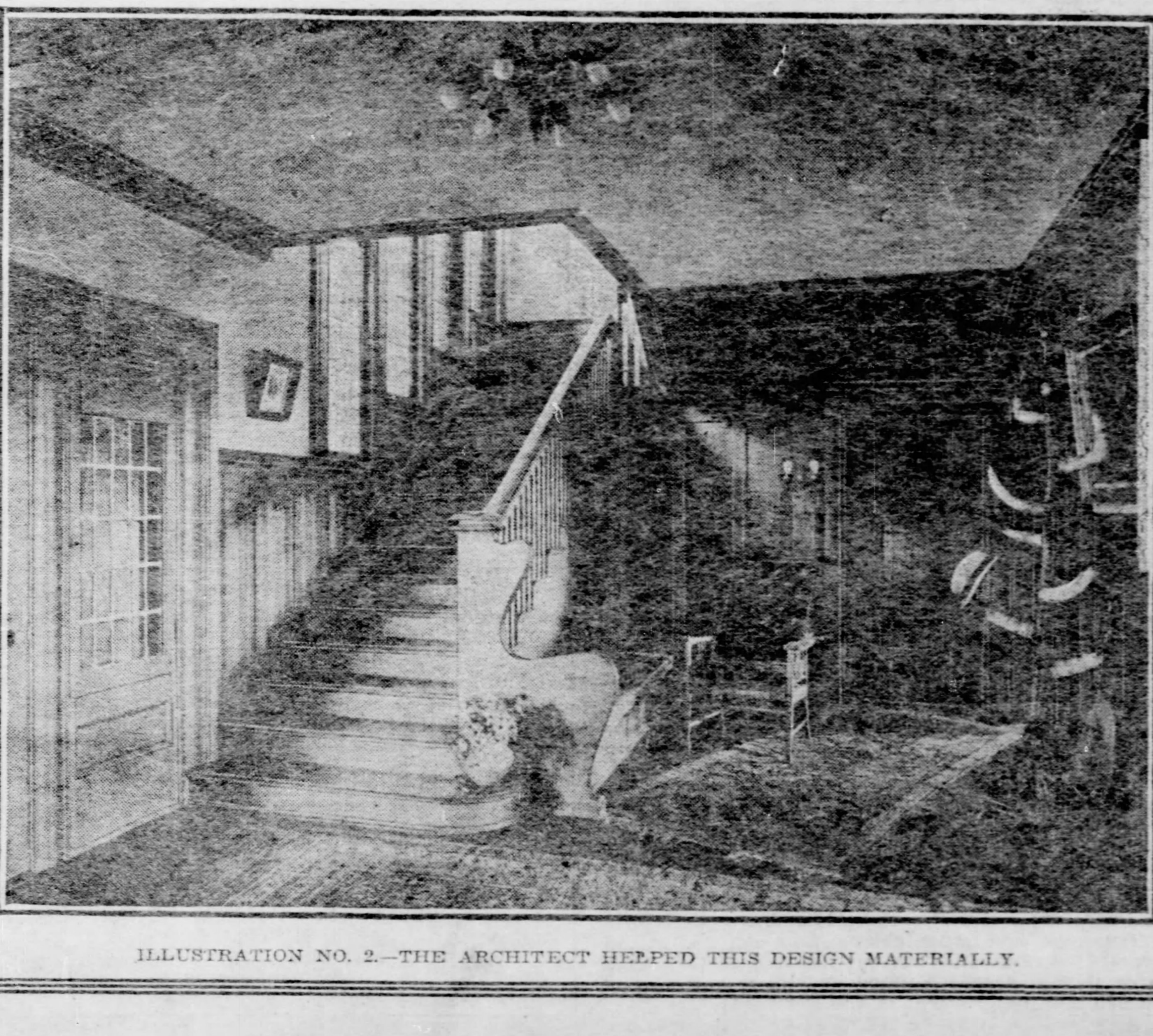


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.—THE ARCHITECT HELPED THIS DESIGN MATERIALLY.

the Art of Housefurnishing

certain original combinations in which it and other colored materials, such as Japanese grass cloth, etc., may be used with safety. I saw an entrance recently where the walls were covered by panels. of this gold cloth outlined by ebonized wood; the idea was Japanese, though not purely so, however, as this decoration falls under the subject of a later paper on Japanese art in furnishing, I will not describe it here in detail. When the architect has beamed heavily and wainscoated with black oak, weathered oak, or has used any of the modern stains which give such good effect to inexpensive woods, a particular style of wall decoration and furnishing is in order. Plain rough plaster, kalsomined in some rich color really gives to this style of hall its best result. This finish is so inexpensive and so satisfactory as obtaining the exact tone of any color desired is concerned that it is not strange that it is much effected in the modern cottage as well as in the most pretentious house. Individuality of expression in houses and decorations is growing more popular each year in this country, and this tendency creates a necessity for the study of just what I am here advocating, a study of what is really beautiful and in good taste. Unless this is made a subject of serious thought, our houses and their furnishings may grow into outre and ridiculous expositions of individual eccentricities. However, in order to prove that a house may be odd without being outre, I will cite the instance of one built by a woman artist. She said to me, "I shall take advantage of my privilege as an artist, and a woman, to build a house which shall not be as other houses are. I will not deliberately go against all accepted ideas about houses, but as it will make no difference to anyone else what it looks like., I shall have it as I want it.'

The hall which furnished the keynote to the other apartments, was consequently different, but not widely so, from other halls in more ordinary houses. It is not common to see in a house of moderate price and pretention, a beautifully carved stairway with shimmering silken rugs thrown over the balusters. Nor to be faced on entering the front door by a row of long French windows, whose glass doors give into a conservatory which runs the width of the house. And yet, there was a reason for this stairway in the fact that she had brought it entire in an old house in Italy, and there was excuse for it when one felt it led up to small chambers, each of which was an artistic gem of furnishing and color. One gladly forgave the innovation of the row of glass doors when in stepping into this wonderful hall, they beheld the play of a fountain among the superb plants of the artists' conservatory. The practical side of this leap into unconventional house decoration is, that when the owner wished to go abroad for a year, she leased her house and its furnishings to a thoroughly commonplace millionaire and his family for enough to pay the expenses of her trip.

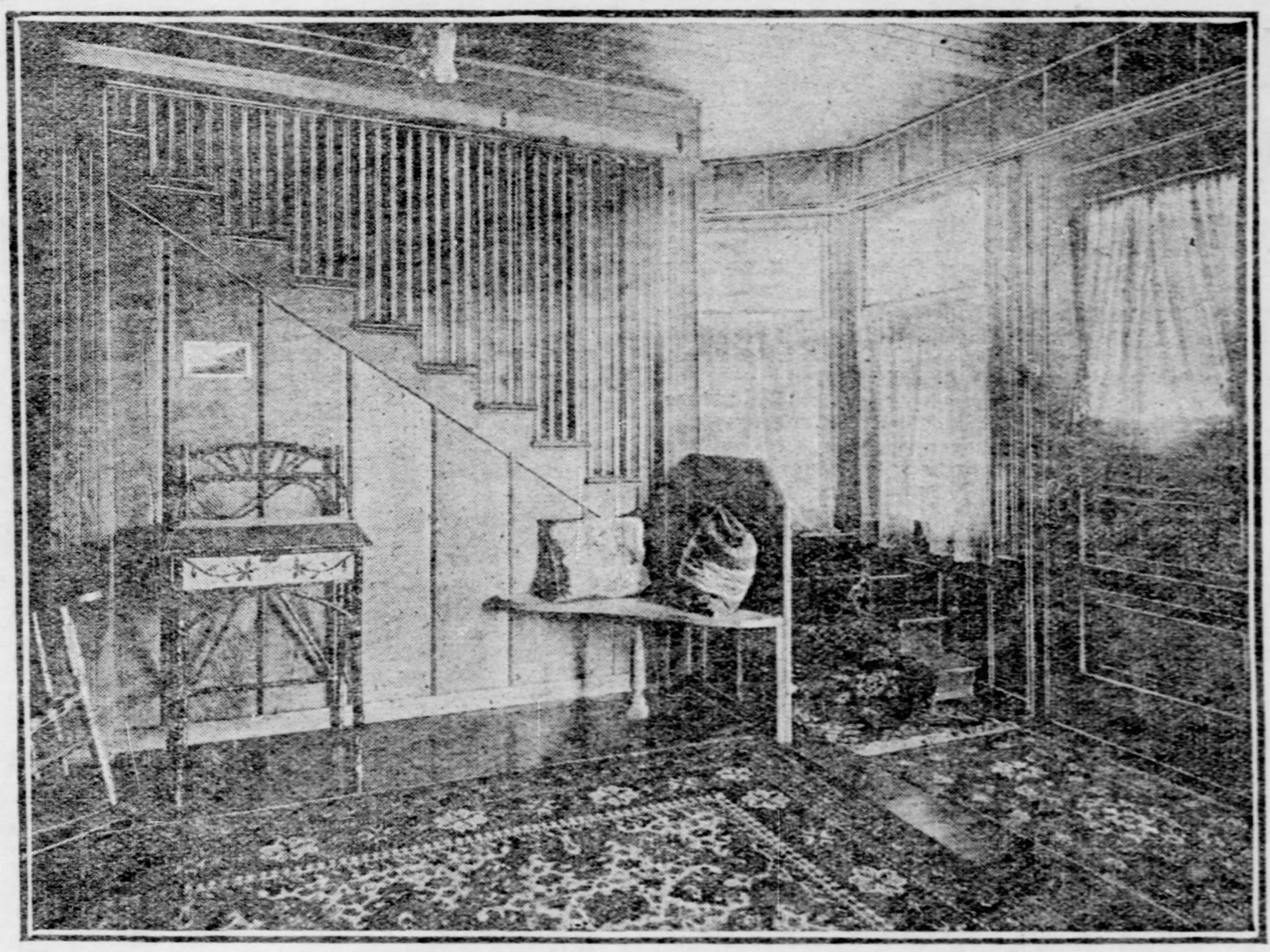


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.—SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE, BUT IN PERFECT TASTE.

THE CAPITULATION OF HIS LORDSHIP

The Story of An Irascible Father, a Beautiful Daughter, the Inevitable Daring Suitor and His Friend.

By RICHARD BARKER SHELTON.

MY LITTLE suburban estate slopes back from the house to a diminutive lake. At the edge of the lake is a boathouse surrounded by a rustic veranda, where in summer numerous easy chairs and the early evening breeze often tempt me after a trying day in town.

On that particular June evening I had retired to the veranda. My feet were elevated to the rail, and the evening paper, which was particularly dull, lay on the floor beside me. I was rapidly dropping into a doze when someone vaulted the neighboring fence and came down with a crash among my currant bushes. I looked up and beheld the intruder in the person of Scotty, my next door neighbor, walking leisurely toward the boathouse.

Now, for Scotty—his real name is Henry McMarsters Scott—I have always entertained a whole-souled liking. Despite the fact there are many things in the gentleman which must be overlooked, despite his utter lack of reverence, despite his manner of treating me—with all my gray hair—as if my age but equalled his own 24 years, there is something very frank and genuine and altogether charming about the boy. I have always said, if I ever was blessed with a son, taken all in all, I should want him to be like Scotty.

The young gentleman in question seated himself on the rail before me and lighted his pipe.

"William," he said—the young scapegrace always calls me "William"—"isn't this ideal weather for a June wedding?"

"Bless my soul!" said I. "Whatever put that idea into your head?"

He blew several puffs of smoke from the pipe before he replied.

"I came back from town early today," he said, "and had an interview with his lordship."

"His lordship," let it be explained, is the term by which Scotty designated my next door neighbor on the other side, Col. John Worth Armstrong, U. S. A., retired a sterling gentleman, but withal a trifle irascible and somewhat inclined to be dictatorial.

"I told him," Scotty went on, "how matters stood; that Helen is anxious to marry me and that I am perfectly willing to marry Helen."

"And?" I remarked insinuatingly, as Scotty paused.

"And," he repeated with emphasis, "he made things unpleasant. "In fact, he said if I even so much as spoke to his daughter again he'd shoot me. Possibly some of my remarks may have stirred him up a bit," he added, with a sweet innocence.

"It's hardly possible," I chuckled.

"My boy," I said, "I'm afraid it's rather hopeless. The colonel has set his heart on a certain lieutenant, and the colonel doesn't change heart easily."

"William," he said, "she's too fine a girl by far to be shut up in some dismal army post."

"But just about the right sort to adorn the establishment of one Scott," I suggested.

"Even so," he admitted, unblushingly.

From somewhere in the shrubbery along the fence, which divided the colonel's estate from mine, came the whistle of a bob-white. Scotty listened intently and then turned to me.

"As long as things are so mixed up," he said, "I don't suppose you mind our continuing to use the boathouse for occasional tete-a-tetes, do you?"

"No, indeed," said I, "so long as the colonel doesn't shoot you there."

"I promise you that," said he.

Again the bob-white whistle came from the shrubbery.

"Somehow, I feel the lady will be here soon," said Scotty. "Good-night, William. Awfully sorry to have detained you so long."

At this flagrant insinuation, I rose and gathered up the paper. As I strolled toward the house the bob-white note sounded from the boathouse I had just quitted, and I saw coming through the gate from the colonel's side a dainty figure in white muslin.

At 9 o'clock I went out to shut off the rotary sprinkler which waters our back lawn. I could hear low voices on the boathouse veranda, and just as I had succeeded in finding the shut-off in the hose, a cheerful voice called, "See you later, William."

"The young idiot thought I was coming down there," I said to myself. Little did I think his words were literal.

The clocks had just gone 10, and I was preparing to lock the house for the night, when the doorbell jangled violently. I opened the door, and there stood Scotty and Helen Armstrong.

"William," said he, "let me present Mrs. Scotty to you."

"The devil!" I gasped, too surprised to catch it before it slipped out.

"Fact," declared Scotty, "half an hour ago at the rectory."

"It's—it's—so, Mr. Porter," Helen asserted, looking up at me with beaming eyes.

"And," Scotty went on, "I want to leave Helen with you and Mrs. Porter while I go over and beard the lion in his den."

"Scotty," I said firmly, "you stay right here. I'll go." I saw Scotty's jaw set; so did Helen.

"Oh," she cried, catching his arm, "do let Mr. Porter go, dear!"

"No, he said, "that wouldn't be fair to William. Besides, he mustn't think I'm a skulker."

"Then I shall go with you," I announced with determination.

Helen gave me a glance of gratitude. "Come on, then," said Scotty.

Jerry, the colonel's man, answered our summons. We went into the hall, and Scotty, producing a card, scribbled hastily above and below the name until it read:

"Presented with the compliments of your son-in-law, Mr. Henry McMarsters Scott, who has not only spoken to your daughter, but has recently married her. He now awaits you in the lower hall to test your marksmanship."

Then, to my surprise, he drew a revolver from his hip pocket.

"Take these to the colonel," he said, and handed the card and the pistol to Jerry.

The colonel came presently—a regular whirlwind entrance. The dignity of his rage, however, was somewhat lessened by a flowing bathrobe and red Turkish slippers.

"You—you—" he gurgled, standing before Scotty and flourishing the revolver.

Scotty nodded gravely toward the weapon.

"Thought, perhaps, you didn't happen to have a loaded one in the house," he explained coolly.

The colonel hurled the pistol into a corner.

"There's no sense in shooting a damned idiot," he roared.

"Besides which," said the imperturbable Scotty, suavely, "the Scripture forbids suicide."

It saved the day. A grim twinkle crept into the colonel's eyes.

"Young man," he said, "you've out-maneuvered me. Perhaps we'd better declare a truce."

"I'm agreeable," said Scotty holding out his hand.

Some moments later the colonel turned to me.

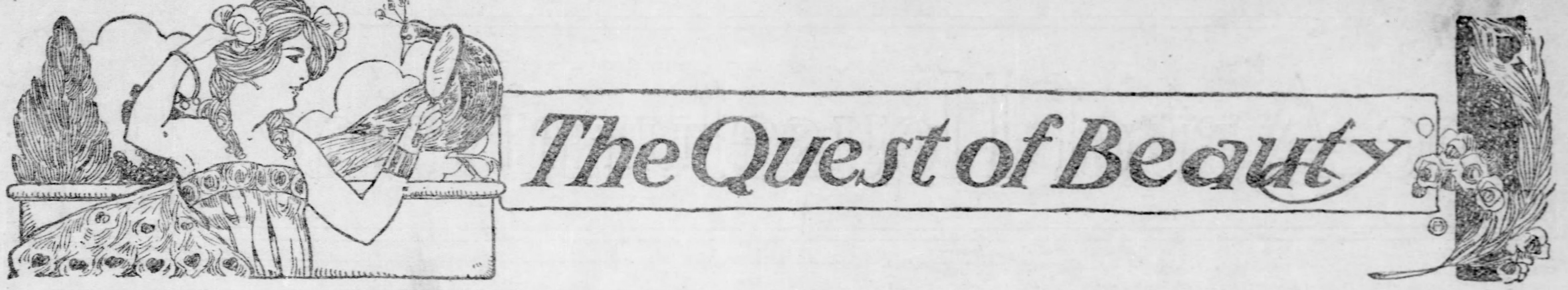
"If Mrs. Porter," said he, "and Mrs.—er—Mrs." (he choked over the word, but finally got it out) "Scotty were here we might drink a health to the couple."

"I'll get 'em," I said, exultingly.

In a correct standing position the weight of the body is sustained by the ball of the foot, and the heels touch but lightly. To walk upon the ball of the foot alone is unnatural and affected; to come awkwardly down upon the heel at every step jars the spine and robs the carriage of elegance and grace. Those who have acquired the bad habit of walking heavily upon their heels should wear rubber heels upon their shoes to soften the jar until the fault is corrected.

Steaming the face is to be commended in case of pimples and blackheads only—never for wrinkles. Its tendency is softening and relaxing, therefore it induces the pores to yield up their hardened contents.

Fruit when cooked may be eaten at any meal. Its effect is apt to be more beneficial when it is taken alone and at the beginning of the meal; it is even better when taken between meals.



The Quest of Beauty

Suggestions Toward a Healthful and Nourishing Diet—Importance of Quality Rather Than Quantity.

By ELEANOR DODGE.

A WISE man of our own times has written: "If I were called upon to name the most prolific source of suggestions adverse to health I should unhesitatingly say, that it is the newspaper literature relating to diet. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all diseases of the digestive organs, especially dyspepsia, are due primarily to the suggestions embraced in that kind of literature."

This may be the view of an extremist, but if such an opinion is generally held by thinking people, it remains for the newspaper to explode it and to prove that its highest aim is to carry only healthful, happy suggestions into every newspaper reading family. Such at least, is the design of this page.

Man must eat, and because of such necessity, nature has richly endowed him with food—both animal and vegetable—which is for his sustenance and except in rare cases, may be consumed by him with impunity. Let this thought, then be the keynote of whatever pertains to diet in this article. There is no reason to suppose that the stomach is not friendly, so let it be regarded as such, with every confidence in its ability to fulfill its part of the friendship if man will only give it the chance.

The stomach is a muscular, living, active sack and is practically the seat of health and therefore of beauty. It needs to be exercised quite as much as the legs, arms, or any other muscle, and in its enforced inactivity lies danger. It resents being starved, and not infrequently loses its power and becomes atrophied on that account. People are afraid to eat this, and would not dare eat that, which thought put upon the stomach affects its nerves, resulting in so-called indigestion. Now, I hold, that most food may be eaten by most people with safety, provided they have the proper mental attitude toward it. The potency of suggestion in this respect is of inestimable value, the only exceptions possibly being those whose stomachs have become weak through disuse, as in the case of protracted illness, or those whose habit has been to eat rich, unwholesome food, the digestion of which does not require much muscular action. But, let the woman in normal health, excepting as she thinks with "one weak spot"—her stomach—test the advice laid down here, and the chances are she will find herself much better in a short time. Let her not feel that because "spinach" disagreed with her once, years ago, it will fail to agree with her now. But rather let her bear in mind that the conditions of her body are continually changing and that now perhaps the food most needed for its benefit is that very spinach. The time-worn adage about fruit being lead at night has done far more harm than good, and I know of no better cosmetic than an apple at night, followed by an orange in the morning, both making clear eyes and complexions, because they act so thoroughly upon the digestive organs. Green apples may have a momentary delight for the small boy who perhaps must pay dearly for his apparent indiscretion, but an eminent physician has advanced the theory that these same green apples make for the ultimate good of the boy, because the vigorous gymnastics the stomach undergoes at such a time, tones it up eventually.. This idea has its manifest limitations, however.

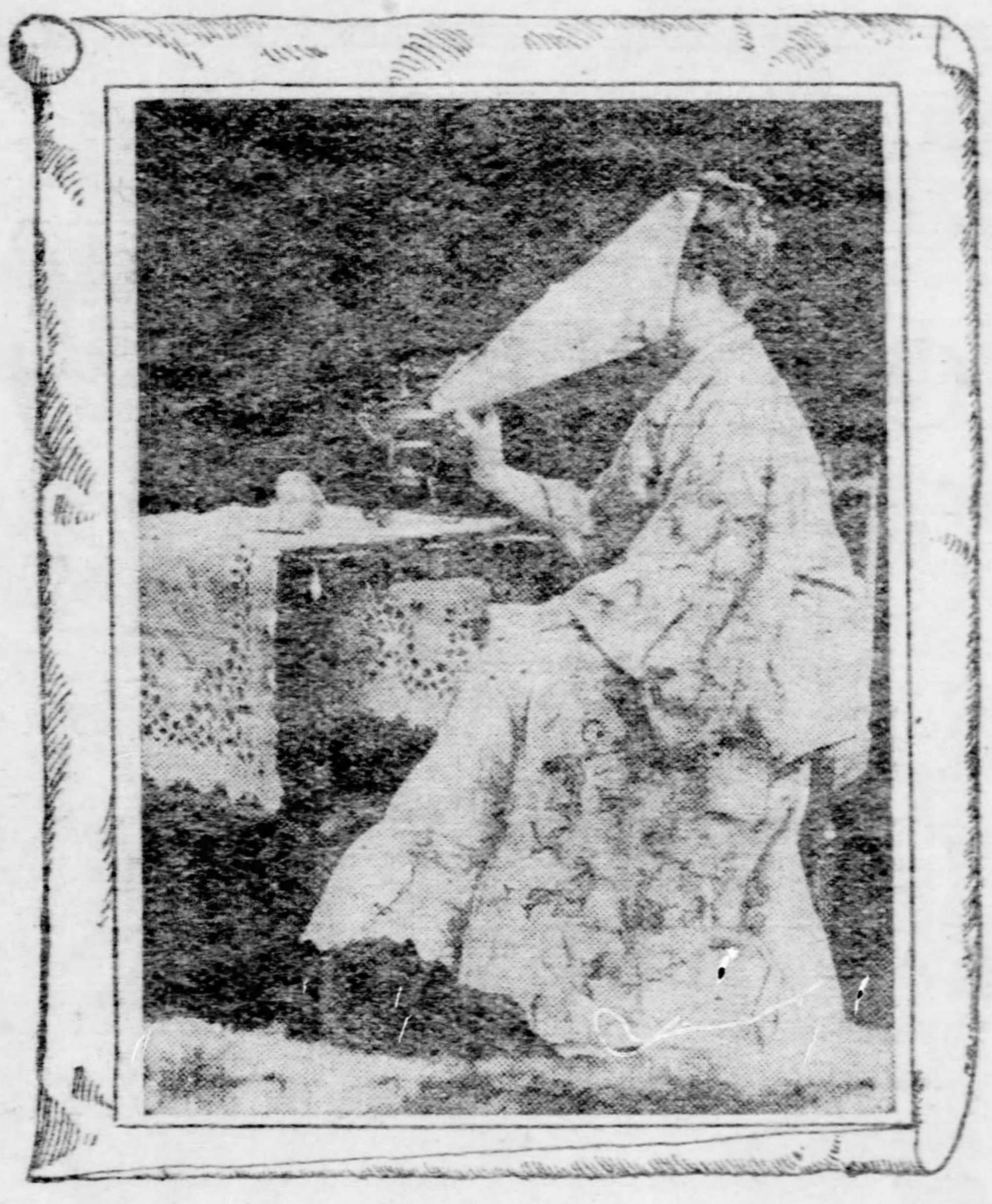
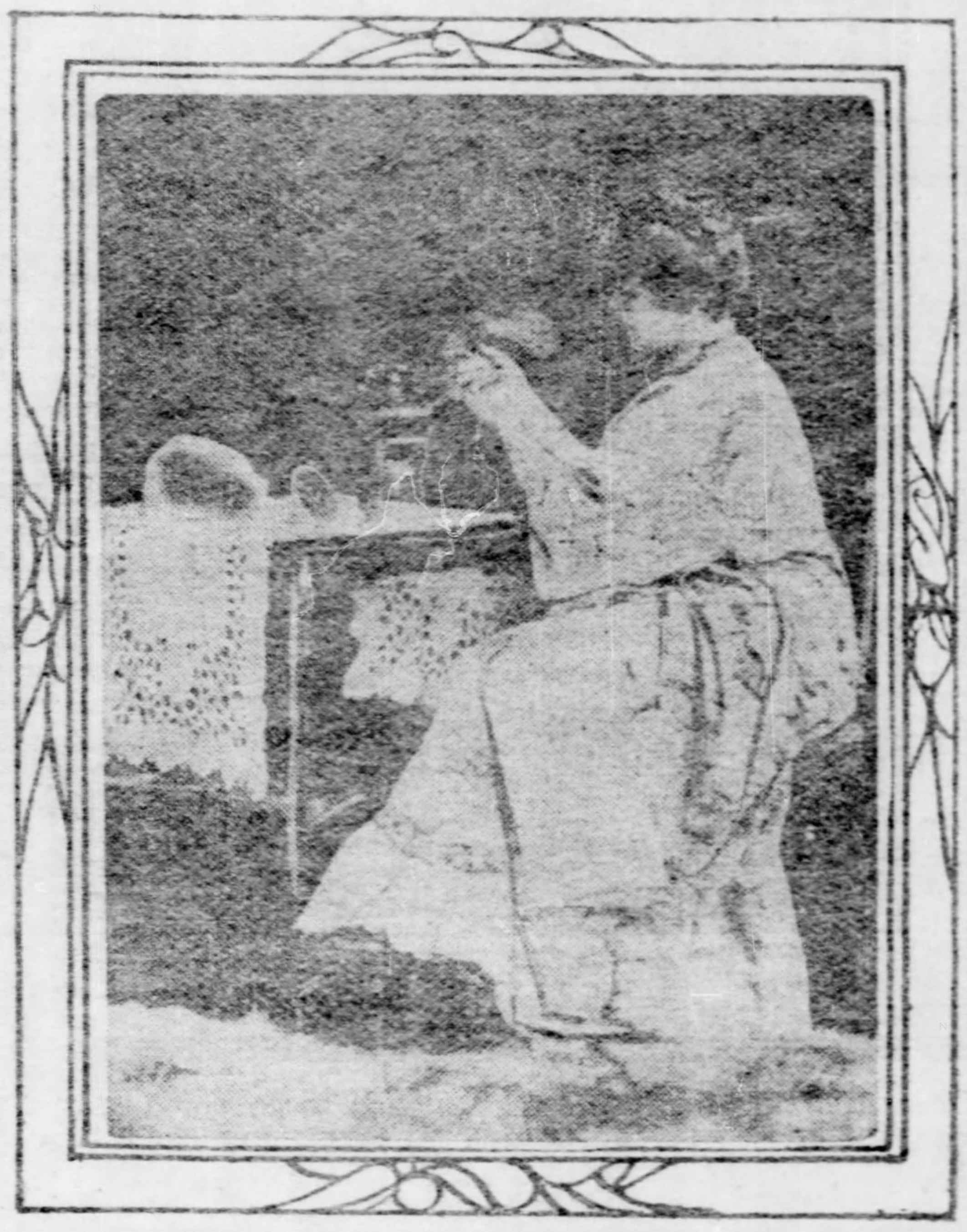


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

Diet, means, "the regulation of food for the sustaining of the health," and I reiterate, therefore, of beauty. Milk and eggs represent those articles of food which comprise all the necessary ingredients for the development of the body. They are natural, wholesome products, and designed to have most salutary effects. Rare beef is full of nourishment, but "vegetarians" abhor it, as well as all other meats, maintaining that they are far more healthy without them. These people are, as a rule, pale and sallow, and having no bright glow in cheek or eye, they lack real beauty, however perfect they may be in the lines of the face. A good wholesome mixed diet is here recommended, and the food one craves should be taken to a very great extent. Climate influences the appetite as well as the kind of food to be taken. Persons leading a sedentery life require less food then those who are actively engaged or who spend much time out of doors. The day laborer makes his brawn from starchy foods, for the most part, because he cannot afford any other. Tea, rice, potatoes and bread are his daily "fuel," while meat, coffee and green vegetables are a Sunday luxury for him. Herein lies an object lesson for those in the higher walks of life. "The man with the hoe," must work, and in that he finds his mental salvation. He has no time to think of latent possibilities in what he eats. He eats to work, and to live, and is a strong, sturdy type.



. ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

The question of dieting for obesity and its opposite is one of long standing and has been so well discussed that there remains little still to say on the subject. Pet theories have been set forth by the lean sisters who long to be fat, and the stout ones who suffer much to become thin, but after all is said and done toward what will and what will not produce the desired result, it is largely a matter of constitution. Some very thin people eat heartily of all fats and sugars and starches, and yet remain the same. While many fat people have remarkably small appetites. My advice is, to keep well and strong and not risk either of these heaven-sent blessings for personal vanity. But in the interest of those who want to gain flesh, let it be said that a fat producing diet should comprise fat meats, butter, cream, milk, cocoa, potatoes, farinaceous and suet puddings, oatmeal, sugar and sweets, sweet wines, porter, ales and stout. Koumyss is recommended, and that it may be made at home, a splendid recipe is given here.

Use four quarts of milk, two quarts of water, half a teacupful of sugar, and a quarter of a cake of compressed yeast, to fill six champagne quart bottles. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and let them stand one hour before bottling. Use No. 8 corks, tie them down very tightly and securely and keep the bottles in a cool place, at least three days before opening.

A false opinion in regard to eating either to gain flesh or to lose it, lies in the idea that the quantity of food consumed is important. The importance lies rather in its quality, and stout persons may eat their fill of non-fat-producing food with perfect safety, while thin people will go very wide of the mark if they fail to consider the constituent parts of each article taken.

There never has been a time when there was greater latitude in fashions or more opportunity to indulge individual peculiarities and yet remain within the magic circle of la mode, than the present. I was struck with the tyranny in this respect of past times on listening to a conversation which took place between a little girl of ten and her grandmother. The child was examining with interest a daguerreotype which was taken in the fifties. A wide collar of embroidery encircled the neck of the woman in the picture. Her dress was cut quite low in the neck and the slender columns of her throat rose from it unrelieved by frill or stock, a narrow band of black velvet crossed and pinned in front with a "breast pin" serving only to accentuate the painful thinness of the face and neck. The hair brought forward in bands over the ears took all roundness from the cheeks, and great mournful eyes looked solemnly out from the face of the young woman who seemed to feel that fashion had decreed that she should go down to posterity looking her worst.

"Why did you wear such a low collar, grandmother, when your neck was so awfully thin?" asked the child of today.

"Because it was the fashion," answered the older woman smiling at me. I could but compare that face before me with the one in the picture. A becoming puff of silvery hair widened in effect the narrow oval of her face and her still slender throat was clasped by a high stock of white lace which was immensely becoming. She still follows the fashions; but fortunately those of today make her a prettier woman than she was at twenty.

Tall slender women have never appeared to better advantage than they do today when Fashion decrees frills and furbelows galore, wide cape effects and long stole ends and not only blouse fronts, bagging, but backs as well, in a lesser degree, and with sleeves tremendously elaborate, especially about the wrist, which is a conspicuous point always. Then, large hats with voluminous "automobile veils" have come to the rescue of thin throats, and very becoming indeed to a pretty face are yards of delicate chiffon wound about a slender neck, while ruffs and boas of various diaphanous fabrics, and of fur, add a delightful finishing touch to any costume.

Many are the possibilities of a slight figure for it is easy enough to build up with various accessories one can purchase. The shops offer many varieties of artificial substitutes designed to meet deficient areas in the human form divine, but far better than the use of false curves is the healthful developing of the natural lines, by the practice of proper exercises.

At the close of day, after a weary round of teas and calls or after a trying afternoon at business, is the time the busy woman feels most fatigued. She has given out much of her physical powers of endurance and of her mental strength, and comes home worn out in mind and body. She needs relaxation and ought to take it. Let her discard her heavy gown and boots for a loose negligee and soft slippers, and retire for at least a half hour into the silence, there to gain refreshment and strength.

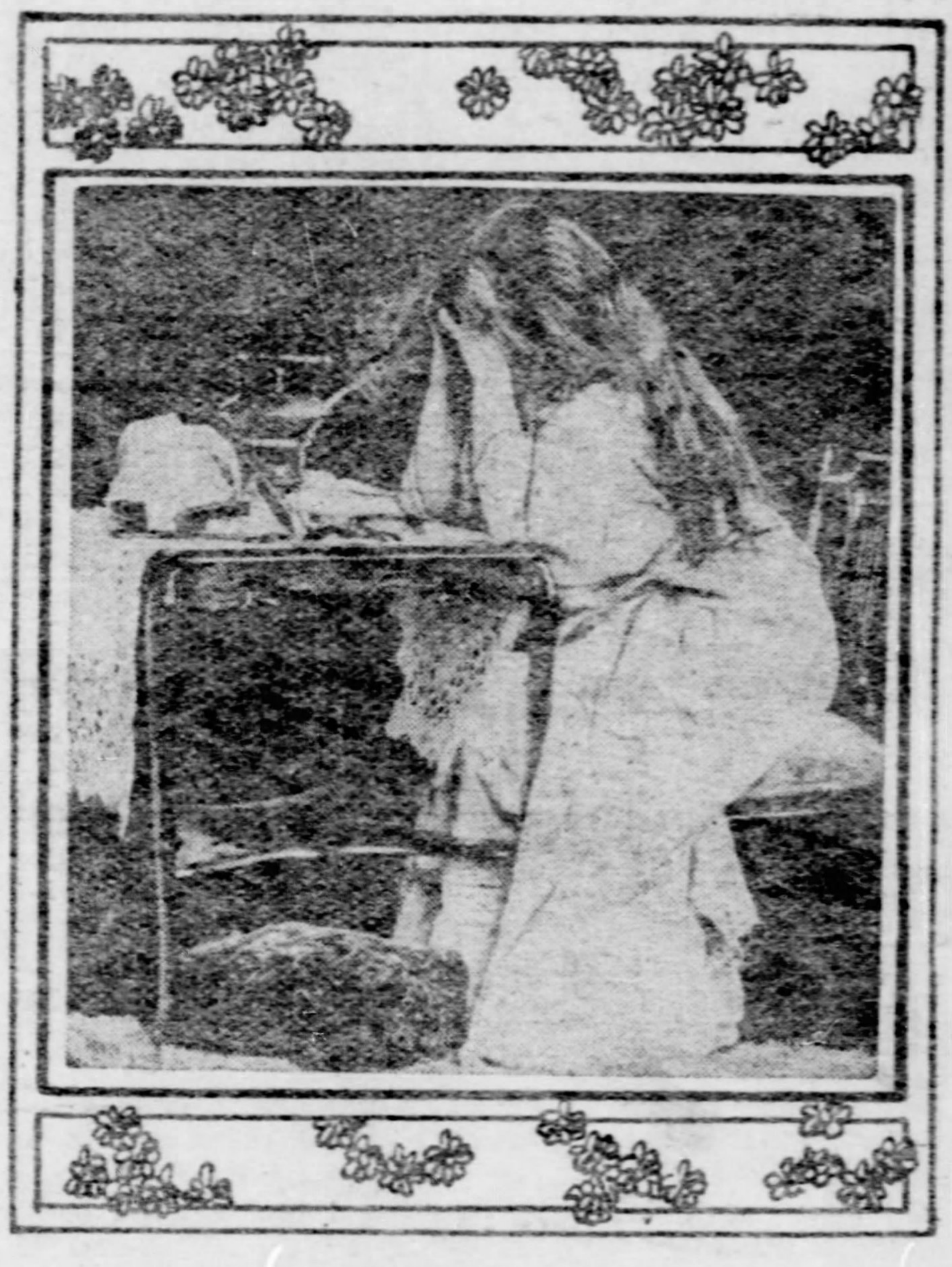


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

A short nap would be invaluable for her health and her beauty, (a wholesome natural sleep being a restorative and flesh producer,) but to take it seems almost impossible in the strenuous life of the up-to-date woman, whether she is a fashionable butterfly or just a commonplace bee. Then having availed herself of the following method for freshing up her appearance she will find herself refreshed and made over for the evening. Having the kettle boiling on a convenient table, as in picture No. 1., make a paper funnel and hide the face in the larger end, while the smaller one is slipped over the spout of the kettle to confine the steam. At intervals, remove the funnel and wipe the face with a soft handkerchief. This thoroughly cleanses all the pores and arouses the circulation of blood which produces a lovely glow in the cheeks. Twice a week is quite often enough to do this.

In steaming the hands, as in picture No. 2., massage with a motion of working on a glove, starting from the finger tips and pushing down the cuticle. Picture No. 3 shows a simple way of treating the hair with steam. It is especially efficacious when the hair has a natural wave in it. Of course, it would not be safe to expose any but the front hair to the kettle, and while the steam percolates it, the roots of the hair about the face may be manipulated very gently with the finger ends.

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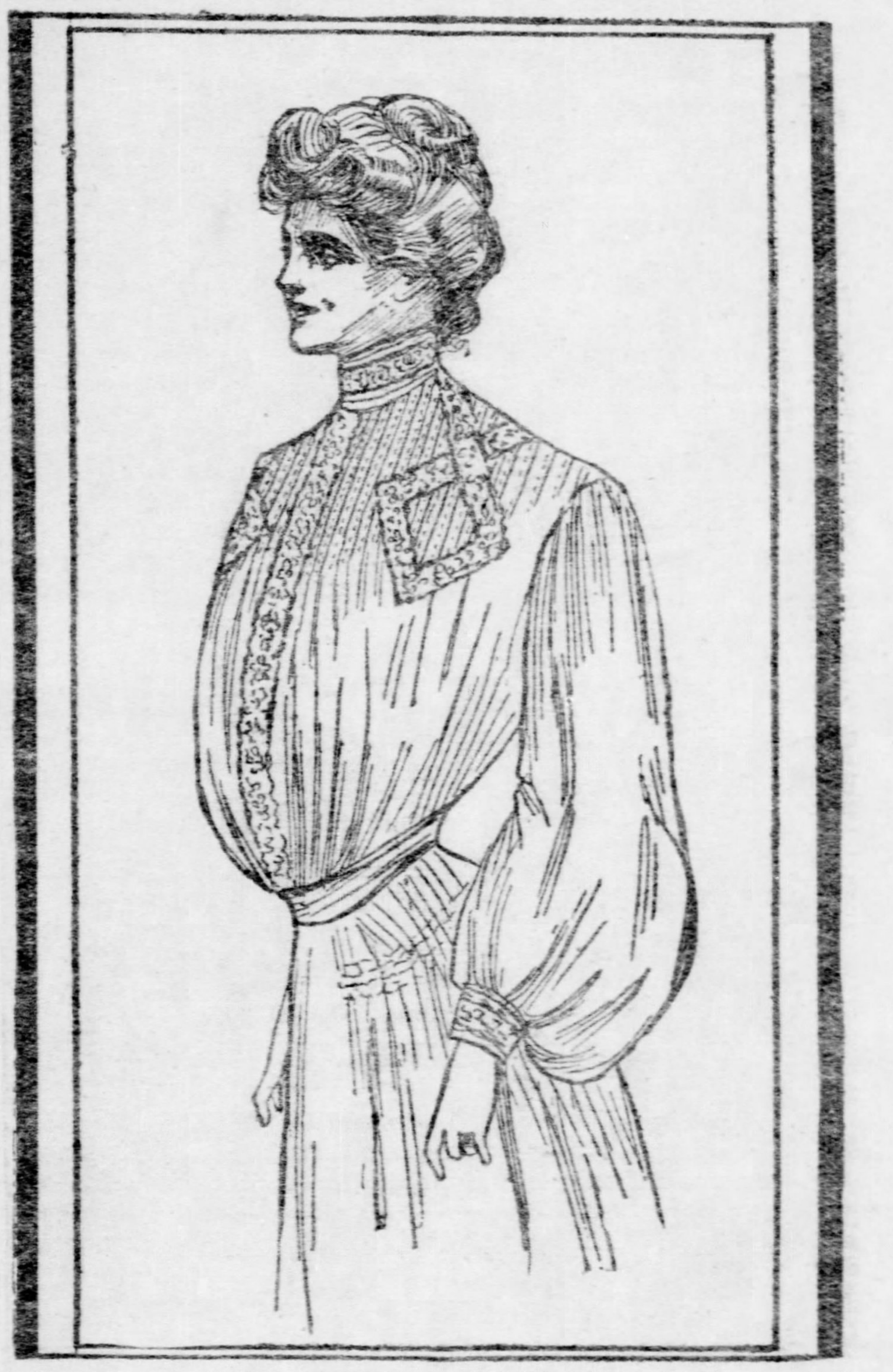
SEPARATE WAISTS AND ODD BLOUSES

Soft Finish Materials in Vogue for the Winter Blouse--Thin and Sheer Stuffs Also Used—Same Models Which Could Be Turned Out by the Girl Who Is Clever With Her Needle—Trimmings of Handwork and Lace.

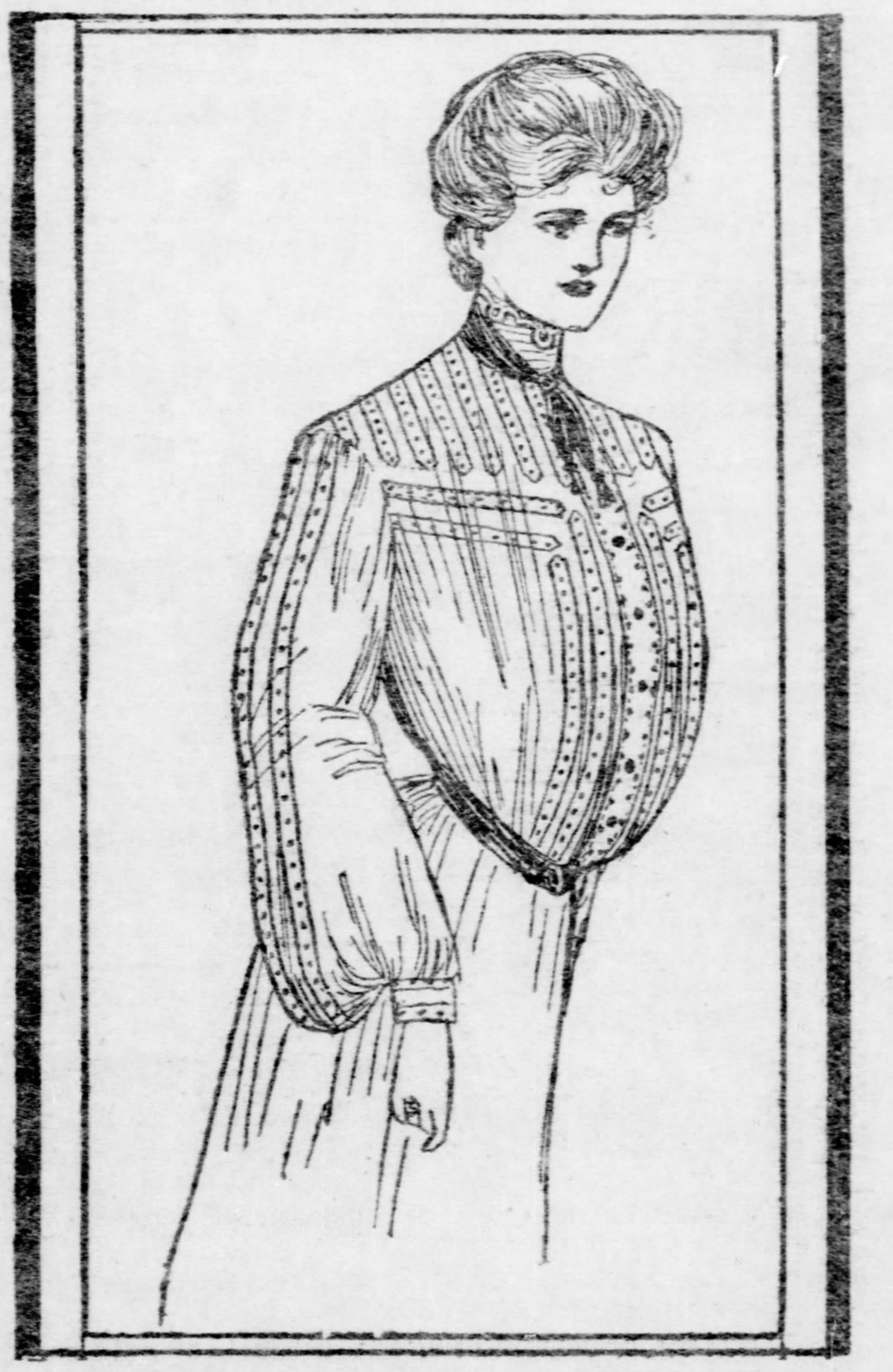
By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn and Used Exclusively by The Pittsburgh Gazette Home Journal.

WITH the liking shown for the soft-finish materials, the fabrics used for separate waists, as for our other frocks, are extremely graceful and becoming. So in place of the stiff taffetas, poplins and velvets of former seasons we now have crepe, liberty silk, the softer laces and the new chiffon velvet. The latter is little heavier than silk and lends itself readily to the elaborate shirrings and tuckings so much used. This fancy for thin, fine materials is particularly shown in the lingerie waists, worn over high-necked silk linings with the cloth and velvet suits. This sort of waist also owes its popularity to the fact that it is readily laundered, and for those young enough to wear such a style it is really a very pretty and becoming fashion. A smart little blouse of this kind was made of very sheer Paris muslin, and had a pointed yoke of Vallencienes lace fagotted together, and strips of the lace fagotted in the material below the yoke in the front and in the back and sleeves. As is the case with most of these waists, the stock was simply a plain band of lace and material and was attached to the waist. The blouse was worn over a pale blue silk lining and had a dainty little blue turn-over collar, embroidered in white, as a finish at the neck. The drawn-work and embroidered waists are also much worn over these colored slips. Speaking of neck finishes reminds me of a new fashion—that of wearing a white ruche at the top of the collar band. These ruches are bought ready-made, and though they cannot be laundered are inexpensive, as a yard and a half will make three or four, and they are so quickly and easily adjusted. Apropos, however, of the new waists, though simple in outline, most of them being made on the shirt waist order and without linings, they are still quite elaborate to make, as the finer ones show a great deal of handwork of all kinds, embroidery, feather stitching, fagotting, lace stitches and French knots. The pongee waists embroidered in oriental colors are very effective, and the old-fashioned cross-stitch is also having a great vogue. This cross-stitch makes a particularly attractive decoration for white wash silk waists, put on in bands down the front and on the collar and cuffs. Many of the blouses which are made of crepe or this silk are made over a foundation of thin lawn, cut on the same pattern as the outside, with the exception of having less fullness in the sleeves and blouse front. These slips are not boned; indeed, few of the waists seen are, unless intended for unusually large figures.



FIRST DESIGN.

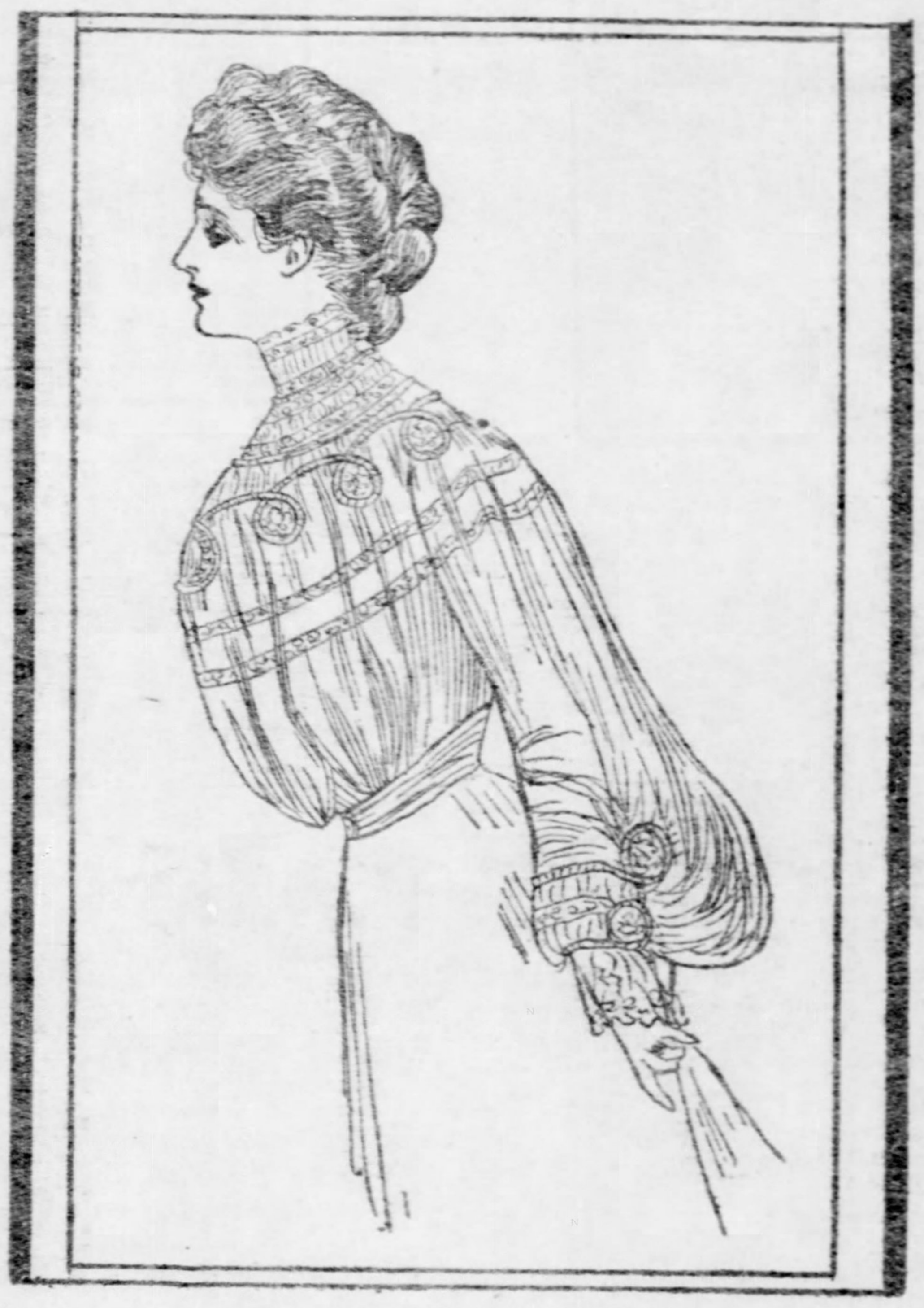


-SECOND DESIGN.

In the first illustration is shown a charming little waist for matinee wear. It is of white crepe, trimmed with ecru lace and fine tucking, done by hand. The combination of the yellow lace with the white material is most effective as well as becoming, and the simple design makes it a good model for the home dressmaker. The back is tucked in groups of five, each tuck being a quarter of an inch in width, the tucks in the front extending only to the bustline. The fastening is in the middle of the front, under a band of the lace, and the sleeves are large with a drooping puff caught into a lace cuff at the hand. Bands of the lace are inserted at each side of the front in diamond shape, the material being cut away from underneath.

The second drawing shows a waist of pongee, stitched in black to simulate bands. Down the middle of the back is a box pleat of the material stitched like the pleat in the front, the rest of the decoration being on the front and sleeves, as shown in the drawing. The stitching is done in a double row with black silk, the middle of the bands being filled in with French knots. The stock is of the pongee, stitched, and has a turnover of the same material embroidered in oriental colors. The little scarf is of black liberty silk and is slipped through an enameled buckle.

The third design is from a French model and was made of two kinds of lace, with very odd and beautiful effect. The material of the waist proper was cream color net with lace figures in a delicate all-over pattern. The small, round yoke was made of rows of this material, shirred, and inch wide Valenciennes, dyed a pale gray. Below the yoke and at the base of the collar the net was gathered over a heavy cord, and these shirred cords also ornamented the waist across the back and front, put on in scrolls, the inside of the scroll being filled in with the Valenciennes insertion, gathered in to form round medallions. Bands of the Valenciennes also trim the lower part of the waist and are put across the tops of the sleeves. The lower part of the sleeves are finished with the Valenciennes, and shirred cords put on in the same way as on the waist, and over the hand is a very deep fall of lace. This waist, if worn with a white broadcloth skirt and hat would be dressy enough for almost any occasion where a high-necked gown is worn.

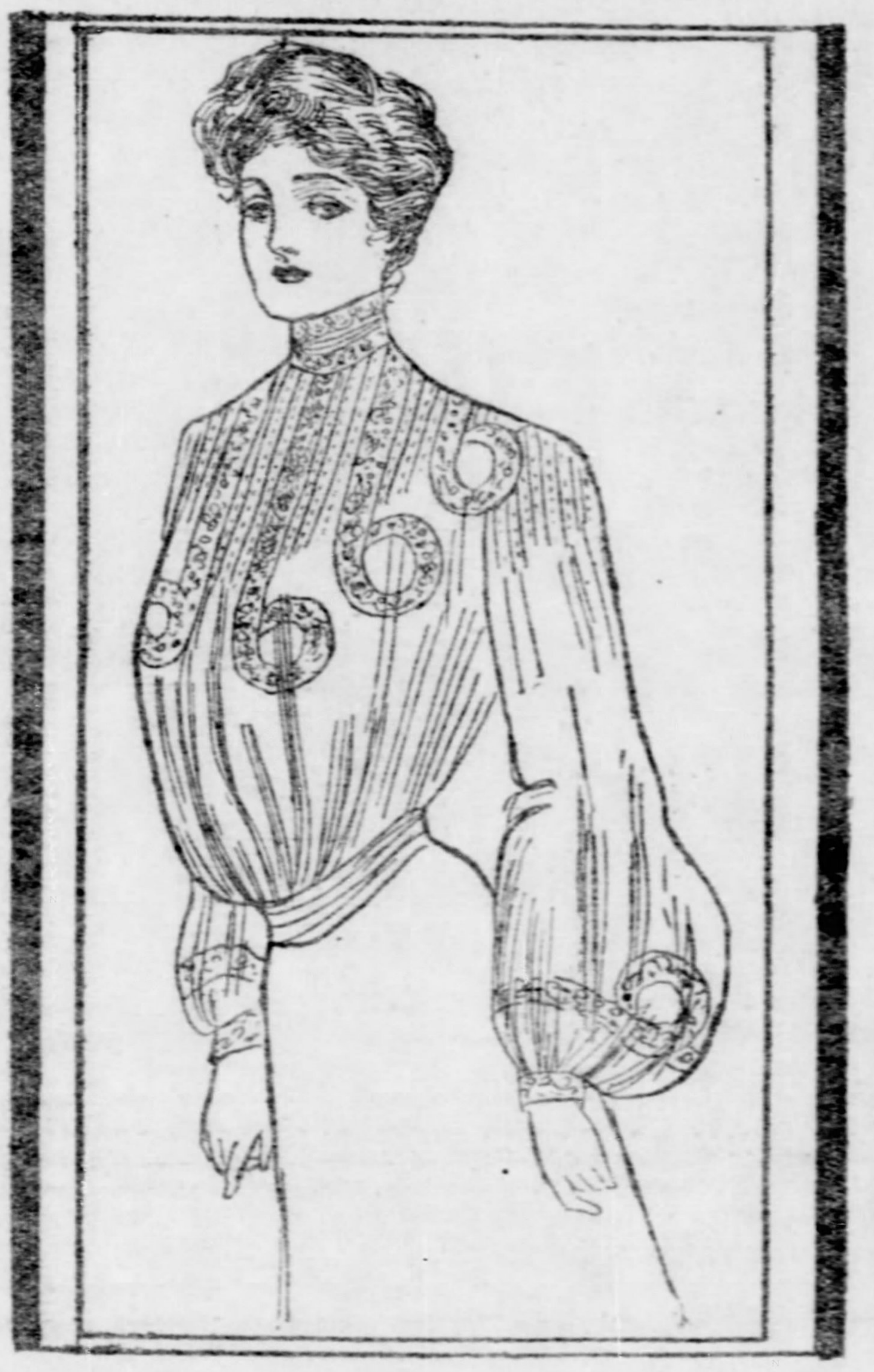


THIRD DESIGN.

The fourth design shows one of the lingerie waists already spoken of. It is made of very sheer French muslin, with insertions of fine white lace and hand tucks. The closing is in the back, under a group of tucks, the back as well as the front being tucked in groups of three. The lace is put on in the front in straight bands, which turn into a circular loop at the bottom, as shown in the sketch. The sleeves are tucked at the top and have a band of the lace inserted in the lower part, put on in the same scroll design. The collar and cuffs are of the lace and muslin. A thin silk slip of pale pink is worn as a lining. These blouses are also charming for house wear with white cloth or serge skirts.

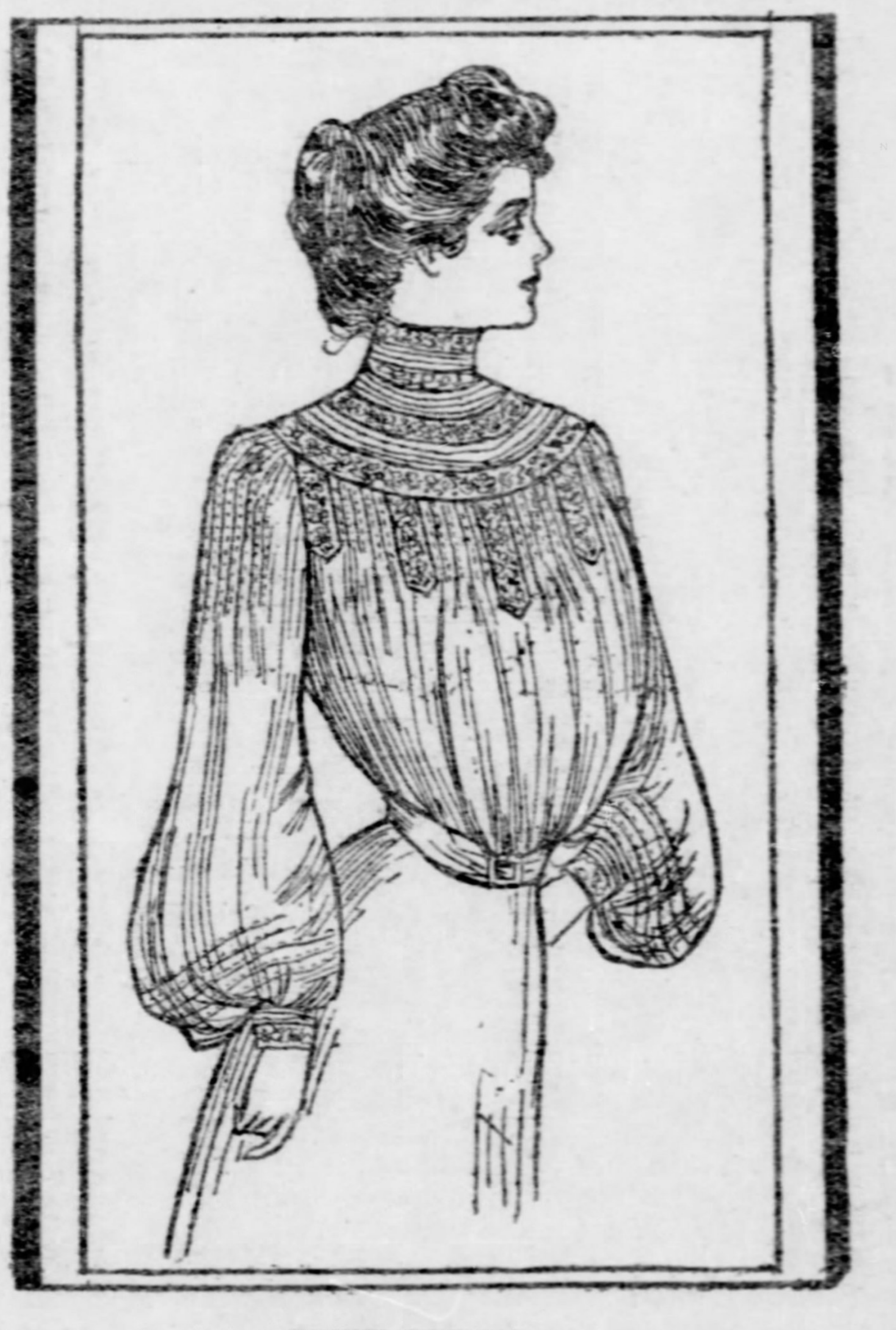
The fifth drawing shows a pale blue crepe waist, trimmed with cream-colored Irish lace, and like most of the more elaborate waists, closes in the back. The yoke is of lace and tucked crepe, the tucks being run in on the bias to fit the round yoke. In the back the waist is plain below the yoke, except for a few tucks, but the front is further ornamented by pointed strips of the lace inserted between groups of tucks, extending to the bust line. The upper part of the sleeves are tucked to give plenty of fullness to the puff below, and tucks are also run in this lower part around the sleeves. The cuffs are of lace and tucks.

Among the plainer waists are those of flannel, challie, velveteen, lansdowne and brilliantine. Those are usually made on the ordinary shirt waist order, with the added finish, in many cases of fagotting or tucks or embroidery.



FOURTH DESIGN.

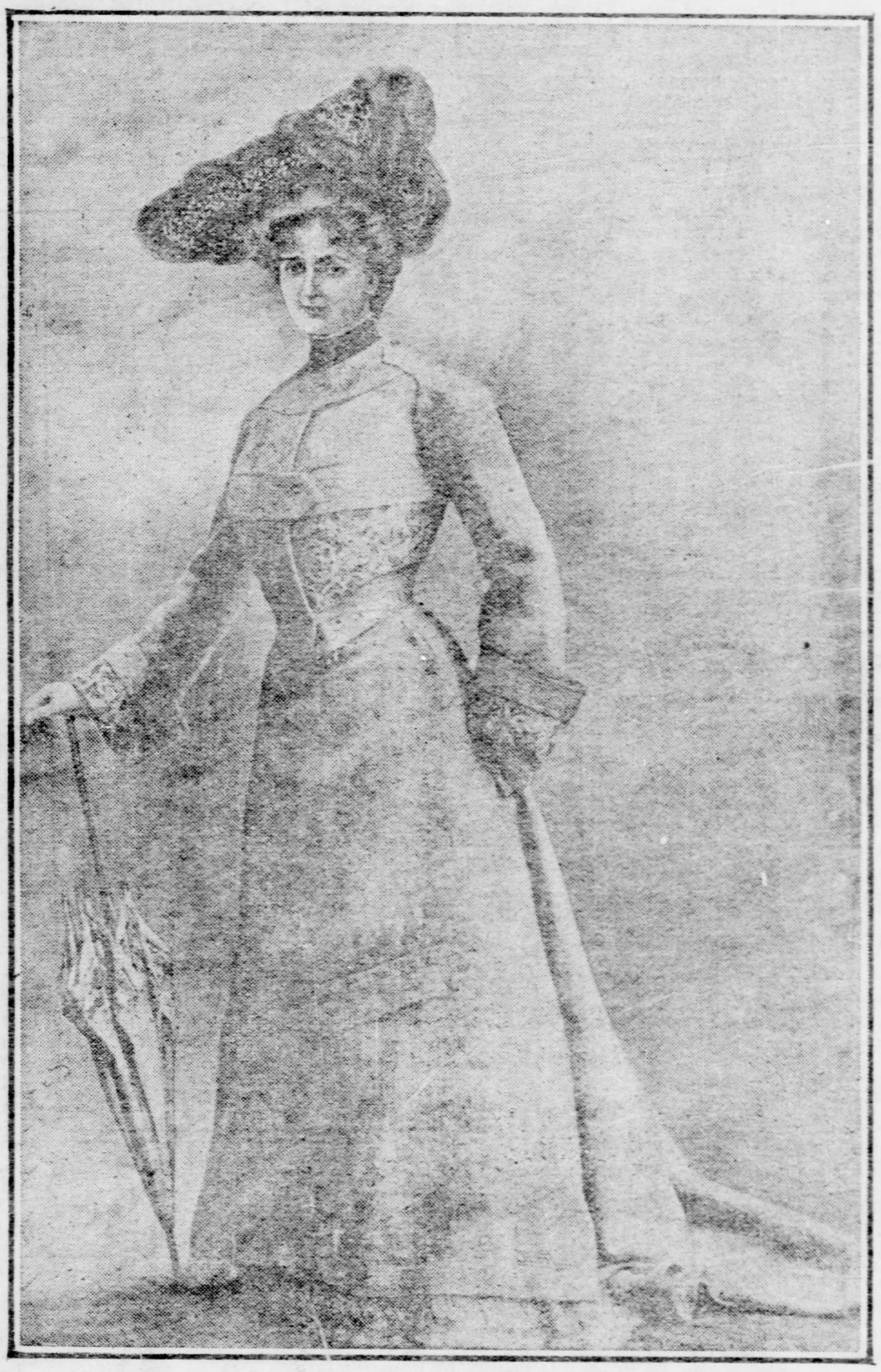
A pretty idea for decorating a waist is by smocking, which has recently come into favor again. For wear with the short skirt suits, waists are seen made of silk of a harmonizing shade with strappings and applique of cloth like the suit. These are quite smart if cleverly designed, particularly when the suit is of light cloth. The handsome coat and skirt costumes of chiffon velvet are often made with a blouse of this kind to match. A very beautiful one seen was of mauve crepe, inset with lace and medallions of the velvet, of which the suit was made, the velvet pieces being delicately braided with gilt.



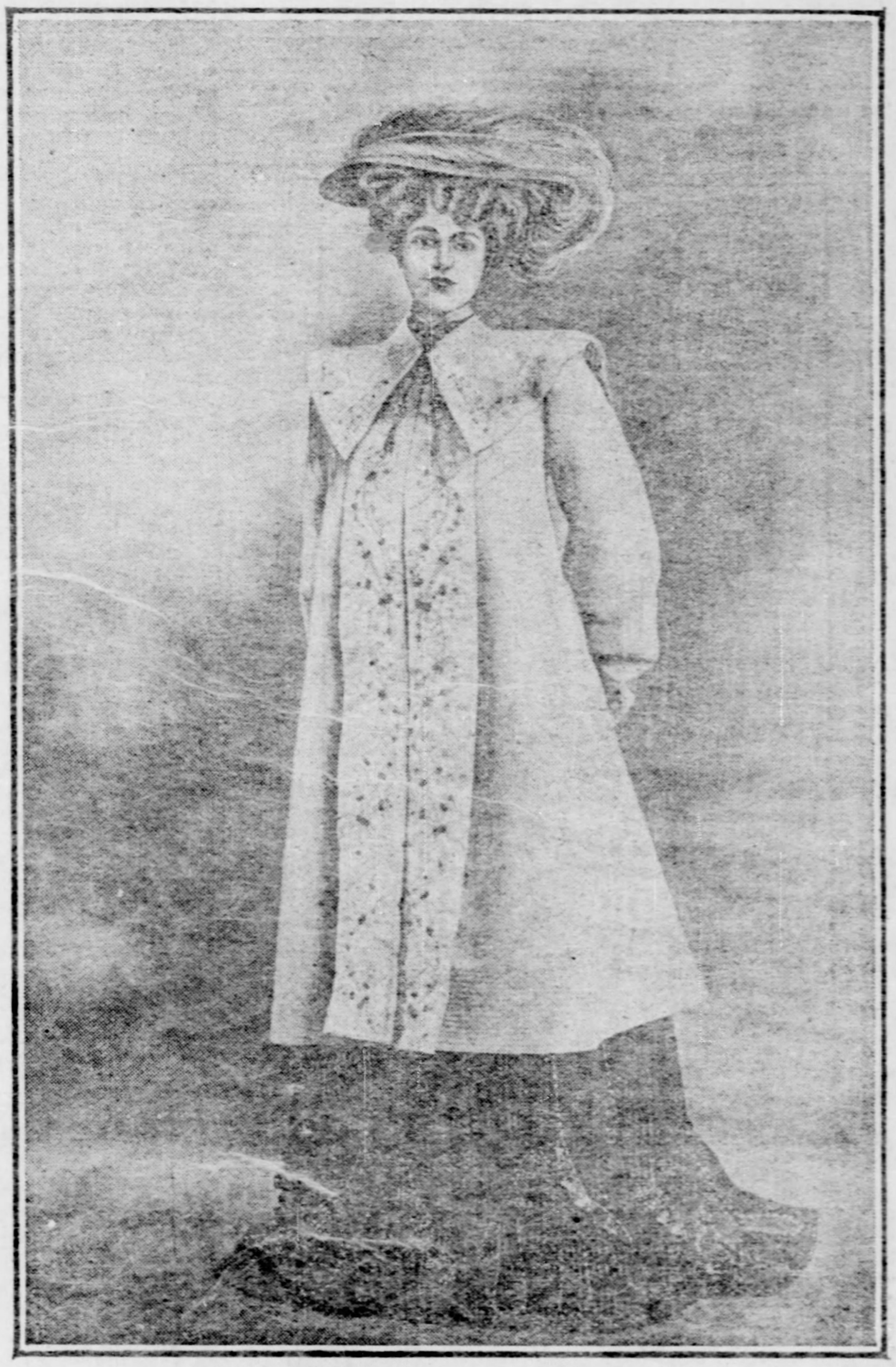
FIFTH DESIGN.

Other waists to wear with these elaborate suits are of peau de soie in a soft quality, the trimming consisting entirely of narrow bias bands of the silk, let into the waist in lace patterns, the open spaces being filled in with lace stitches. Other trimmings used are fringe and the Russian and Chinese embroideries.

The New Parisian Fashions



This illustration represents a tailored gown of champagne colored cloth trimmed with stitched bands and coarse ecru lace. The coat is short and tight fitting, with an underblouse effect of the lace. The sleeves are very odd in shape, the upper part extending high on the shoulder almost to the neck, and the lower part having wide turnback cuffs of the stitched material and lace. Another band of lace decorates the skirt just above the hem, while above the lace is another wide stitched band of the material. The skrt is cut with quite a train. The hat is a charming picture shape in brown lace and fur, with shaded brown plumes at the tilted side, falling against the hair.



This illustration represents a three-quarter length mantle of natural wool cloth, cut in very loose, easy fashion. It is a Denora model, and its chief beauty lies in the satin fronts which are elaborately embroidered by hand in soft blended shades of pastel colors. The wide cape collar is finished with a two-inch edge of the satin, also embroidered in the same design. The sleeves are very large and are pouched under cuffs of the embroidered satin. The skirt is in a dark, invisible plaid, with cordings of dotted silk and narrow knife plaitings of the silk. The hat is wide brimmed, of felt with an exceptionally long and dashing cavalier's plume.

OUR WEEKLY PARIS LETTER

IT MAY be wondered whether that venerable ecclesiastic Pope Boniface IV., when he instituted the fete of Toussaint to be commemorated on November 1, had in mind the dreary nature of the weather at this season of the year. No more fitting atmosphere to the somber attired crowds who flock to all the cemeteries in the city to visit the tombs of friends or relatives could be imagined than the damp, misty, drizzling rain on Sunday. Similar weather generally happens each year on the occasion of All Saints' day in Paris. In fact, it is proverbial among the Parisians to say on such a typical day of mist and rain that it is a veritable jour de toussaint. Many of those who figure prominently in the social world of the capital endeavored to put aside the gloom and depression of the day by attending the first important meeting of the Auteuil racing season. The Hippodrome in the Bois appeared enveloped in a gray mist, giving a weird and somewhat dull aspect to the reunion, which is usually one of the most brilliant of the winter season. In the pesage a number of distinguished sportswomen appeared in the much favored costume tailleur, appropriate to the surroundings. I noticed the Comtesse Lepic in a dark blue cloth costume. The coat Louis XV. had a well-shaped long basque reaching half way down the flounced skirt. The collar and sleeves were decorated with black galon, edged with veille argent. The Marquise Gouy d'Arsy wore black drap de zibeline; the coat, fashioned as a tippet round the shoulders, was of black velvet, trimmed with chinchilla fur. The Comtesse G. de Cherisey was in dark gray cloth, the bolero coat and shoulder cape being strapped with ribbon velvet of the same nuance as the cloth; ribbon velvet encircled the skirt above a series of deep cloth tucks. The Princess Yourievsky looked well in a taupe-colored velvet gown, ornamented with bands of moleskin; a cravat of ermine, fringed with ravelled chenille, worn round the neck, was decidedly effective. The ermine cravat fastened loosely over all kinds of fur mantles, jackets or velvet coats is quite a popular accessory. Some have black ribbon rosettes and strass buckles to finish them off, while others are ornamented with a narrow edging of moleskin and terminate in long strands of white and black chenille.

The Princess Troubetsky was handsomely gowned in mordore velour supline. The Louis XVI. coat and full-gathered skirt, together with a large velvet picture hat and a costly sable stole, completed an ensemble of distinct elegance.

A pretty wedding of interest to the social world was that of Mlle. de Renouard de Sainte-Croix, daughter of Gen. Comte de Sainte-Croix, and the Vicomte de [illegible]. The ceremony took place on Tuesday in the Basilique de Sainte Clothilde. The witnesses were M. [illegible] (political director at the ministry of foreign affairs), the Comte Carnazet, the Vicomte Armand de Rouge and the Marquis de Grollier. The scene in the church when all the guests had arrived was particularly effective. The floral decorations and brilliantly illumined altar effectively added to the charm of the many beautiful dresses worn by those present. The bride, entering on the arm of her father, Gen. de Sainte-Croix, headed the cortege, attired in an exquisite toilette entirely composed of pleated tulle over white miroir satin. The long train was almost covered by the voluminous veil of point d'Angleterre, which fell from a couronne of orange blossom. Mlle. Marie Louise de Sainte-Croix was dressed in pastel rose crepe de chine incrusted with cream guipure, while a large black picture hat and fichu of lace bordered with ermine was an effective complement. The Vicomtesse Armand de Rouge wore an elegant toilette of ecru taffeta, made in perfect style Louis XVI. The Comtesse de Kerdrel was in mauve velour mousseline, trimmed with guipure ancienne, and a large mauve velvet hat, garnished with white ostrich plumes and ermine tippet. The Baronne de Ravinel's toilette of black Chantilly lace over cream satin was embellished by a beautiful sable and lace stole. The Comtesse de Carnazet looked well in silver-gray crepe de chine, embroidered. The Marquise de Vesins was in a green velvet princesse-fashioned robe, ornamented with guipure and zibeline. After the ceremony a lunch and reception was held by Gen. Comte de Sainte-Croix at his salons in the Cite Martignac, when the corbeille and numerous costly presents were much admired.

Apropos of Mme. de la Mode, velvet composes many of the loveliest models and figures as a variegated decoration to both dresses and hats. It is velvet in surface only, for its softness and freedom from weight reminds one of crepe de chine with all the effect of warmth necessary in appearance to the winter garment. Guipure is used about the corsage together with fur, while the skirt is left simple in its voluminous but graceful soft folds. A strictly tailor-made style of costume is becoming more and more taken up by the smartly dressed women as the season advances. The long basqued redingote, Newmarket coat, and a round short basqued jacket all figure in this popular class of gown, which promises to be much worn on the Riviera.

Velveteen is one of the prettiest materials that can be used for a Sunday frock and is suitable for children of any age. There is a softness and richness about it that even the handsomest cloth cannot rival, and for a best gown nothing is more effective.

With ermine hats pale blue and a touch of gold seems the favorite combination, and with sable or mink the violet shades of flowers and heavy cream laces are most used.

Ermine this winter is being much used as a trimming or edging for evening wraps, and is most effective and becoming, combining well with velvets, cloth and novelty materials.

SOME MODES FOR THE WINTER SEASON

Reception Gowns in Chiffon Cloth—Vogue of the Color Grey—Revival of the Directoire Coat—Moire Astrakhan and Its Uses—Velveteen Used for Children's Frocks.

PASTEL blue is one of the season's colors and is much used for reception gowns, especially in mignon chiffon or chiffon cloth, as it is more generally called.

In illustration No. 1 one of these gowns is shown, the foundation being of pastel blue louisine veiled with a light quality chiffon in self-tone, each finished by a plaited ruffle, the one of chiffon edged with lace. The outer skirt has a yoke of silk Chantilly tinted to match with insertion of real Irish lace in pure white, and also an insertion and a deep graduated flounce of the same laces. Between these are shirred puffs of the chiffon cloth, and at the top of the inserted lace band and the flounce are latticed rows of blue velvet baby ribbon with tiny loop bows along borders and at intersecting lines.

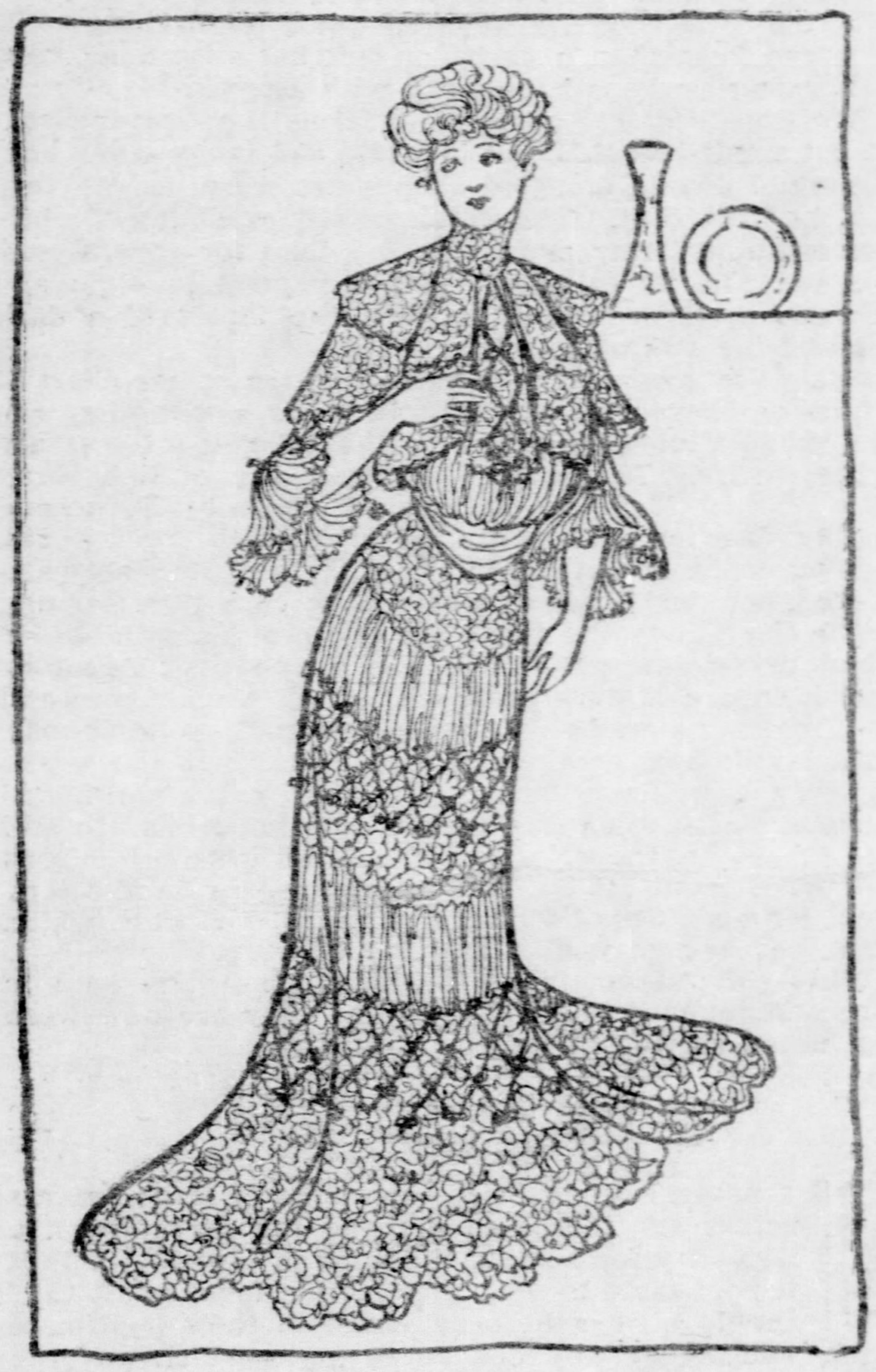


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

The lace bolero has jabot fronts and a center tab, the latter trimmed by the latticed velvet ribbon. The short shoulder cape ripples at back and there are bell-shaped half sleeves laced across inner seam. The under sleeve, like the blouse beneath bolero, is very full and finishes at elbow with an accordion-plaited ruffle edged with narrow tinted lace.

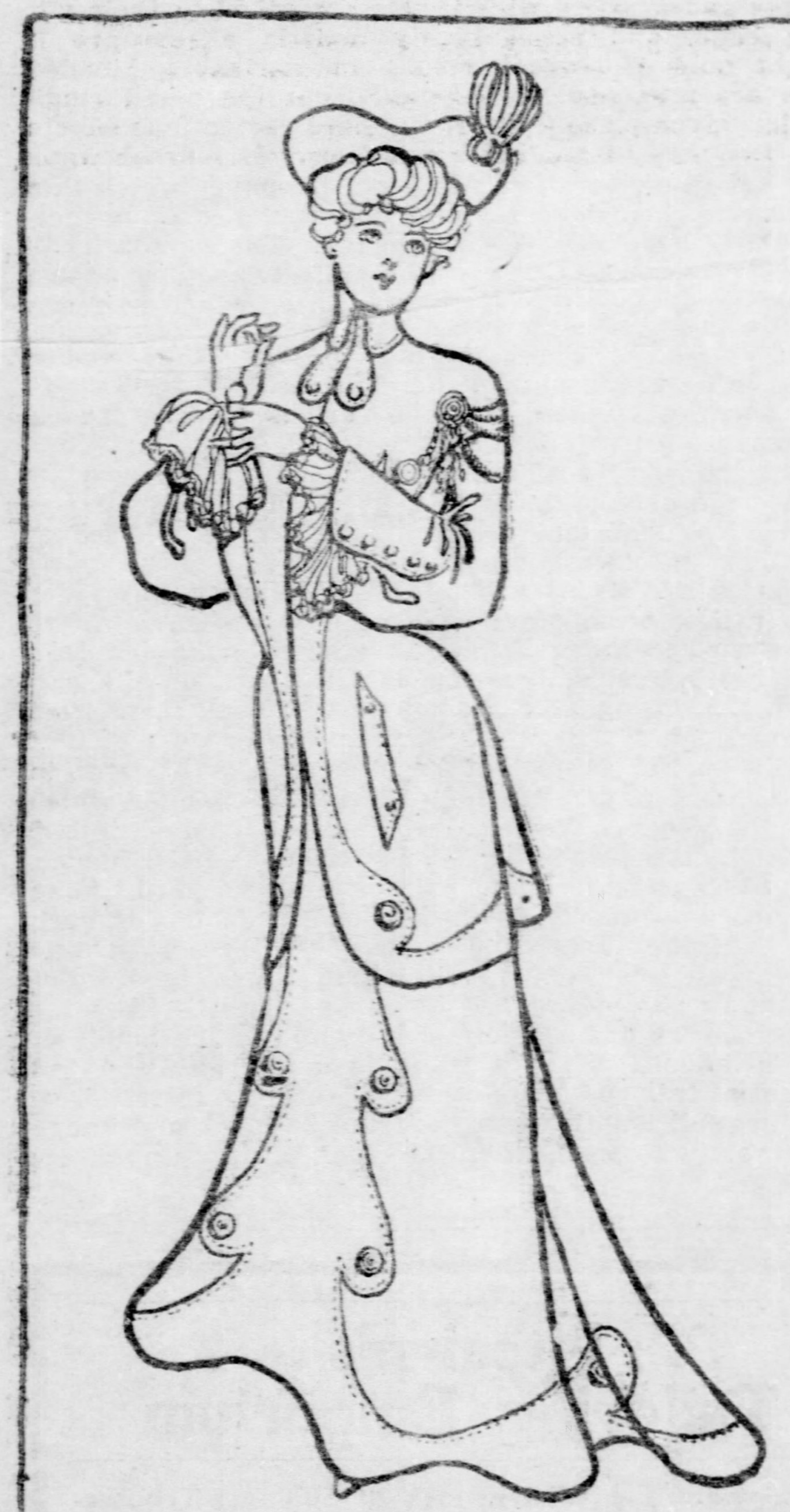


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

The high crush girdle is of louisine silk in exactly the same color and has streamer ends at back fringed out at hem, caught at waist line by a large square rhinestone buckle.

The newest shade of gray is moleskin, and in this color of French broadcloth, the tailor-made calling costume illustrated in No. 2 is made.

The skirt is three-pieced with an applied band at hem continued from panel front, with top edge in scalloped tabs carrying out the panel design. Large buttons of oxidized silver with raised design in cut steel trim in each tab.

The fitted coat has a center back panel continued full length from yoke effect, corresponding to the loose fronts. Buttons trim in tabs at front of yoke and in lower corners at front and back, also in the one between at side. On the pocket flaps are very small steel and silver buttons and a medium size trim the collar and sleeves. Gray silk military cords and tassels ornament shoulders in epaulette effect, and real Mechlin lace ruffles finish at wrist.

As there is a demand for all gray combinations, the hat must conform, and the flared brim turban is in a bewitching shade of silver gray silk beaver; the trimming a twist of velvet and tulle, the ends of which are caught over brim edge under the lyre wing in white osprey, which is held by a cut steel ornament.

The Directoire coat has been revived as one of the most popular of the winter styles, and there is scarcely any figure to which it will not prove becoming. The graceful line given by the cutaway skirts and the soft, fluffy frills of lace in the sleeves and the jaunty little vestlet, which is the addition of this century, all go toward making it a most charming model.

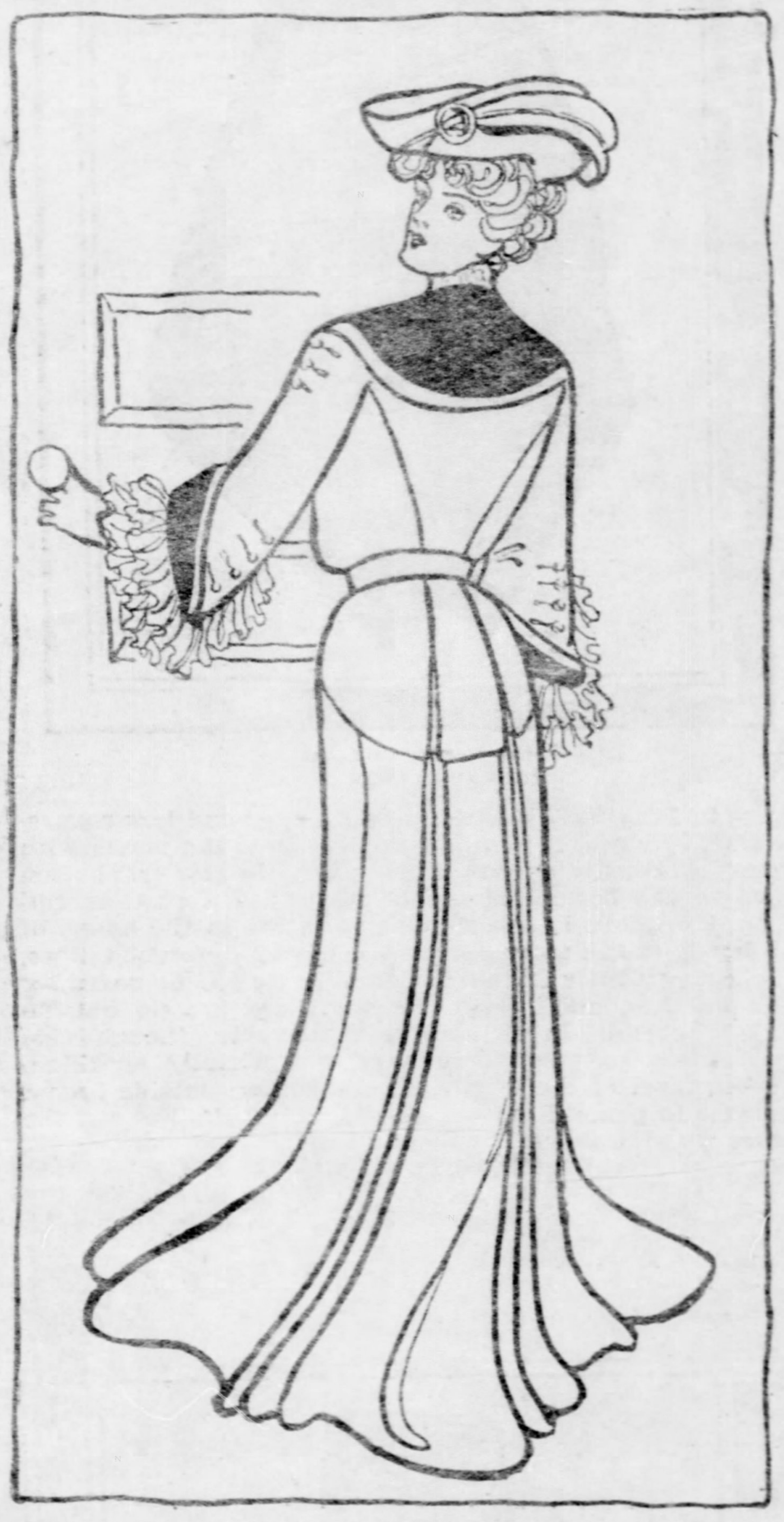


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

The one in illustration No. 3 is intended for carriage wear or a visiting costume, and is in peach-pink French camel's hair cloth over the same color taffeta. There is a panel at back with effect continued on the attached skirts with a little under plait at either side. At front the velvet cape collar, which is an indescribable shade of deep peach color edged with a cream moire band, finishes under plaited rosettes of moire ribbon in shade of cloth having Chinese gilt buttons in centers. The fronts of coat do not meet by four inches, showing vestee of Chinese embroidery in delicate colors on cream moire. Loops of cord and gilt buttons trim fronts in groups as on sleeves. The gauntlet cuffs are of the velvet and moire and the double wrist ruffles are of Margerie lace. The strap belt is of the cloth with brass eyelets in front end and a buckle to match buttons.

The skirt is in 10 gores, the one at back in triple box plait and fits closely to knee, below which there is a decided flare.

Illustration No. 4 shows one of the blouse eton styles, lined throughout with moire and having a little vestee, a shaped girdle and open flare cuffs of white velvet embroidered by hand in a Turkish design with scarlet, black and dull crimson silks and two shades of gold thread, one toning green, the other red. The cuffs are bordered with two folds of the velvet edged with a fine black satin cord. A once over tie is attached as a collar, the ends loose from shoulders and easily tied to protect the throat. Black silk and chenille ornaments and tassels trim ends of tie and a smaller size ornaments the sleeve. Two full ruffles of cream net top Venise lace fall from under cuff, as the fur sleeve is only three-quarter length.

The dressy little toques for theater or reception wear are prettier than ever. The one illustrated is of dull crimson panne velvet in very fine accordion plaiting, so fine, in fact, that accordion crimping seems a better term. Across the front is a double loop bow of a French novelty lace in a very deep cream, caught over center by an exquisite rhinestone and green jewel buckle. Another shape which is very much worn, especially in the fur hats, is a rather small boat-shaped turban, simply trimmed at left edge of brim by a peacock wing held by some fancy jeweled ornament. Many of the flat fur hats are trimmed with a single ostrich plume caught by a flat plaited ribbon rosette, or with a cluster of velvet flowers.

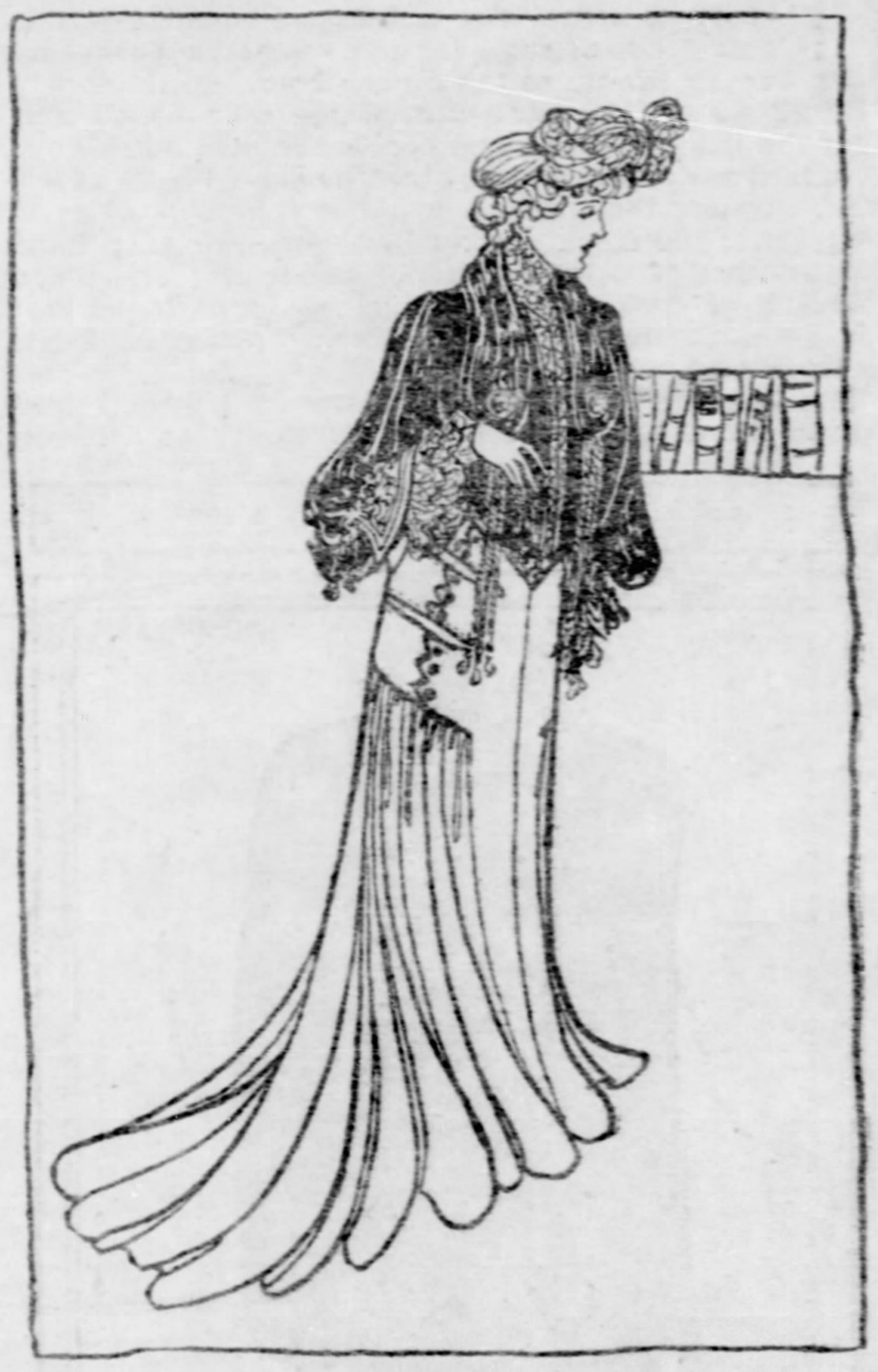


ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

The model illustrated in No. 5 is a nut-brown velveteen. The little skirt, which has two flared graduated bands around circular sides and box-plaited panel front, is over a drop skirt of taffeta finished with a little plaited ruffle. The back of the velveteen skirt is in inverted plaits. Bronzed gilt buttons trim plaits to knee. The bloused coat has a short attached skirt with small box plait at center back. The upper part has single-piece back and a circular shoulder cape bordered with two accordion plaitings of self-tone liberty silk, and the box plait straps at front end in points are stitched on edges and trimmed with buttons. High turn-over collar and deep band cuffs finish with stitching. The belt is of brown suede on the tone of the gown.

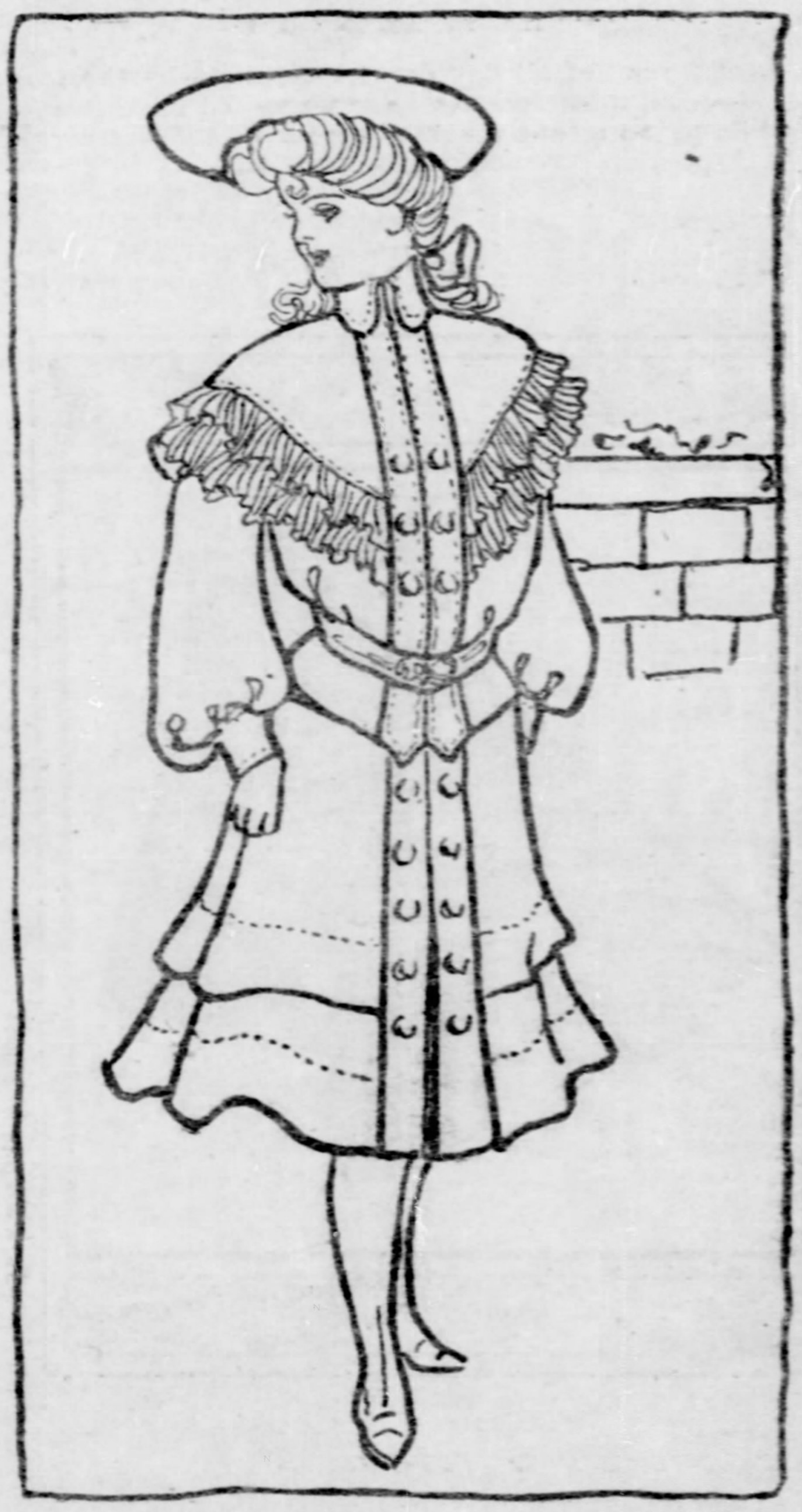


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.

Correct Styles for Men

WHAT FASHION FAVORS FOR STREET WEAR

LEAVING out of consideration distinct outing and sporting attire, the well-dressed man needs but four kinds of suits for every possible occasion of urban life up to the dinner hour.

First the sack suit, which may be classified under the head of single and double-breasted cut, of plain and mixed materials, and of which he should have at least three; second, the English walking coat suit of mixed stuff; third, the frock coat of black or dark gray fabric, with trousers of gray worsted or cassimere; and fourth, the black or dark gray morning coat, also to be worn with different trousers and for which those used with the frock coat will suffice.

The last named fills the gap between informal dress, as exemplified by the sack and walking coat suits and the most formal of all day dress as typified by the frock coat. Indeed, it encroaches to some extent on the frock, for while by no means a substitute for it, and not correct for weddings or ceremonious receptions, it is frequently worn to afternoon teas and is proper for calls, for church, for the avenue, etc., etc. It used to be known as the cutaway, but when the style came back into vogue after a lapse of several years, during which it was comparatively little worn by men of fashion, its English name was adopted and its cut was changed from the decided cutaway shape to a much straighter and more full-skirted garment. For several seasons the front below the waist seam was cut very straight until the thing began to be exaggerated, and then there was a tendency on the part of the smart tailor to go back a little in the direction of the old style of cut, until this season we find the most fashionable model about half way between. But even now the shape is not established by fashion within strict lines, for some of the coats turned out by the high-priced makers are a bit more or less cut away than others and there are other minor differences in finish.

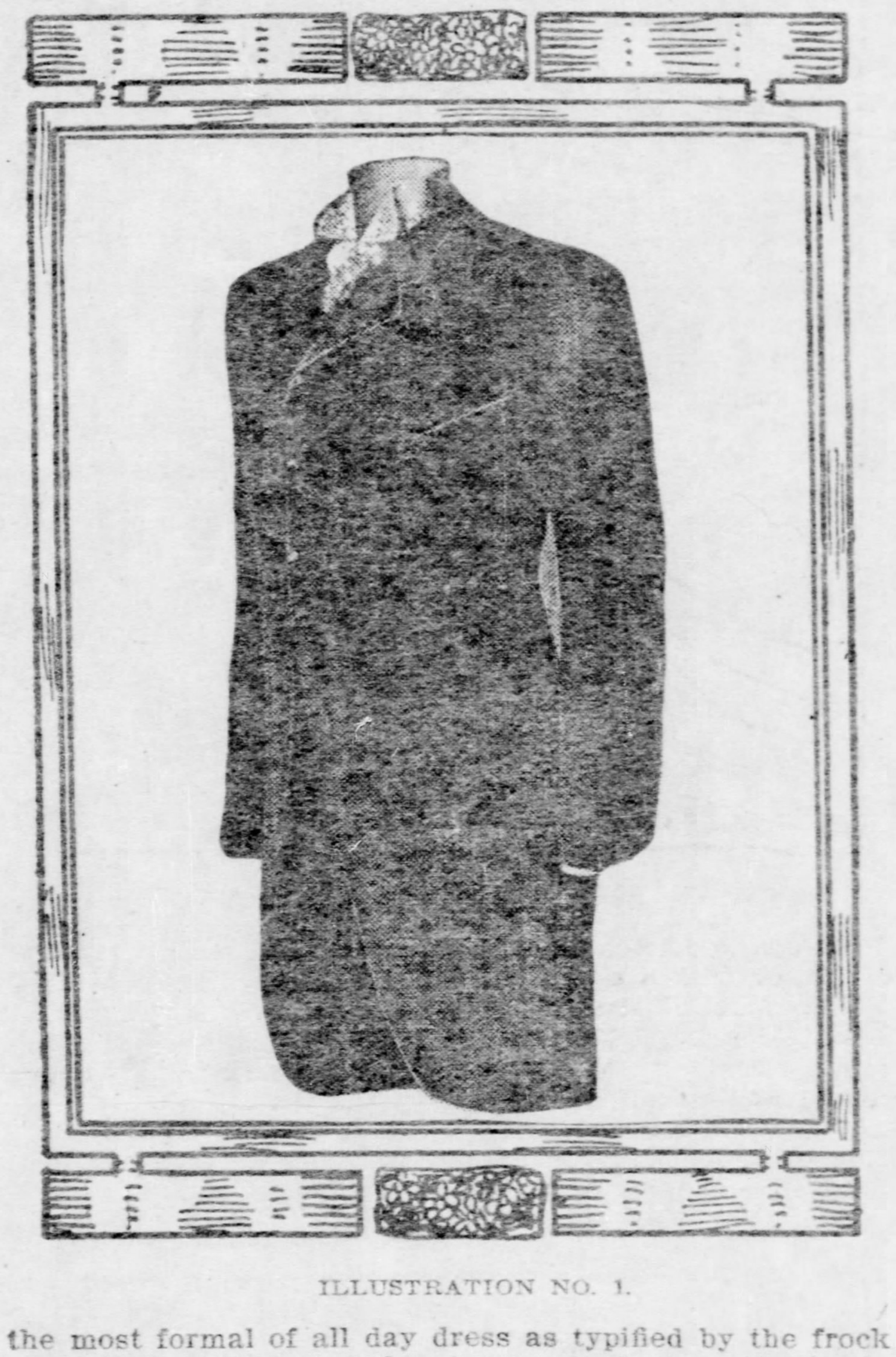


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

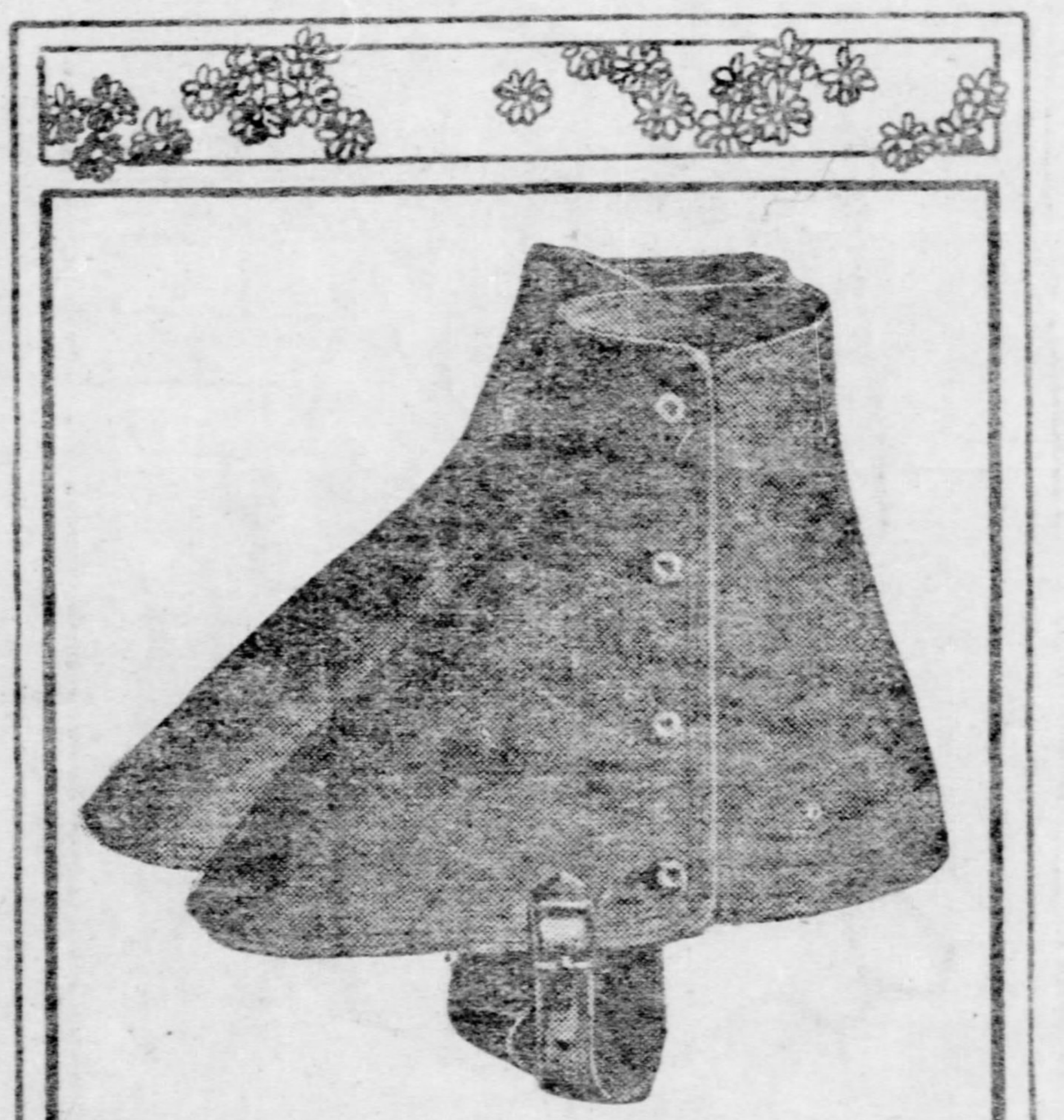


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

That shown by the accompanying illustration, for instance, is from a model of this season's make, and yet the same thing might be said of it if the lines of the skirts in front were a little more rounded and less square-looking. Indeed, it is an open question if the model with almost perfectly curved lines from the lowest button down to the bottom of the skirts is not a prettier cut. Then, too, there is some slight variation in the shape of the lapels of the morning coats made by different tailors, one having a little more length and being a trifle narrower than another, and in some cases there are no outside pockets at all. In this respect, however, though side pockets are extremely rare and not, strictly speaking, correct, most of the tailors agree upon an outside breast pocket. In general the cut should follow the lines of the figure without being in the least tight; the waist seam should be rather low, to give a long—not a sharp—waist effect; the sleeves should be narrow at the cuffs; the buttons should be silk covered, and the tails should be rather long and close-setting. Black braid is sometimes used as a binding for the edges, but it is not a new nor a usual style and is not in the least to be advised.

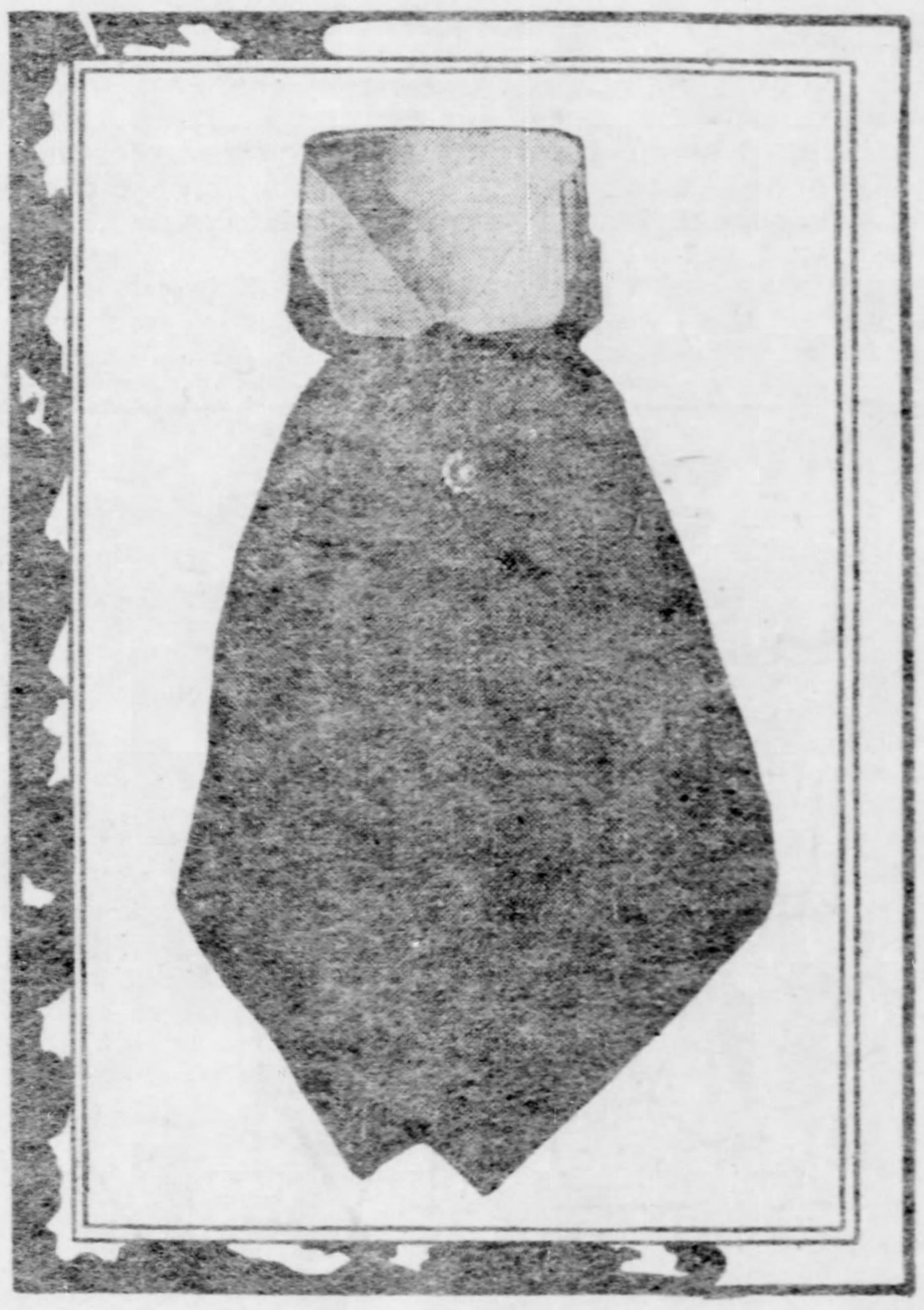


ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

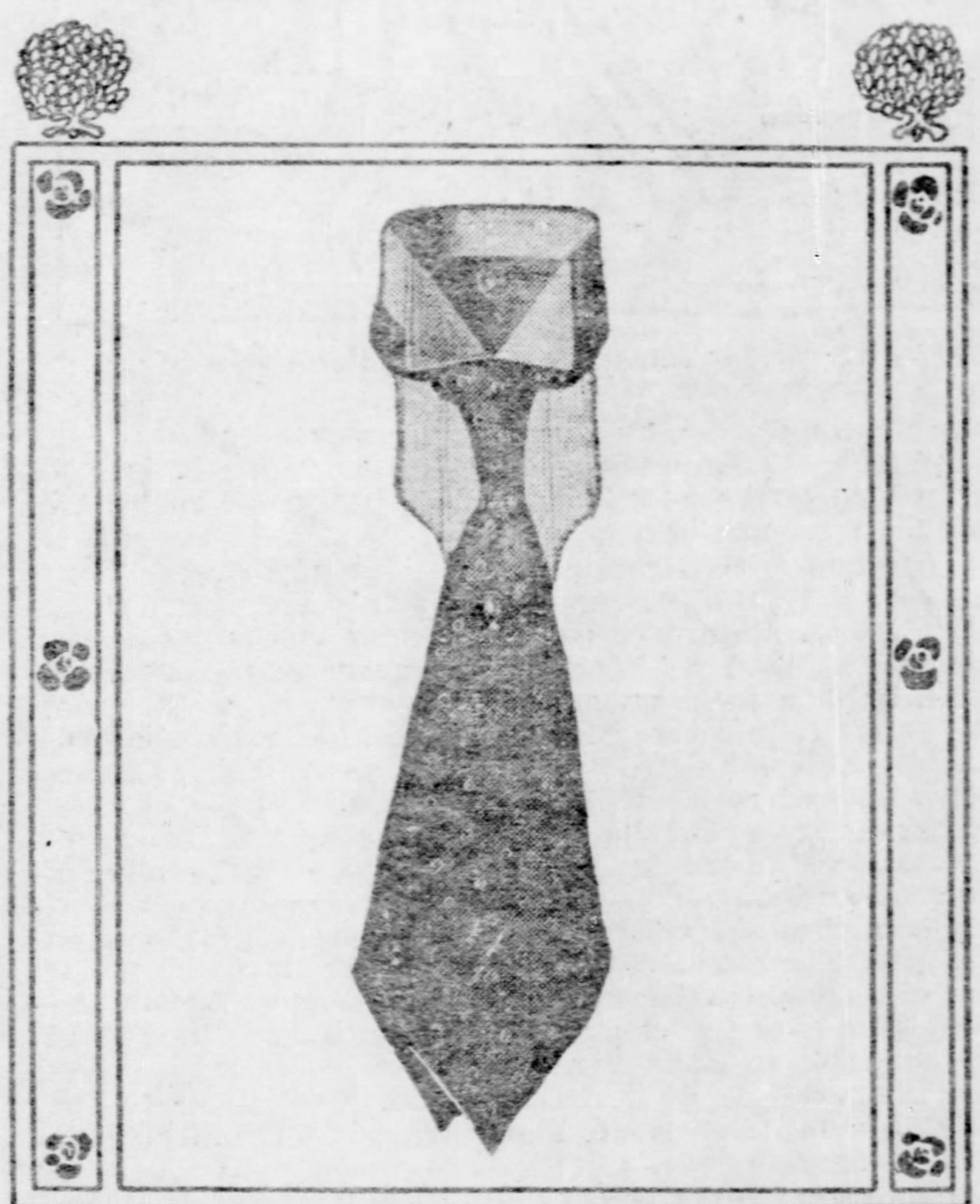


ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

Fall suits of a medium shade of gray, such as that known as London smoke, are smart for street wear, especially when gray spats and possibly a white waistcoat slip and gray undressed deerskin gloves are worn with them, but unless a man can have two suits the black or dark gray coat with extra trousers will be found much the more formal. And here let it be said that with this suit a silk hat should always be worn, for nothing could be worse form than a derby or soft hat with a morning coat, unless perhaps it be worn with a frock.

Waistcoats of the same material as the morning coat are cut single-breasted, but in white and fancy stuffs both single and double breasted shapes are worn, as they are with the frock coat. The waistcoat slip or edging of white pique without being more of a fad than for several seasons past, is, nevertheless, perfectly good in style and makes a pretty contrast between the lapels of a dark vest and the silk of a dark cravat.

Spats occupy exactly the same position on the chart of fashion as they did last year. In other words, they are quite correct and even smart without being a necessary part of attire. Those most in vogue are of light gray box cloth with four bone buttons, as shown by the accompanying drawing. They are all right with frock coats, morning coats, or not too informal style of English walking coat, but should not, as a rule, be worn with sack suits.

The ties illustrated above are two designs suitable for formal or semi-formal dress; one a once-over Ascot or English square of dark gray, with small black figure and line, the other a graduated four-in-hand with pointed ends, of black silk with gray stitch running through the weave and gray and black figure. Ordinary old style folded Ascots are also worn this season, and imperials are still more or less in vogue. Bows should be worn with frock or morning coats. The best designs are in dark colors except for weddings or formal receptions, etc., when white, cream, pearl or gray silks are usually worn.

Wing collars remain as fashionable as ever, both in sharp and rounded point shapes, and they are now worn with formal as well as informal dress.

The Cravat Pin.

AS a natural sequence to the vogue of large cravats comes the increased demand for cravat pins, a necessity for holding the folds in place. While it is poor taste to wear pins merely for display, they should always be ornamental in their legitimate service, and follow any change of style which governs even such small items. The present variety affords almost unlimited choice, with an inclination toward larger and more elaborate designs, stones in combination and fanciful settings. The new art, as it is called, has brought forth many rare and beautiful ideas, and is responsible for innumerable odd conceits, as Indian and Arab heads of hand-carved ivory and turbaned heads of solid gold, many of them showing the folds above the brow, caught with precious stones. Other unique designs represent serpents and dragons with jewels enmeshed in their glittering coils, and some highly artistic effects are in wrought gold of several colors indescribably blended. Pearls are immensely fashionable, but the small single pearl has given place to pearls in more pretentious effects, which frequently introduce small diamonds. Fresh water pearls have become a fad, the peculiar shapes which they assume, and their delicate, luminous beauty, making them, particularly adaptable to dressy pins. The popularity of Vienna indestructible pearls is manifest, as they appear in many of the choicest effects, and gems which perfectly duplicate their prototypes at a quarter of the cost recommend themselves. The horseshoe remains among modish designs, also the beautiful hand-painted enamels with spirited subjects taken from the various favorite masculine sports.

With the variety of cravats incidental to appropriate dressing the care of them is a question of some importance, unless sufficient drawer room can be allowed to keep them without folding or pressure. One of the nicest arrangements is a rack which takes up scarcely any space and is rather ornamental than otherwise. On a nickel rod, fastened to the wall, the cravats are hung, and on a second rod, adjusted to swing, is fulled a little silk curtain which, closing over the cravats, screens them from sight and dust.

While on the subject of keeping articles of wear in good condition may be mentioned a trousers hanger, which is of the greatest convenience when closet room is limited, as is usually the case in bachelor quarters and city homes. On one of these devices four pairs of trousers can be hung in the space ordinarily devoted to one, and hung in such a way that the shape and crease are preserved and wrinkles avoided. To a traveling man it must be of interest to know that there are trunks which will keep his clothing smooth and shapely, even while in the hands of baggage vandals. Such a trunk is made with one end oval, and at this end the clothing is securely fastened, so that it lies full length when the trunk is level, and hangs straight, as in a closet, when the trunk is tipped up on its one flat end.

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Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.

Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications. Address all letters to Beatrix Lee, care Sunday Gazette.

Q. I am a constant reader of The Gazette and have been in the habit of glancing over your column every Sunday. I am now going to request you to answer a few questions for me. For several years I have been receiving attentions from a young man who attends school in Pittsburgh. He is 22 years of age and I am 19. He intends now to enter a religious order after he has finished his college course. I think a great deal of him. Do you think it proper for me to continue an affectionate correspondence and should I endeavor to dissuade him from his purpose? I believe he is going to call upon me at Thanksgiving. Please tell me how I should treat him if he calls or should I ask him at once to discontinue his affectionate advances since he does not apparently intend to ask me to become his wife. I hope you will answer these questions next Sunday.—ANNIE, N. C., Pa.

A. I am sorry your letter did not reach me in time to answer last Sunday. This column is usually closed by Monday of the preceding week. If your friend intends to enter a celibate order it possibly would not be well for you to continue an affectionate correspondence with him, especially if you entertain other than a sisterly regard for him. As to your dissuading him from his course—this is rather a matter of your conscience and I would not venture advice on so delicate a matter. It might be best for you to drop the correspondence entirely, although there would be no harm in seeing him when he calls upon you. If a man does not intend to seek a girl in marriage he certainly does ill to offer affectionate advances, and a girl of proper spirit should terminate such a connection no matter how much she cared for the man personally.

* * *

Q. I am a constant reader of your page of the Sunday Gazette and I desire very much to ask you a question. I am a girl of 20 and I have been friends with a particular young man for three years. He never calls at my home, although my parents favor him, but if he meets me at church will walk home with me and possibly make an engagement for the following week to attend a dance. At the holiday season he always sends me a present. Kindly advise me how to act in this case, as I am very anxious to hear from you and oblige.—SINCERE.

A. You do not make clear on what point you desire advice. It seems to me you and your friend are getting along very pleasantly as it is. Maybe he is not a man that cares to spend an evening quietly with but one girl. If he takes you out to places of amusement and remembers you at the holidays, you certainly owe him kindly and cordial treatment, but if I were you I would not think of limiting my friendship to this one alone. Even if you desire more attention from him it might be as well to cultivate other gentlemen friends.

* * *

Q. Kindly answer in Sunday's Gazette if I should get a Christmas present for a young man with whom I have been friends for the last two months, and if so what would it be. Would it not look queer if he should not get me something for Christmas? In what way should I entertain a young man when calling at my home. A young man took me to the theater last night and I did not have a word to say all evening.—M. S. McKeesport.

A. If you have a very slight acquaintance with the man you mention of course you had best not think of giving him a Christmas present. Girls usually allow the man to start this practice and anything out of the custom places you in a bad light. As to your not having anything to say to the friend with whom you went to the theater—why do you not exert yourself a little. If you show yourself entertained and interested in what he has to say this does much to put him at ease and encourage conversation if your friend is at all bashful. Possibly you are too conscious of yourself or your clothing and not enough concerned to be agreeable. It sometimes requires effort to start a conversation with a stranger, but if you are at all well acquainted with the man in question and make an effort there is no reason why you should not make the evening pass pleasantly.

* * *

Q. I am anxious to secure a recipe for cream taffy and also for chocolate creams.—GEM.

A. We give you below recipes for what you ask which no doubt you will find satisfactory. For chocolate creams beat the white of an egg light with a teaspoonful of sugar, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and enough confectioner's sugar to make a mixture stiff enough to be rolled into balls. Beat very smooth, then form into balls the size of a small marble and spread in a pan to get stiff and firm. Cover with chocolate coating. To make the coating melt sweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Run a thick skewer into each cream ball and dip in the melted chocolate until thoroughly coated. Spread on buttered tins to dry; or spread upon waxed paper. For the cream taffy boil together a pint of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a pound of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. When a little hardens in iced water remove from the fire and as it cools pull into long strips until the creamy tint is attained. Lay on waxed paper to harden.

* * *

Q. I am a young girl 16 years of age and have had a friend 18 years of age who has been coming to see me for some time. My mother and father did not object and I thought a great deal of him. He has recently stopped coming, but I like him just as much and have not heard that he feels offended at anything. Please give me some advice, as I do not wish to lose his friendship.—R. M. G.

A. A girl of 16 is very young to wish to confine her friendship to one man only. Possibly your friend being so young does not care to limit his attention to you alone and does not wish to monopolize your company to the exclusion of others. You had better accept his decision in the matter and if you are sure you have given no offense, wait until he wishes to come again to see you. A little dignity in such matters is always becoming to a girl, no matter how interested she may really be.

* * *

Q. Will you kindly publish in Sunday's Gazette answers to the following: Should peas and stewed corn be conveyed to the mouth with a fork or a spoon, also pineapple? How should the seeds from grapes, etc., be taken from the mouth? Can you recommend some good authority on table etiquette? At 23 is one too old to study for the stage?—LUCILLE.

A. It is customary at table to use the fork whenever feasible, especially with vegetables. If the pineapple is served as desert the spoon would be most correct for use, but usually each place is furnished with such silver as is requisite for the courses in their regular order. The seeds from grapes or raisins may be removed from the mouth by the hand or a spoon. Either would be correct. If you are in doubt at any time it is very easy to observe what your neighbor does. Mrs. Sherwood on "Manners and Social Usages" is a good book to consult. As to your last question, you will find elsewhere in this column what you desire to know in reply to Mae M.

* * *

Q. I wish to become an actress. Will you please tell me what I should have to know to make a success? Please tell me if I should go to a school and if so where is there a good school and who is the director of it? How long a course should be taken?—MAE M.

A. To attain any success on the stage it is necessary for a woman to have in the first excellent health and capability for an enormous amount of hard work. Also a fine physique, good features, a strong and well-trained voice, a good college education, a knowledge of French and German, of Shakespeare and the English classics and be not only a skillful but a graceful dancer. You must also have sufficient means to maintain yourself through three or four years of study and sufficient love of your work to forego all pleasure and devote your time to business. The idea many girls have that stage life is made up of music and lights and after-the-play suppers is utterly mistaken. Often times the management will dismiss a player for simply these diversions, which are liable to lead to wildness and prevent serious study. There are several good schools for dramatic culture in the eastern cities, but I cannot name any especial one.

* * *

Q. Will you kindly inform me as to how I can dispose of my short stories, novelettes, etc? What are the procedures toward disposing of compositions of authors? What is the average compensation for stories such as are published in the Sunday Gazette and daily Telegraph?—MRS. WOOD BEE.

A. If you have a good story to dispose of there are many publishers that would be only too glad to accept it and pay liberally for it. But a good story is rare. Much of the material seen in the daily papers is syndicated—published in 50 or 60 different papers in different parts of the country at the same time. Of course a writer must have some skill and fame before material will be accepted by the large syndicates. The rates vary with the quality of the matter, and the celebrity of the author. For the beginner quality alone is the test of success.

* * *

Q. I am a constant reader of your page of The Sunday Gazette and I desire to ask you a question on which I trust you will give me as much information as possible. I am a girl, 18 years of age, and have a friend who calls upon me quite frequently. I received an invitation to a gathering and would like to take him along. He is very friendly and refined, but indifferent. Would he think me bold if I asked him to go? I have many friends who would be glad to go, but I prefer this one.—ANXIOUS.

A. If your hostess has given you the liberty of bringing a friend it certainly would not be anything out of the way to ask the man you refer to. Any young man should be grateful for the opportunity of a pleasant evening in congenial company, and if you so state the matter to him I think he would understand your kindly intention in the matter. I presume there is no great expense attached to the entertainment and your good taste would have to govern you in that particular. If your friend does not accept it might be well not to repeat the invitation.

* * *

Q. Last Sunday afternoon a young man asked me if he might have my company to church and I said, "Why, I do not know, I promised to go with my brother." He turned and walked away just as though offended. Did I say anything I ought not to have said? I wanted to go with him very much but did not wish to appear anxious. What should I have said?—AUBURN HAIR.

A. You certainly gave the man cause for offense. He probably thought you were making a flimsy excuse. Why not have said you would be glad to have him walk with you and then let your brother know? Most brothers in this case would have found other company or you could have entertained both of them. I appreciate your feeling and perfect honesty in the matter, but it is always well to try and look at things from the other's standpoint as well as your own. It might be well to say the next time you see your friend that you realized afterward how stupid you made yourself appear, as, of course, you would have been glad to have company outside the family or even both of them along. Be sure he understands you did not use a light excuse to avoid his company.

* * *

Q. Do you think it would be out of the way to correspond with a young lady merely for amusement? I have had one or two short notes from her, and as I am a stranger in the town I would like to have a regular correspondent for amusement. What is the proper paper to use, and is it correct to use business stationery? Will you also tell me what style is correct for a personal card? If I wish to send a lady friend some little token on a birthday or at the end of the week, what would be suitable?—JOHN.

A. Propriety and principle forbid that a man should begin a correspondence with a girl with the intention of discontinuing it at his own caprice or pleasure. A correspondence entered into merely by way of flirtation is wrong and is bad form; friendship demands that one shall not drop a friend or cease to be kind, and principle and true manliness demand that a man may not pretend friendship, interest or affection which he does not mean. Plain white note paper of heavy quality is in good taste. The size may be about six and a half by five inches, with envelopes five inches by three and three-quarters. The paper is folded once to fit the envelope. This size is used for replies to invitations and for short correspondence. Paper of a larger size is used for letters. A crest, monogram or one's house address may be engraved in Roman letters at the head of the paper. Envelopes have no ornamentation. In social correspondence it is in better taste to use one's own stationery than that of a club, hotel or business. A man's visiting card is about three and one-quarter inches long by one and three-quarters wide. The name is in full, with the prefix "Mr." The street address is in lower right-hand corner. It is not correct to have the town or state address, or to use the letters of a college fraternity on a card, or any business symbols. Cut roses or other choice flowers are an appropriate offering for a man to send to a girl. The quantity would depend on what expenditure a man wishes to make.

* * *

Q. I always have to use a hot water bag and I find the ordinary ones wear out so quickly. Can you suggest a more inexpensive thing that would do as a substitute.—INVALID.

A. An inexpensive and more durable substitute for the hot water bag is a hot sand bag. This may be had by making a bag of the drawstring type out of pretty outing flannel, or any other material that may suggest itself, and then filling it, when needed, with hot sand. Besides being economical—for a household could have a dozen of these at little cost—they have a "cushiony" feeling that the hot water bag lacks. It might be added that it holds the heat quite as long as its prototype.

* * *

Q.—What would you recommend as a suitable course to improve my weight and complexion. I have no duties except some light household tasks and the care of my clothing, and I would like to be sure to take enough exercise and the proper diet to gain the best of health and if possible clear my complexion.—JANE

A.—Wholesome food, fresh air, bathing, proper clothing, plenty of sleep and the absolute avoidance of tight lacing are among the requisites for promoting health and perfecting beauty. Cereals, milk, eggs, whole wheat bread, lean meat, fruit and vegetables are beneficial. Fried articles of food, candy and pastry should be avoided. Tea and coffee may be used sparingly, but any excess in their use is injurious. Meals should be eaten at regular hours and not in haste, and the digestion should not be disturbed by eating between meals, drinking soda water, etc.

* * *

Q.—Kindly inform me what would be right in this case. I am engaged to a young lady and have been for some time. Seven or eight years ago I was engaged to another young lady who is two thousands miles away. I have not seen her or heard from her in six years, but I have her picture in my trunk. Now the young lady I am engaged to at present, wants me to give her the picture or destroy it. I love her and would like to please her, but I hardly think it would be right to give her the picture and I do not want to destroy it, as it seems a link in the chain of life gone by.—DALRYMPLE.

A.—It seems to me if you are really and honestly interested in one young lady, that should drive all thoughts of your former girl friends from your mind. How did your betrothed come to know of the other photograph? If you have used it to annoy her, I do not wonder that she resents it. As to giving her the photograph another girl gave you, this would certainly be quite out of the way. Have you tried putting yourself in her place and imagining her hoarding the picture of another man who had her affections at some previous date? Would you not feel that you were not entirely sufficient to her if this were the the case. This a matter that it seems to me should be considered from either standpoint.

* * *

Q.—For a home wedding at 6 in the evening, what is the proper attire for a man. I expect to accompany a lady, but think she will not wear decollete gown. Would this preclude my wearing full evening dress. The bridal party, I expect, will be in formal evening dress, but fear it may not be proper for me to appear in the same.—JOHN.

A.—The lady you accompany may be in evening dress and not wear a decollete gown. Some women object on grounds of propriety and some find it unbecoming. Nevertheless, if the wedding is to be an evening affair, you should wear regular evening dress—a "swallow-tail" coat, and either a low-cut waistcoat to match or a double-breasted one of white duck or pique. The trousers, of course, match th coat. The collar worn should be a straight standing collar, and the cravat should be of white lawn or linen. Wear white gloves with white stitching and patent leather pumps.

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At Story-telling Time

The Enchanted Tree.

A POOR servant maid was once traveling through a wood with her master and mistress, when they were attacked by robbers, who came out of the thicket and murdered all that passed that way. None of the party escaped, excepting the maid servant, who in the fight had sprung aside and hidden herself behind a tree.

As soon as the robbers had made off with their booty she ventured out of her hiding place and saw what dreadful trouble had happened. Then she began to weep bitterly, and said: "What shall I, a poor maiden, do now? I know not how to find my way out of the wood, for not a living creature dwells here, and I shall certainly be starved to death."

She tried to find a way out of the wood, however, but without success. At length, tired out, she seated herself under a tree and determined to remain there, whatever might happen, without attempting to go away, and trust in Heaven to help her.

After she had been sitting there a short time a white dove flew down from the tree, and he carried in his beak a little golden key. This golden key he placed in the hand of the maiden, and said: "Do you see yonder large tree? On it is a little lock, which can be opened with that key. If you open it, you will find plenty to eat and drink, and to relieve the pain of hunger from which you are suffering."

She went to the tree, unlocked it, and found to her surprise a basin full of white bread and milk, so that she could eat and be satisfied. When she had finished she said to herself: "This is the time for the chickens to go home to roost; I am so tired I wish I had a bed to lie on."

Again the white dove flew down and brought another key, and said: "Unlock the tree with this, and you will find a bed!"

She did as she was told, and there she found a pretty little white bed, and praying to heaven to watch over her during the night, she laid herself down and slept.

In the morning came the dove the third time and brought her another little key, and said: "Unlock the tree again, and you will find clothes!"

And when she did so there she saw beautiful dresses embroidered with gold and precious stones, such as none but a king's daughter could wear.

She remained after this for a long time in the wood, and the dove came every day and took care of her. She was poor, but it was a peaceable and happy life.

At last the dove came one day, and said to her: "Will you do something for me, only for love?"

"With all my heart," she replied.

Then said the dove, "I will take you to a small cottage on the heath, in which lives an old woman. When you go in she will say 'Good day' to you; for your life give her no reply, let her do what she may, but turn away to the right, and you will see a door, which you must open, and in the room on a table lies a heap of rings of all sorts and descriptions, some of them set with beautiful and glittering precious stones. But leave all these alone, and look only for a plain gold ring which must be among them, and bring it to me as quickly as you can."

The maiden hastened to do the commands of the little dove. He led her to the house, and she stepped in.

There sat the old woman, and said, "Good-day, my child." But she gave no reply, and went on to the other door. As she was opening it the old woman cried, "Where are you going?" This is my house—no one can enter there without my permission!" and she seized her by the dress and tried to hold her fast. But the maiden kept silent, freed herself from the old woman's grasp, and went right into the room.

There on the table lay an immense number of rings that shone and glittered before her eyes; but she threw them on one side and searched for the plain one, which, however, she could not find.

While she was searching she happened to look up and saw the old woman slipping away with a bird cage in her hand. The maiden took the cage from her, and inside there was a bird with the plain ring in its beak.

She took the ring and went away full of joy from the house, and was soon back to the tree where she expected to see the white dove waiting for her; for she expected him to fetch the ring, but he did not come. While she waited she leaned against the tree, and as she so stood she felt that the tree became soft and flexible, and the branches sank down.

All at once two of the branches wound themselves round her, and they were the arms of a human being; and as she looked up she saw that the tree had changed to a handsome man, who kissed her and pressed her to his heart, and said: "You have broken the spell, and delivered me from the power of the old woman, who is a wicked witch. She changed me into a tree, and every day for two hours I was able to take the form of a white dove; but so long as she kept the ring I could not recover my human form."

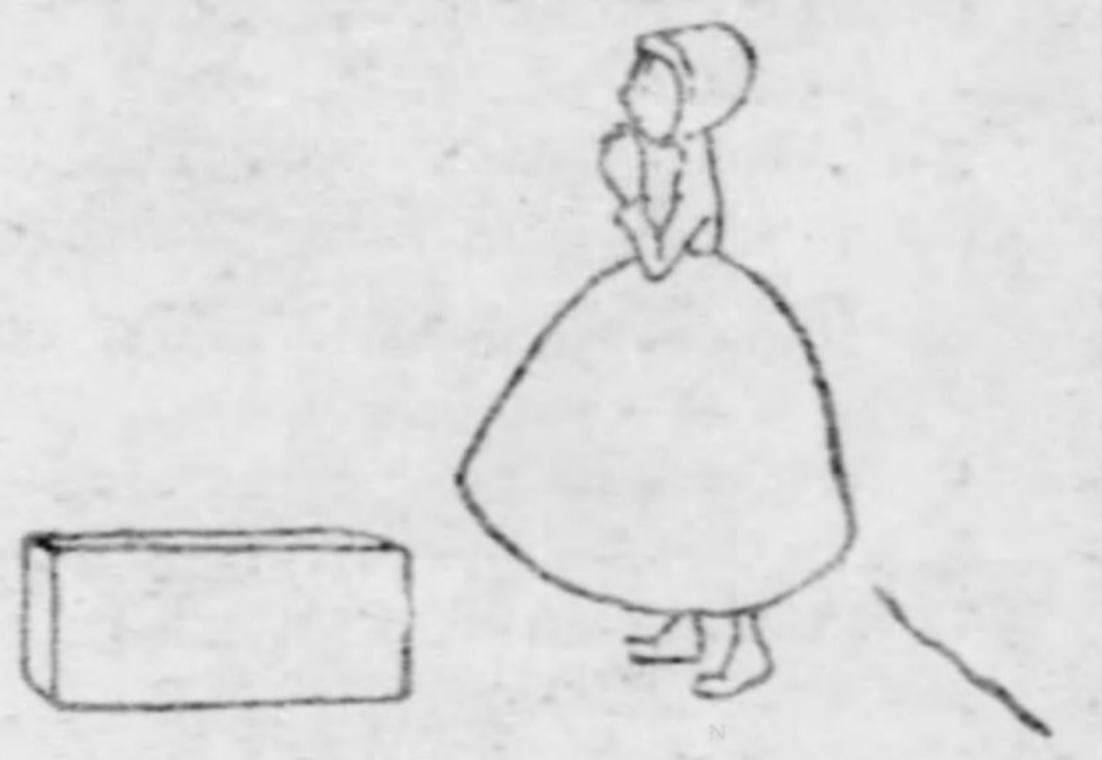
At the same time the horses and servants were set free from the witchcraft, for they also had been changed into trees, and stood near their master.

Then they all traveled away to his kingdom, for he was a king's son, and he made the maiden his wife.

The Stupid Boy.

There was once a small boy so benighted,
That he never knew when he was slighted.
He went to a party
And ate just as hearty
As if he'd been really invited.

Bad Anna Goes Tobogganing.

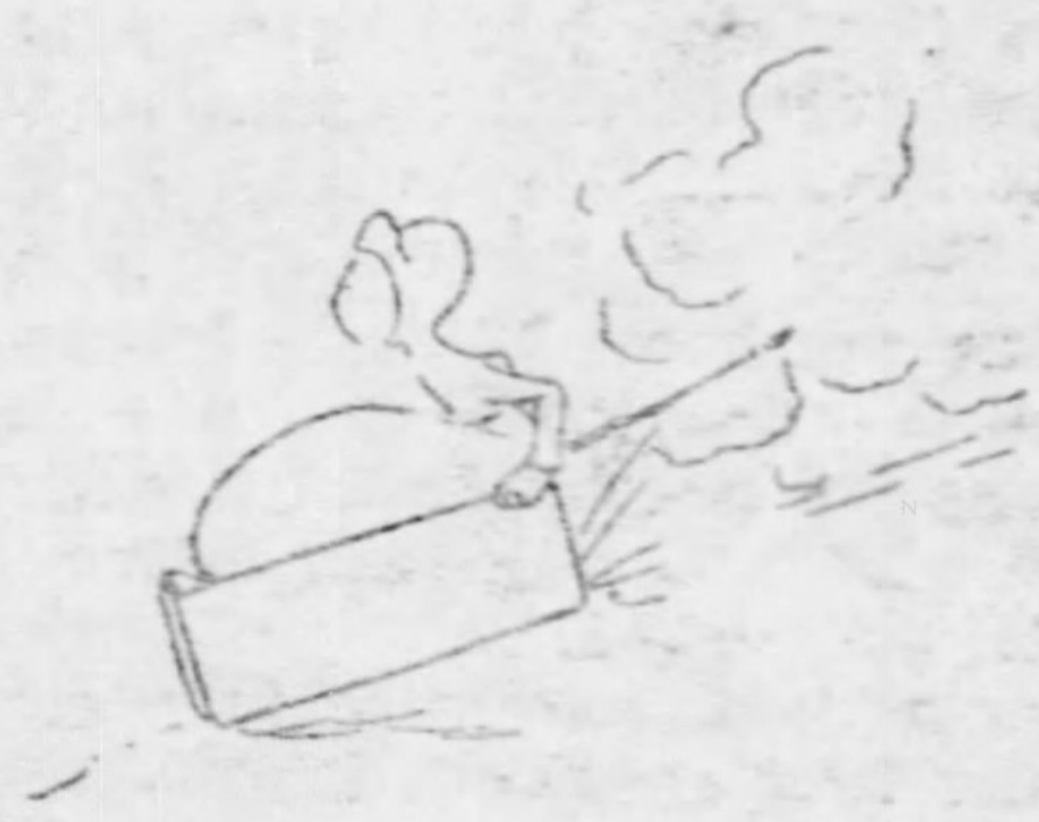


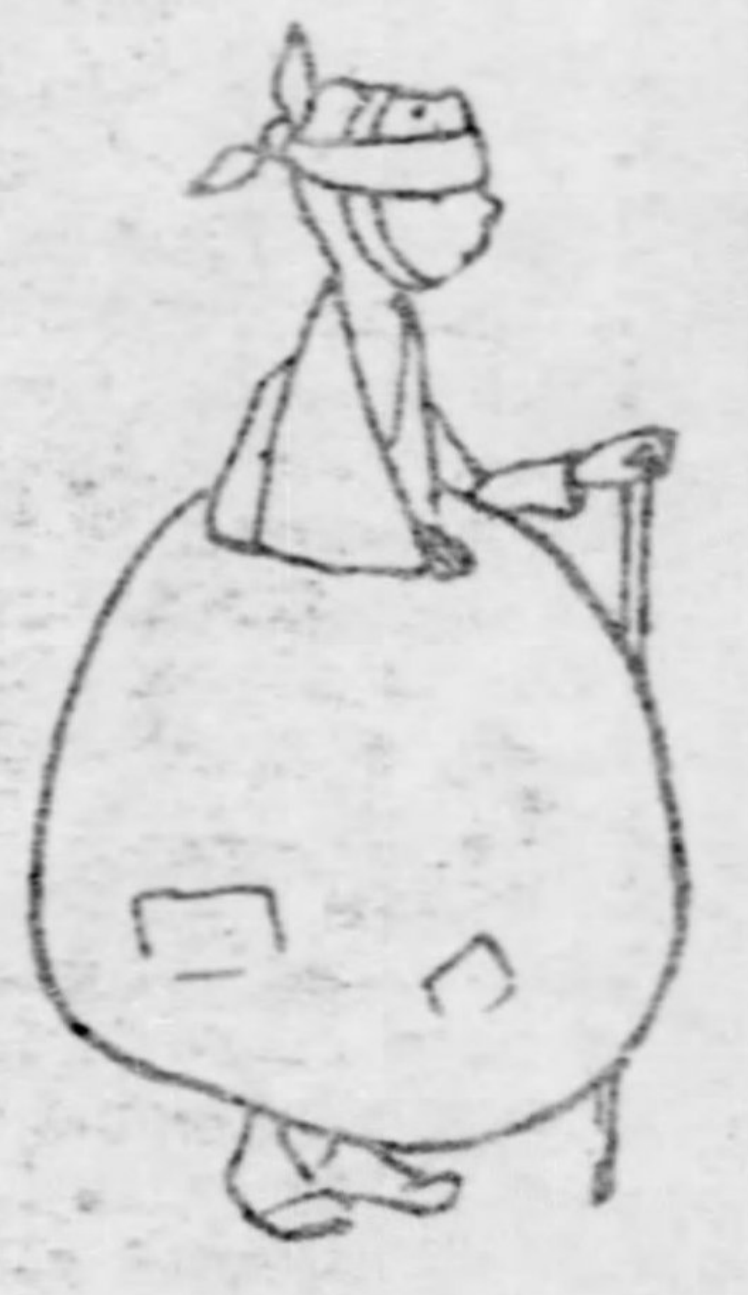
I.

"Tobogganing?" said Anna,
"I do not see why not.
My Uncle John in Canada
Is having quite a lot.
It only needs a packing case,
Diplomacy and rope,
And then you have to choose a place,
If possible, a slope."

II.

"Excelsior!" said Anna
(And tugged with might and main),
Inscribed upon my banner
In letters large and plain!
And now that I have got there,
Though progress has been slow,
You keep your eye on Anna,
And you will see her GO!"





III.

The geography of childhood
Will always tell us that
However steep a hillside is
It ends in something flat.
And Anna, tame and damaged,
Was very flat, indeed.
This is an awful warning,
And he who runs may read.

The Little Old Man in the Arbor.

TWO boys, named John and William, always played together and were the best of friends. But, like some other boys that we know of, they thought it would be fine if they could sneak off some place and take a smoke. How fine it would be to feel just like real big men. Of course, they knew it was wrong for little boys to smoke, and surely they could have waited until they were as big as William's brother Harry, but something seemed to tempt them very strongly, and so they decided to sneak just a tiny smoke. It was fall and the grape vines were festooned with dry and withered leaves, and John and William concluded that these would be capital for smoking, for they had heard another boy, who was a bad boy indeed, say that grape leaves were "great makins." So when they found that no one else was around they sneaked to the grape arbor, and after pulling several dried leaves, they tried to roll them into cigarettes, just as they had seen Harry do. It was difficult work to form good cigarettes, and the ones they made were very clumsy, but they felt satisfied with their results, and were just about to strike a match to light the cigarettes when their attention was attracted to a queer little man walking through the arbor and coming toward them. Of course they immediately tried to hide their cigarettes and felt very much ashamed indeed, but when the little man came up to them he seemed very friendly and asked them to show him the cigarettes they had made; in fact, he asked them for a light, and they noticed that he, too, had a cigarette in his mouth.

When they showed him the cigarettes they had made he was utterly disgusted with their crude efforts and asked them to have one of his, at the same time offering them his from a beautiful silver case. "Of course," he said, "you boys are permitted to smoke?" And then, I am ashamed to say, the boys answered "Yes," for the cigarettes seemed so tempting. "Well," said the little man, "we may as well light up," and so the three began puffing away. It was grand at first, and the little man entertained them by telling them many funny stories, and soon the cigarettes were about half smoked away. Then William began to feel queer and John appeared a little pale, but the little man kept telling such funny stories and seemed to enjoy smoking so much that the boys were afraid to let him notice that they were not having such a great time as he supposed. After a while the little man offered them fresh cigarettes, which the boys accepted very reluctantly, but as a scowl appeared on the little man's face the boys were frightened and hastily lighted the fresh cigarettes. But now both boys were becoming very ill indeed, and would gladly have thrown the cigarettes away, but the little man grew very threatening, until finally the boys were too sick to stand and begged that they need not smoke any more. What was more, they saw John's father coming down the walk, and they knew that they were being caught doing a very disgraceful thing. They begged the little man stay and explain, but whisk! the little man disappeared as suddenly as he had come, and they were left alone to face John's stern father. John's father saw at once what was wrong, but he said nothing when he saw how ill both boys were. He had them both put to bed, and for many days they were so sick that they could not eat any of the dainty things that were set before them, and you may rest assured that after they were well again they never forgot their experience with the little man whom they had met in the grape arbor.

L. H. H.

The Seven Ravens.

A MAN had seven sons, but not one little daughter, which made both him and his wife very unhappy. At last a daughter was born, to their great joy; but the child was very small and slight, and so weak that they feared it would die. So the father sent his sons to the spring to bring water that he might baptize her.

Each of the boys ran in great haste to be the first to draw the water for their little sister's baptism, but in the struggle to be first they let the pitcher fall into the well.

Then they stood still and knew not what to do; not one of them dared to venture home without the water. As the time went on and they did not return, the father became very impatient, and said: "I suppose in the midst of their play they have forgotten what I sent them for, the careless children."

He was in such an agony lest the child should die unbaptized that he exclamed in his anger, "I wish that the youngsters were all turned into ravens!"

The words were scarcely uttered when there heard a rushing of wings in thhe air over his head, and presently seven coal-black ravens flew over the house.

The father could not recall the dreadful words, and both parents grieved terribly over the loss of their seven sons; their only consolation now was their little daughter, who every day grew stronger and more beautiful.

For a long time the maiden was not told that she had brothers; her parents were most careful to avoid all mention of them. But one day she overheard some persons talking, and they said that no doubt the young girl was very beautiful, but that there must have been some strange cause for the misfortune which had happened to her seven brothers.

Oh, how surprised and sad she felt when she heard this! She went at once to her father and mother and asked them if she really had had any brothers, and what had become of them. Then her parents dared not any longer keep the secret from her. They told her, however, that it was the decree of Heaven, and that her birth was the innocent cause of all. As soon as she was alone she made a firm determination that she would try and break the enchantment in which her brothers were held.

She had neither rest nor peace till she had made up her mind to leave home and seek her brothers and set them free, cost what it might.

When at last she left home, she took nothing with her but a little ring, in memory of her parents, a loaf of bread, a jug of water, and a little stool, in case she felt tired.

So she went from her home, and travelled further and further, till she came to the end of the world, and there was the sun; but it was so hot and fierce that it scorched the little child, and she ran away in such a hurry that she ran into the moon. Here it was quite cold and dismal, and she heard a voice say, "I smell man's flesh," which made her escape from the moon as quickly as she could, and at last she reached the stars.

They were very kind and friendly to her. Each of the stars was seated on a wonderful chair, and the Morning Star stood up and said: "If you have not a key you will not be able to unlock the iceberg in which your brothers are shut up."

So the Morning Star gave the maiden the key, and told her to wrap it up carefully in her little handkerchief, and showed her the way to the iceberg. When she arrived the gate was closed; she opened her handkerchief to take out the key, but found it empty; she had forgotten the advice of the kind stars. What was she to do now? She wished to rescue her brothers and had no key to the iceberg.

At last the good little sister thought she would put her finger into the lock instead of a key. After twisting and turning it about, which hurt her very much, she happily succeeded in opening it, and immediately entered.

Presently a little dwarf came forward to meet her, and said: "My child, what are you seeking?"

"I seek my brothers, the seven ravens."

"The seven ravens are not at home," replied the dwarf; "but if you like to wait here until they return, pray step in."

Then the little dwarf took the maiden to the room where supper was prepared for the seven ravens, on seven little plates, by which stood seven little cups of water.

So the sister ate a few crumbs from each plate and drank a little draught from each cup, and into the last cup she let fall the ring that she had brought from home.

Before she could get it out again she heard the rushing of wings in the air, and the little dwarf said: "Here come the seven Mr. Ravens flying home."

Then she hid herself behind the door to see and hear what they would do. They came in and were about to eat their supper, but as they caught sight of the little cups and plates, they said to one another: "Who has been eating from my little plate?" "Who has been drinking from my little cup?" "It has been touched by the mouth of a human being," cried one; "and look here, what is this?" He took up his cup and turned it over, and out rolled the little ring, which they knew had once belonged to their father and mother.

Then said the eldest: "Oh, I remember that ring! Oh, if our sister would only come here, we should be free!"

The maiden who heard the wish from behind the door, came forth smiling, and stood before them.

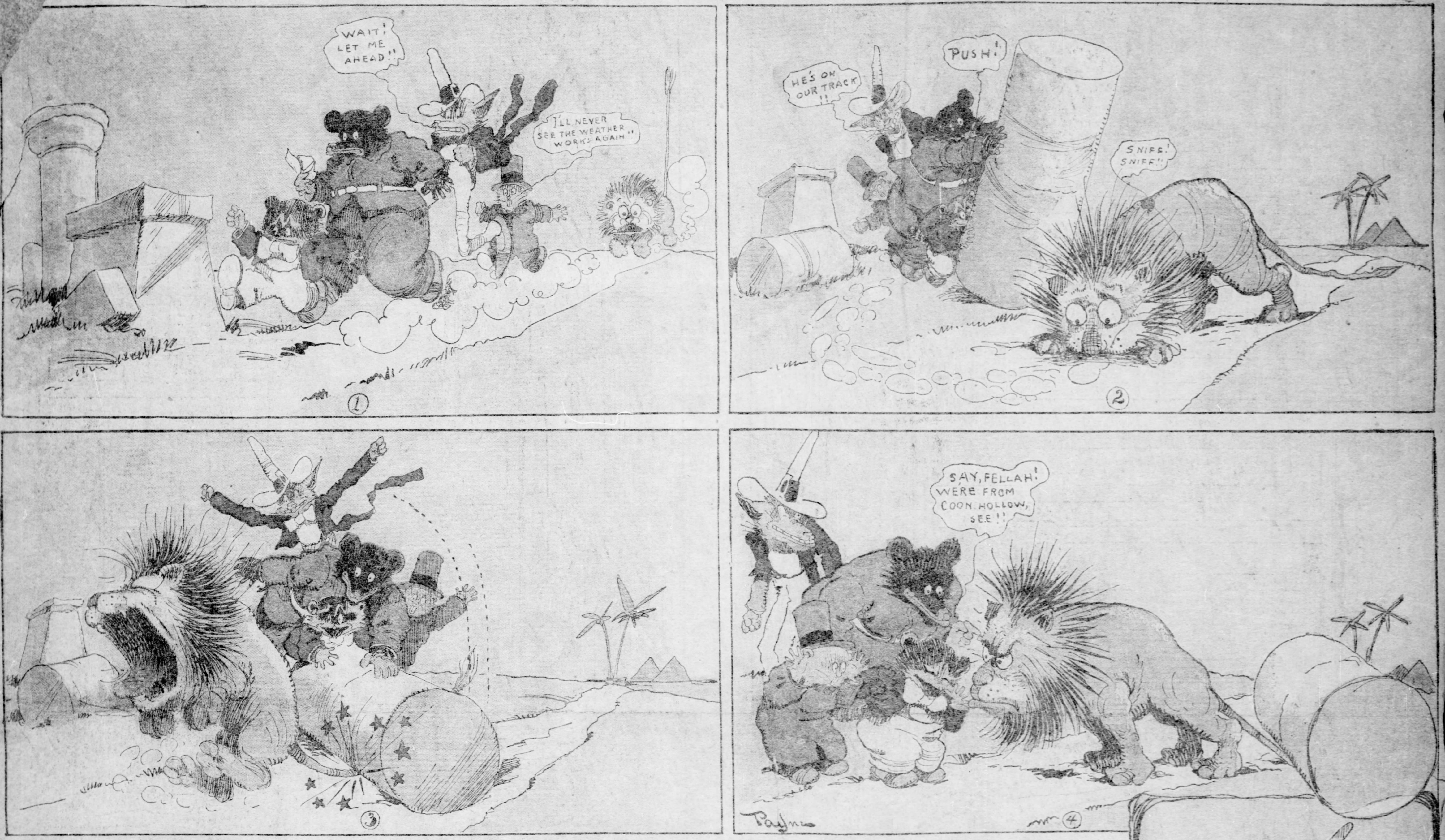
In that same moment the seven ravens were freed from thhe enchantment, and became seven handsome young men. Oh, how joyfully they all kissed each other and their little sister, and started off at once in great happiness to their parents and their home!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

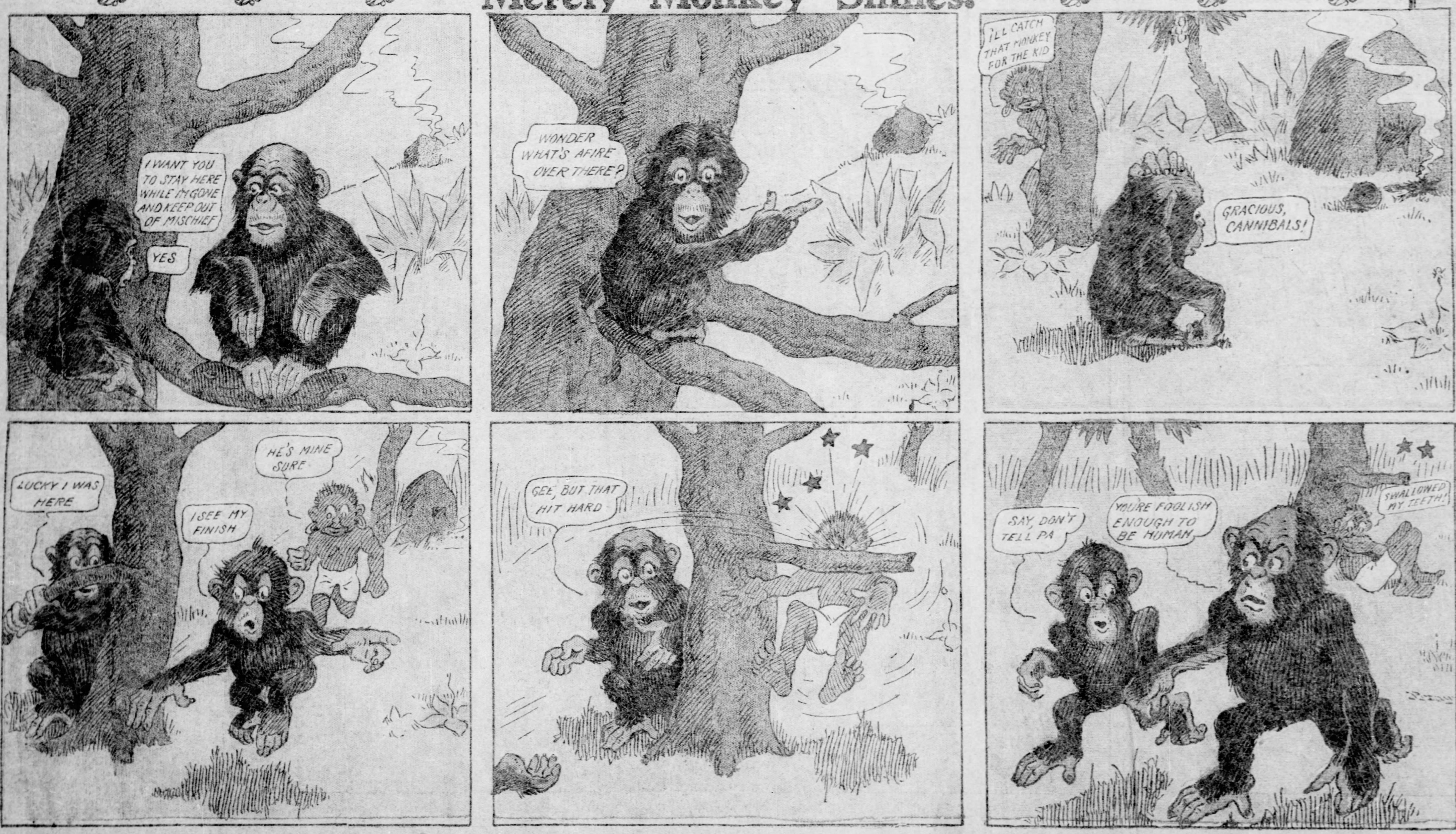
NEXT STOP CAIRO!

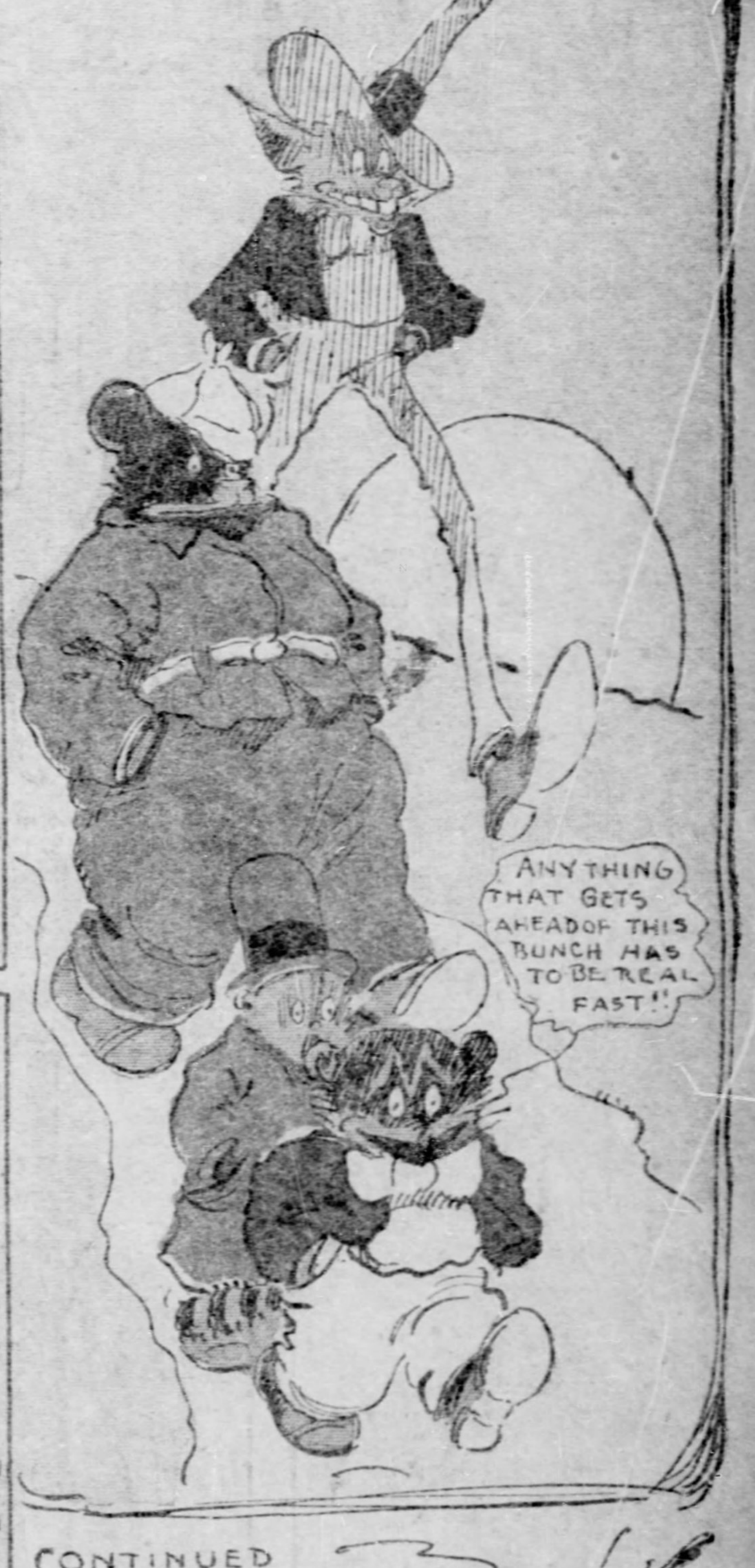
COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1903. FOUR PAGES.

HERE THEY HAVE A LITTLE TROUBLE WITH A LION.


WAIT! LET ME AHEAD!!
I'LL NEVER SEE THE WEATHER WORKS AGAIN!!
①
HE'S ON OUR TRACK!!
PUSH!
SNIFF! SNIFF!!
②
③
SAY, FELLAH! WERE FROM COON HOLLOW, SEE!!
Payne
④

Merely Monkey Shines.

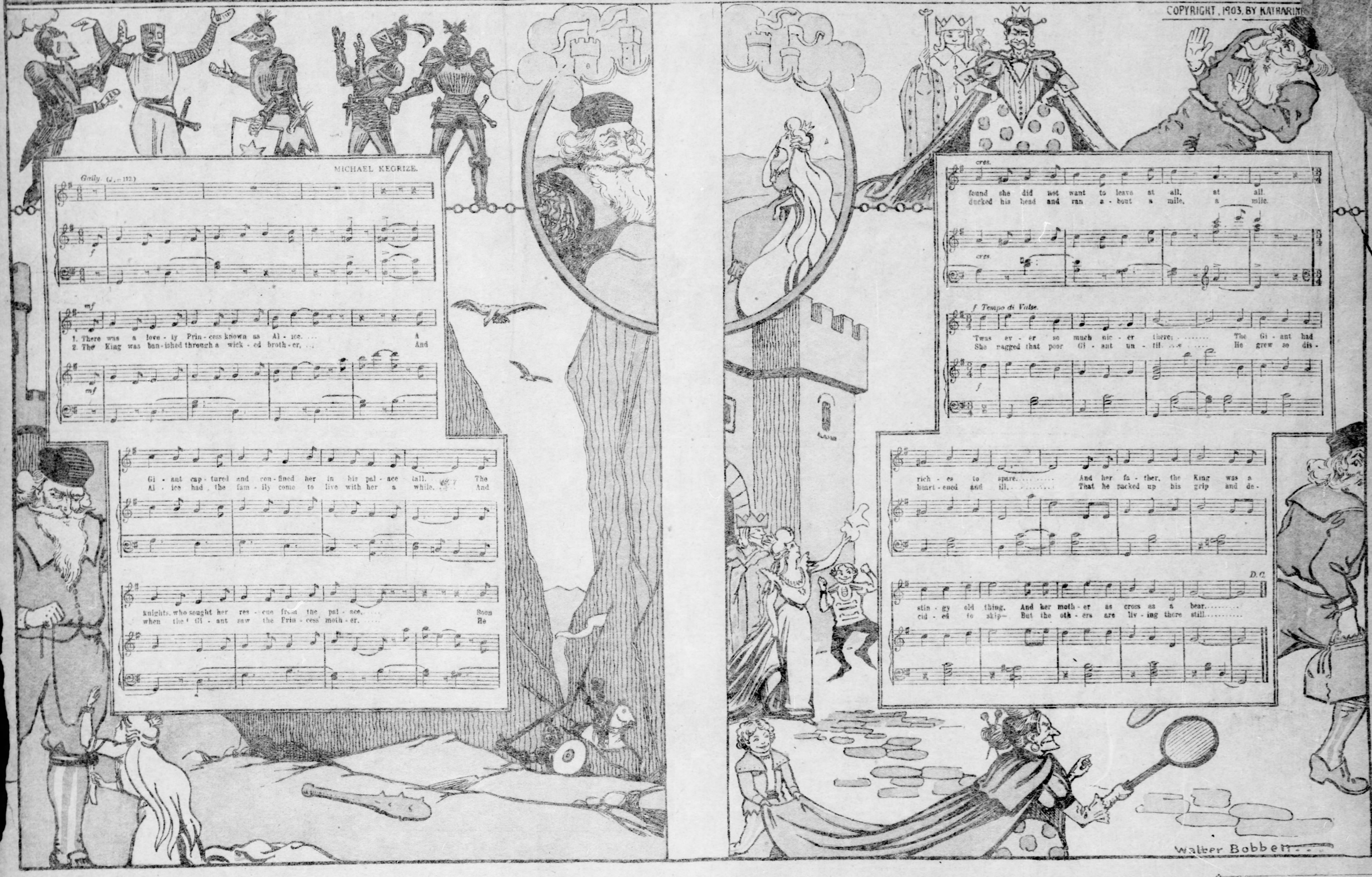

I WANT YOU TO STAY HERE WHILE I'M GONE AND KEEP OUT OF MISCHIEF
YES
WONDER WHAT'S AFIRE OVER THERE?
I'LL CATCH THAT MONKEY FOR THE KID
GRACIOUS, CANNIBALS!
LUCKY I WAS HERE
I SEE MY FINISH
HE'S MINE SURE
GEE, BUT THAT HIT HARD
SAY, DON'T TELL PA
YOU'RE FOOLISH ENOUGH TO BE HUMAN
SWALLOWED MY TEETH!


ANY THING THAT GETS AHEAD OF THIS BUNCH HAS TO BE REAL FAST!!

CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY

Payne

The Princess who punished the Giant


MICHAEL KEGRIZE.
Gaily. (♩. = 112)
1. There was a love-ly Prin-cess known as Al-ice. … A
2. The King was ban-ished through a wick-ed broth-er, … And
Gi-ant cap-tured and con-fined her in his pal-ace tall. … The
Al-ice had the fam-ily come to live with her a while. … And
knights who sought her res-cue from the pal-ace, … Soon
when the Gi-ant saw the Prin-cess' moth-er. … He
cres.
found she did not want to leave at all, at all.
ducked his head and ran a-bout a mile, a mile.
f Tempo di Valse.
'Twas ev-er so much nic-er there; … The Gi-ant had
She nagged that poor Gi-ant un-til … He grew so dis-
rich-es to spare. … And her fa-ther, the King was a
heart-ened and ill, … That he packed up his grip and de-
stin-gy old thing. And her moth-er as cross as a bear. …
cid-ed to skip— But the oth-ers are liv-ing there still. …
D.C.
Walter Bobbett

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To Prof. Langley and Other Wind-Jammers

Ah there,
I am the Air;
The circumambient atmosphere,
Reaching from down here
To up there
And everywhere
Betwixt and between,
And where I am not
Is a spot
You've got
To get out of p. d. q.
Or that's the end of you.
See?
But not Me;
I'm out of sight,
Although
I don't say so
To blow
About myself,
Albeit I'm the champion blower
When I get to windward of things,
And I've been wearing the cyclone belt
For years and years.

I'm kindly as a mother,
As gentle as a lamb
Until I get to going,
And then just what I am
The slain in town and country,
The wrecks on sea and land
Proclaim in desolation
So all may understand.

Oh, I'm a looloo
In the blow business,
And don't you forget it.
I'm a good thing to breathe,
And I'm useful for other purposes,
Such as shoving ships
And, whirling windmills
And doing various pneumatic stunts,
But when it comes to using me
As a medium of navigation
I draw the line
And resign.

I wonder if they think
I'm so dense
As to go into competition
With water.
Nit.
And they can't make me fit.
If I were as heavy as water is
They still couldn't sail on me,
For I couldn't be breathed,
Which would kill them, of course,
And deaders are out of it. See?
At the same time if they don't get
Me as thick as the wet
I'm not navigable,
And what are they going to do about it?

They may build their balloons
And their flying machines,
As they've been doing for many a day,
But they'll never use me
As they've long used the sea,
Because it ain't built that way.

They'll prove to the contrary, will they?
I'm giving them wind pudding, am I?
Well, perhaps I am,
But they can't stop me with a dam;
Not hardly.
And say,
Just let them butt into the breeze,
And they will learn eftsoons
That though I may be full of wind,
It's them that's full of prunes.
See?
Now put your finger on me
If you can,
You lung-lived man.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

Sure Thing.

Visitor—Do you consider your occupation a profession or a trade?

Fortune Teller—Neither; it's a cinch.

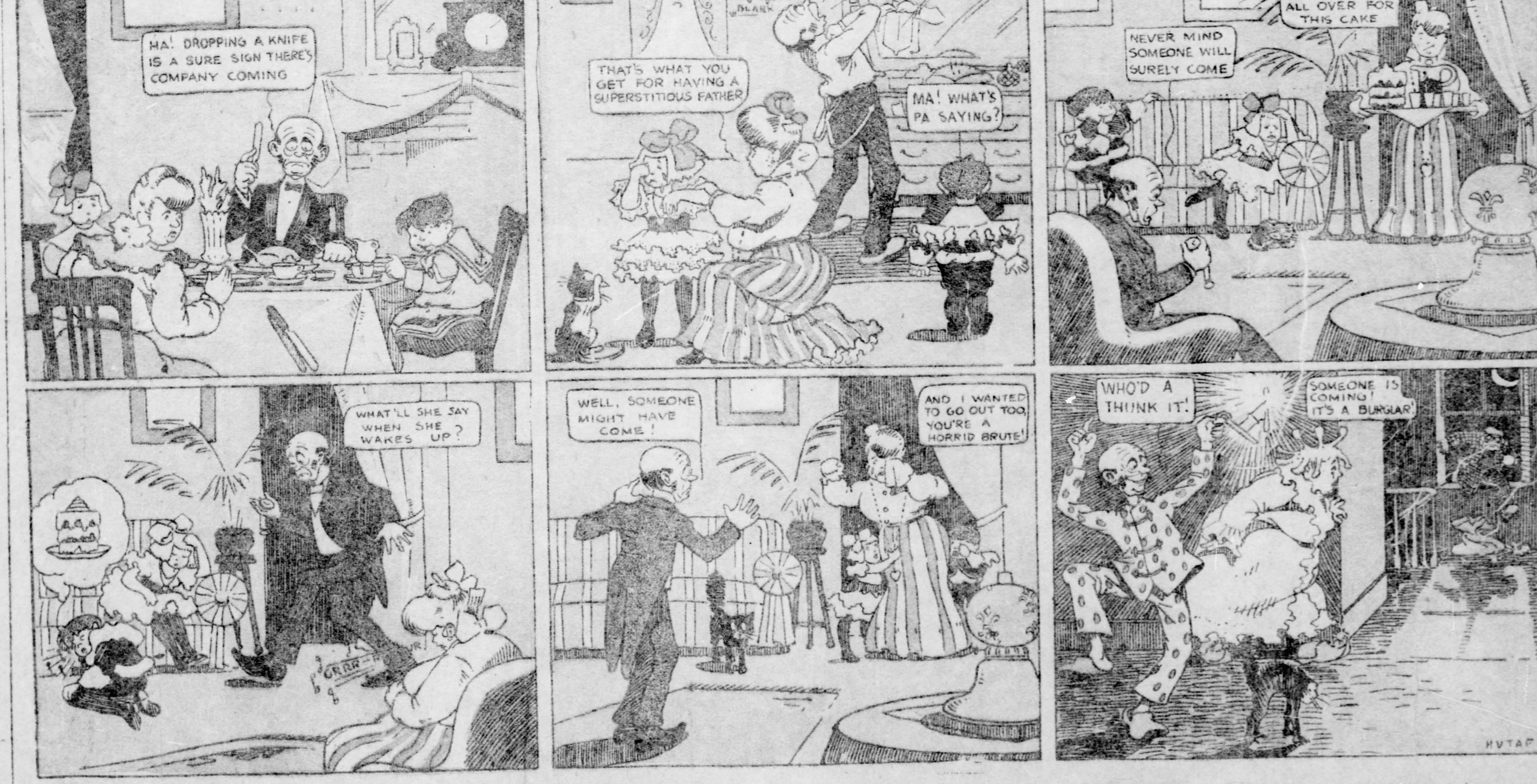
Unsocial Demoocracy.

"How are you going to vote?"

"I don't vote, y' know. I leave all that bother to my valet, y' see."

Lack of originality in some people's conversation displays their good judgment.

Superstitious Smith Knew Some One Was Coming and—Who'd a Thunk It!


HA! DROPPING A KNIFE IS A SURE SIGN THERE'S COMPANY COMING
THAT'S WHAT YOU GET FOR HAVING A SUPERSTITIOUS FATHER
MA! WHAT'S PA SAYING?
NEVER MIND SOMEONE WILL SURELY COME
I HAD TO CHASE ALL OVER FOR THIS CAKE
WHAT'LL SHE SAY WHEN SHE WAKES UP?
GRRR
WELL, SOMEONE MIGHT HAVE COME!
AND I WANTED TO GO OUT TOO, YOU'RE A HORRID BRUTE!
WHO'D A THUNK IT!
SOMEONE IS COMING! IT'S A BURGLAR!
HVTAF

Interrupted Sentences.

A judge, reprimanding a criminal, called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not as big a scoundrel as your honor"—here the culprit stopped, but presently added—"takes me to be." "Put your words closer together," said the judge.

To all letters soliciting his "subscription" to any object, Lord Erskine had this regular form of reply: "Sir, I feel much honored by your application to me, and beg to subscribe"—here the reader had to turn over the leaf—"myself your very obedient servant."

Much more satisfactory to the recipient was Lord Eldon's note to his friend, Dr. Fisher of the Charter house: "Dear Fisher, I cannot today give you the preferment for which you ask. Your sincere friend, Eldon. (Turn over)—I gave it to you yesterday."

Love is a fire that is dreaded by those who have been burned.

At the groceryman's.

"Half a pound of tea, please."

"Black or green?"

"Makes no difference; it's for a blind man."

The Old Man.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Go to your nests, rooks in the windy trees,
And vex not me with your ill-omened caw;
I am too old to live beneath Fear's law;
Hopes fever me no longer nor doubts freeze.
Half I forget what makes the blackbird sing
So loud in spring.

The earth grows old around me; planets wane;
April's green glamors is spread out in vain.
The rose sends nets of fragrance from her tree,
But in her webs of beauty takes not me;
Out of the road I never turn my feet
For search of moonwort or of meadowsweet.

The sea sings loud for youth. I hear it moan,
Counting its rocky ramparts stone by stone,
And all the green haired people of the waves
They do but make wild music over graves,
The graves of broken ships and drowned men,
And cities that the sea has ta'en again.

I hate the gulls and terns that dip and cry
About the white cliffs, along the sundering sea,
Or I should hate, if hate had not passed by,
Even as love has, and forgotten me.
Time has outdistanced my slow feet—behold,
I have outlingered Death. I cannot die.
I am too old.

"Modie": A Fox Terrier.

From the London Spectator.

Not strange, perhaps, that on her heat
  Nature should hush by one wide law
The patter of four fitful feet,
  The scrape of a persistent paw.

And yet the house is changed and still,
  Waiting to echo as before
Hot bursts of purpose hard to chill
  And indignation at the door.

No friendly task he left unplied
  To speed the hour or while the days.
The grief that mourned him when he died
  Spelt out his little meed of praise.

They say he only thought in dreams.
  What matter! Lay the silken head
Throbbing with half a world of schemes
  Under the silent flowers instead.

The spring winds in the lilacs play
  Beside the old wall where he lies;
The ivies murmur night and day
  Their tiny lisping lullabies.

Then ask not if he wakes again:
  He meddled not in thing too deep;
And Nature after joy or pain
  Gives nothing half so kind as sleep.

Those Diminutives.

A young teacher of one of the schools of the upper east side in telling the other day of her experiences in training the young idea, expressed regret that some of these could not have been included in Mark Twain's book on the misadventures of Miss English, "English as She Is Taught." The word "booklet" had occurred in the lesson. She had taken some pains to explain how the diminutive is sometimes formed by adding "let."

"Now, children, can any of you give examples of the diminutive?"

There was absolute silence for a moment, and then a small hand toward the rear of the room shot up and was wriggled frantically. The owner on receiving the coveted recognition jumped to her small feet and confidently burst forth:

"I've got it, teacher, I've got it! Ham, hamlet—a little ham!"

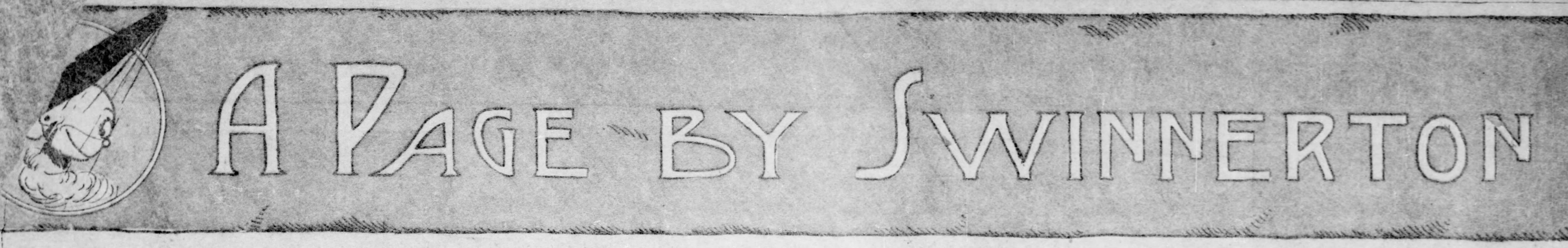
Another little girl in the front row, who by this time was less eager, was called upon. She brushed down her skirts and gazed about the room triumphantly before replying:

"Toy, toilet—a small toy."

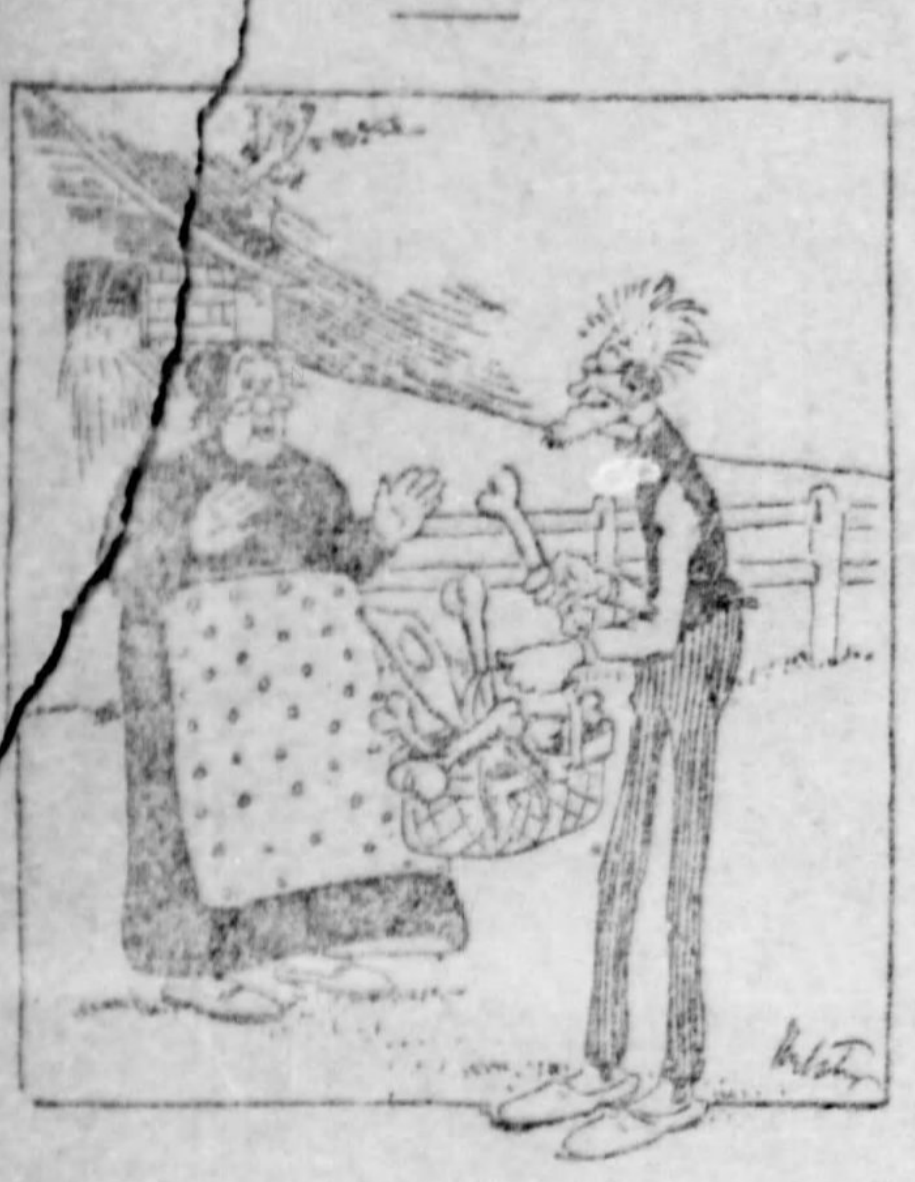
She was altogether crushed when the teacher despairingly shook her head.

Few of us manage to keep pace with our good intentions.

A PAGE BY SWINNERTON



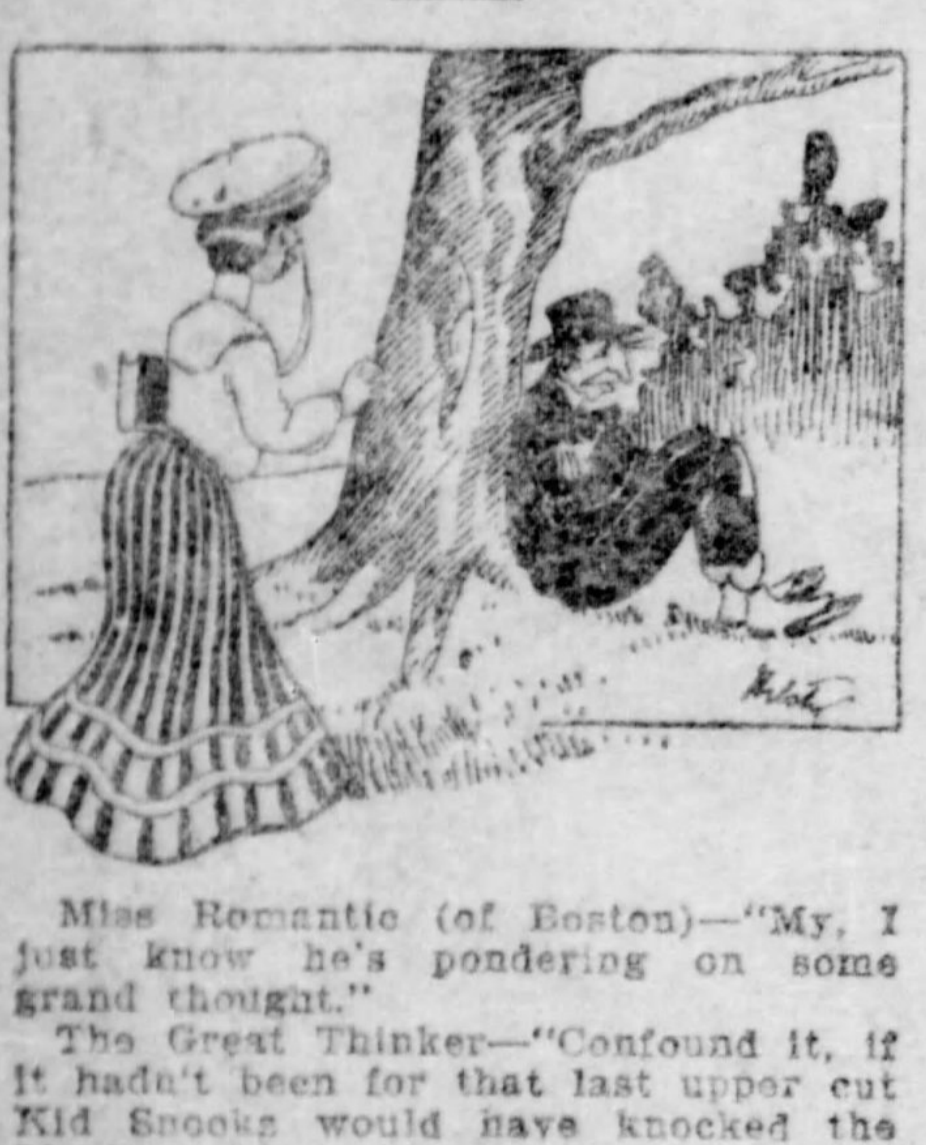
APPROPRIATE.



Aunt Mandy—"Why, Si Strawfoot, what you doin' with them bones?"

Uncle Si—"Didn't Hiram write us from town that he was fittin' up a den? Well, I thought he'd like some furnishin's."

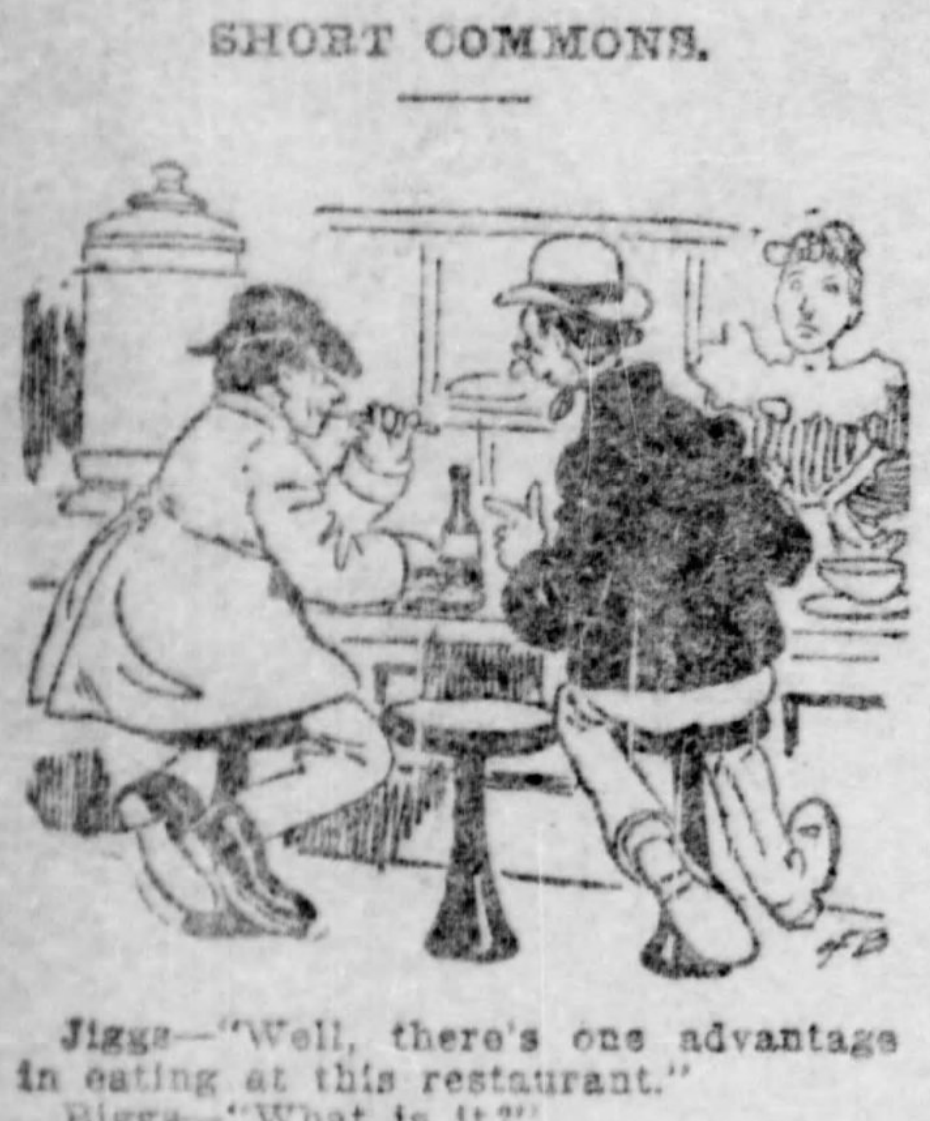
INTELLECTUAL STUNT.



Miss Romantic (of Boston)—"My, I just know he's pondering on some grand thought."

The Great Thinker—"Confound it, if it hadn't been for that last upper cut Kid Snooks would have knocked the Slobber's block off and saved my $10."

SHORT COMMONS.

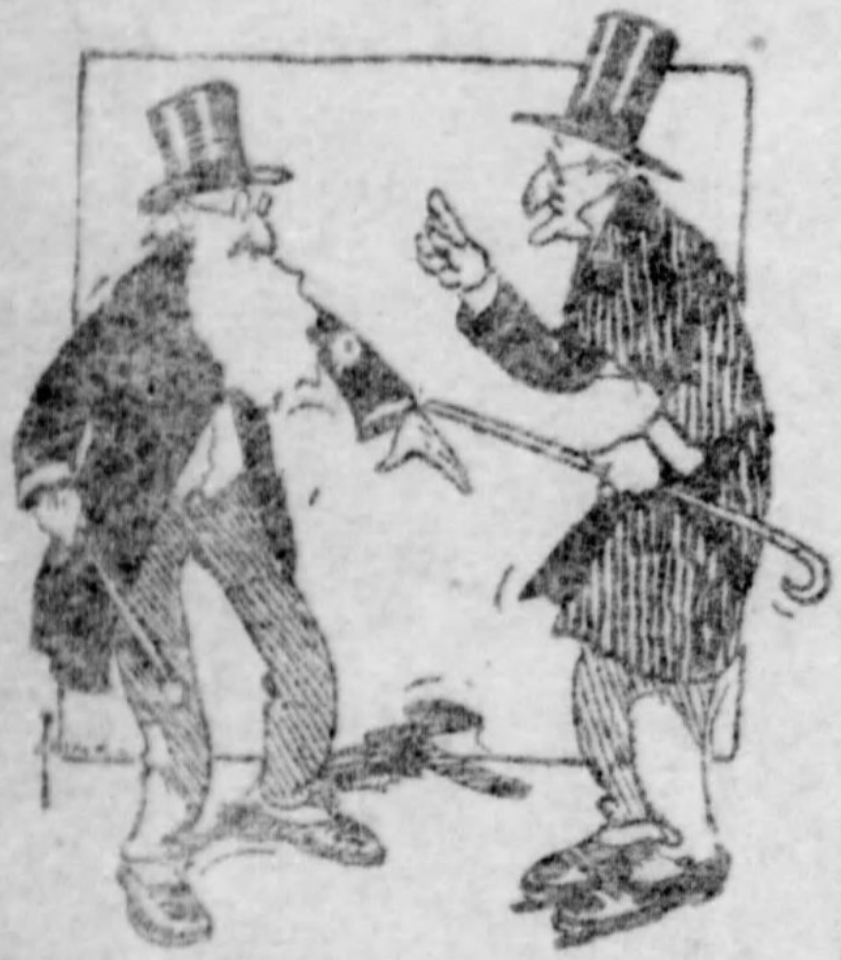


Jiggs—"Well, there's one advantage in eating at this restaurant."

Biggs—"What is it?"

Jiggs—"You know there's nothing left over for next day's combinations."

IMPENDING TROUBLE.

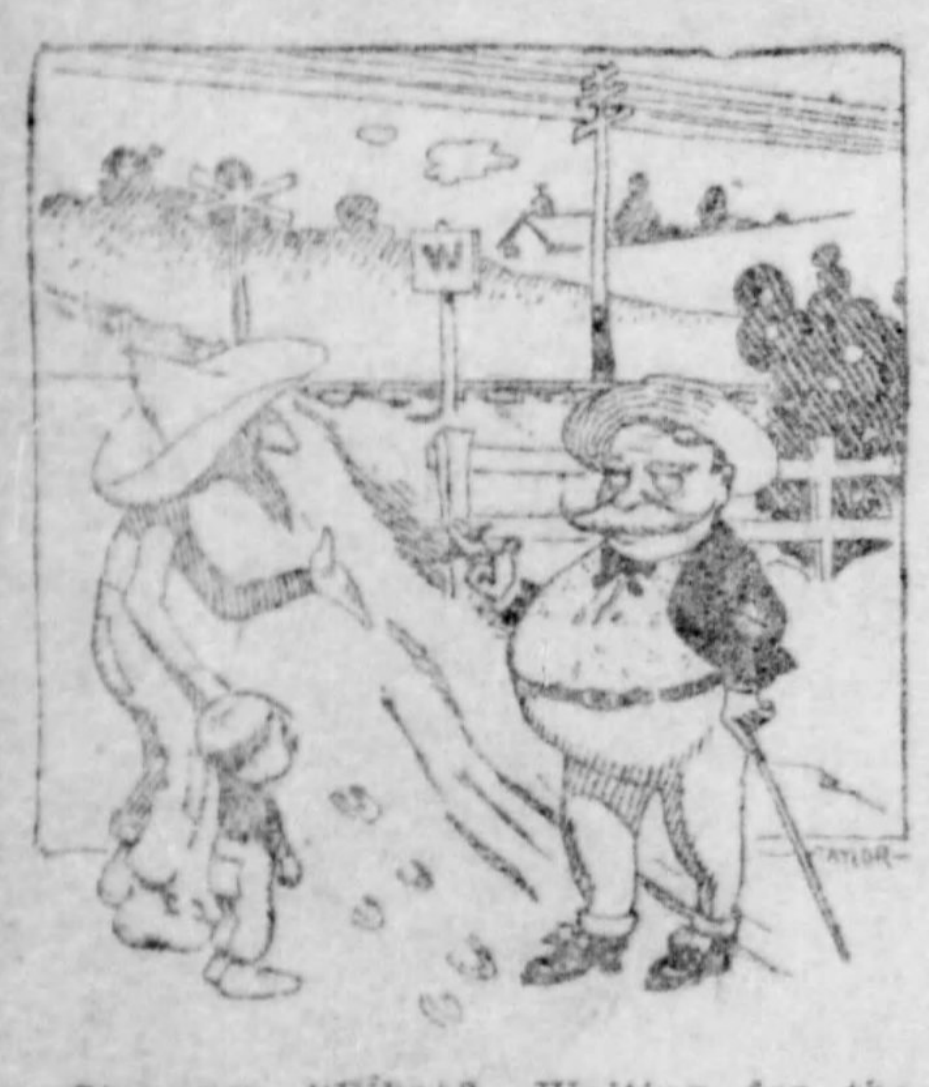


Mr. Dotterby—"Yes, old friend, that boy of mine has gone and made a fool of himself again."

Friend—"What's he done?"

Mr. Dotterby—"Why, married—er—Come to think, it's your daughter."

SIGHTSEEING.



Stranger—"What? Waiting for the train? Why, it doesn't stop here!"

Hi Holler—"I know, podner; but she gives the derndest whistle yew ever heard tell on!"

Too Wise.

The dear little fellow was waiting at the door when his father came home from business.

"Pop," began the child, "what did you tell me about wise men?"

"They are always honored and respected, my son."

"If a man is wise, will he got to jail?" pursued the infant.

"What an idea! Only those convicted of follies go to jail."

"Socrates was a wise man, wasn't he, pop?"

"He was one of the wisest—er—run along, now."

"Why did he go to j—"

"Run along—do."

"But, pop, why did Socrates get killed?"

"Do you hear? Papa wants to read the paper."

"Why did you tell me to be wise, pop? Will I get killed like Socrates if I am wise?"

"Enough! That will do! Drat the young one!"

"Do you want me to go to jail?"

"Shut up!"

"But I don't want to go to jail, pop. I'd rather be foolish than get k—ouch! I'll be still, pop! Wough! What did you tell me to be wise for, anyhow? Boo-hoo!"

The education of the young is arduous and difficult.

PROF. NOAH'S DANCING CLASS ON MT. ARARAT

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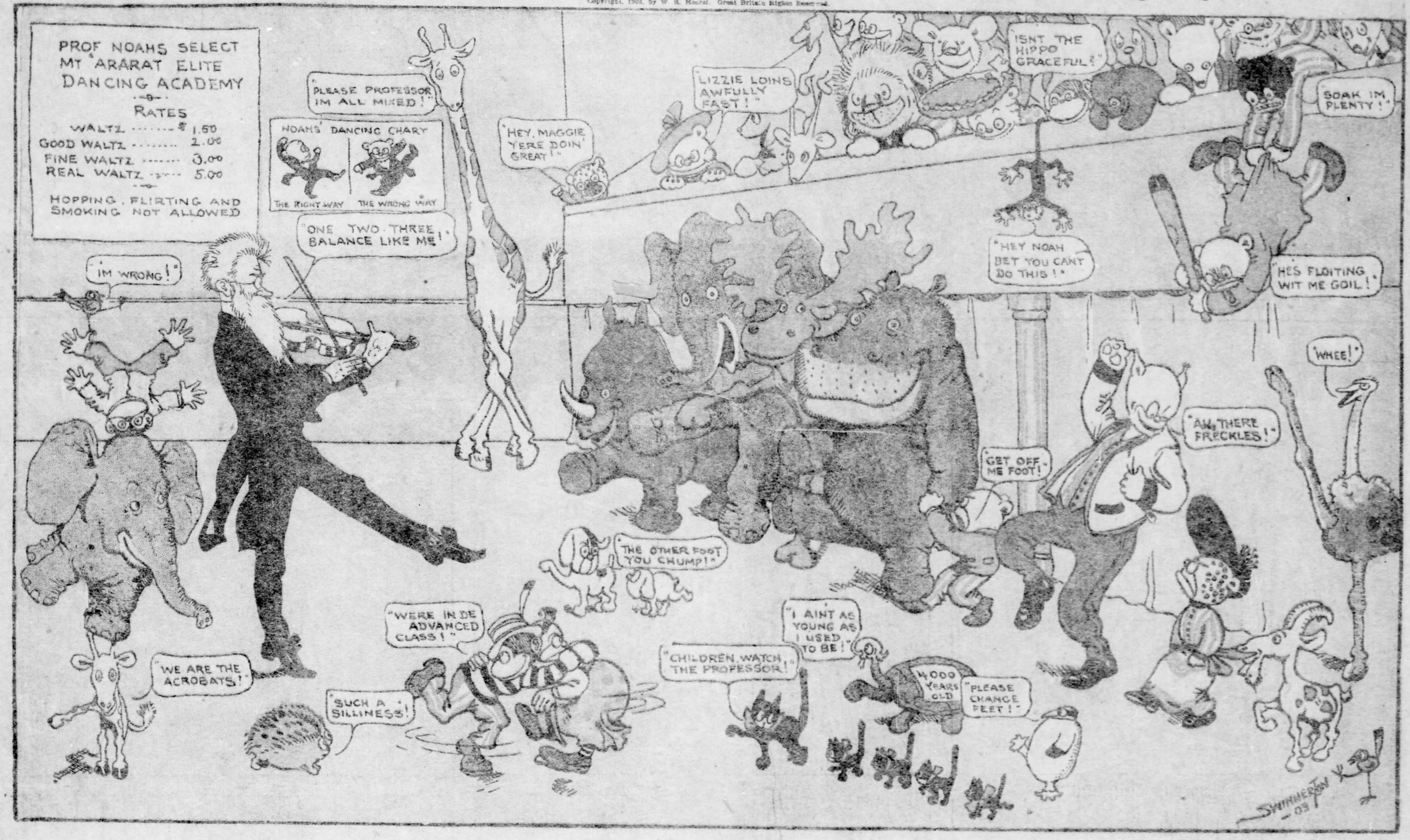
PROF NOAHS SELECT MT ARARAT ELITE DANCING ACADEMY
RATES
WALTZ $1.50
GOOD WALTZ 2.00
FINE WALTZ 3.00
REAL WALTZ 5.00
HOPPING, FLIRTING AND SMOKING NOT ALLOWED
"PLEASE PROFESSOR IM ALL MIXED!"
NOAHS' DANCING CHART
THE RIGHT WAY
THE WRONG WAY
"HEY, MAGGIE YERE DOIN' GREAT!"
"LIZZIE LOINS AWFULLY FAST!"
"ISNT THE HIPPO GRACEFUL?"
"SOAK IM PLENTY!"
"ONE TWO THREE BALANCE LIKE ME!"
"IM WRONG!"
"HEY NOAH BET YOU CANT DO THIS!"
"HES FLOITING WIT ME GOIL!"
"WHEE!"
"AH, THERE FRECKLES!"
"GET OFF ME FOOT!"
"THE OTHER FOOT YOU CHUMP!"
"WERE IN DE ADVANCED CLASS!"
"WE ARE THE ACROBATS!"
"SUCH A SILLINESS!"
"CHILDREN, WATCH THE PROFESSOR!"
"I AINT AS YOUNG AS I USED TO BE!"
4000 YEARS OLD
"PLEASE CHANGE FEET!"
SWINNERTON 03

MR. JACK!

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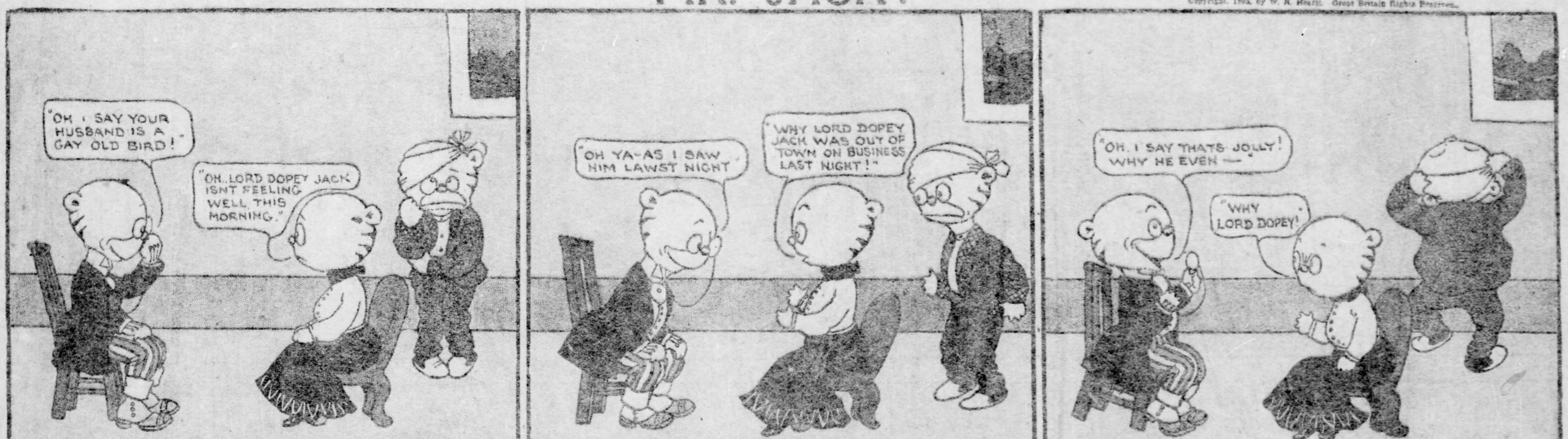

1
"OH, I SAY YOUR HUSBAND IS A GAY OLD BIRD!"
"OH, LORD DOPEY JACK ISNT FEELING WELL THIS MORNING."
2
"OH YA-AS I SAW HIM LAWST NIGHT"
"WHY LORD DOPEY JACK WAS OUT OF TOWN ON BUSINESS LAST NIGHT!"
3
"OH, I SAY THATS JOLLY! WHY HE EVEN—"
"WHY LORD DOPEY!"
4
"HAW! HAW! HAW! SHED LAUGH IF I TOLD HER WHAT HE WAS DOING!"
5
"OH, I SAY!"
6
LORD DOPEY
SWINNERTON 03

For Bright Thinkers.

Said the boy to the farmer who had caught him stealing apples from the tree: "If you let me off this time I'll give you half of all the apples I have and half an apple besides."

The farmer thought a minute and said: "This time you may go free. Give me my share."

The boy kept his agreement, and started on the way toward home. Meeting a man driving a team, he said to him: "If you give me a ride to the ferry I'll give you half of all the apples I have and half an apple beside." The driver agreed to the proposition, and carried the youngster as far as the ferry.

Too tired to swim, the boy accosted the ferryman, saying: "If you'll take me across I'll give you half of all the apples I have and a half an apple beside." The ferryman accepted and landed his passenger on the opposite side of the stream.

As the boy walked up the road to his home he munched the only apple he had left after his three divisions.

How many apples did the boy have at first?

Old Sixanaite—Why do you feel that your client will lose his case? Have you exhausted every means at your disposal to—'

Young Briefly—No; but I have exhausted all the means at his disposal.

Quits.

Patsy—Say, Mame, you sure look swell in your new bonnet.

Mame—Ah, go on! You'd say dat even if you didn't think it.

Patsy—Yes, and you'd think it even if I didn't say it.

The less a man knows the easier it is to convince him that he knows everything.

A Logical Question.

Little 4-year-old John, who had taken great interest in a brood of chickens that had recently hatched, looked up in great astonishment and said to his grandma when shown some kittens in a basket, "Where did you set them?"

"Health brings wealth," but this is another of those rules that will not work both ways.

NEW ONE ON HIM.

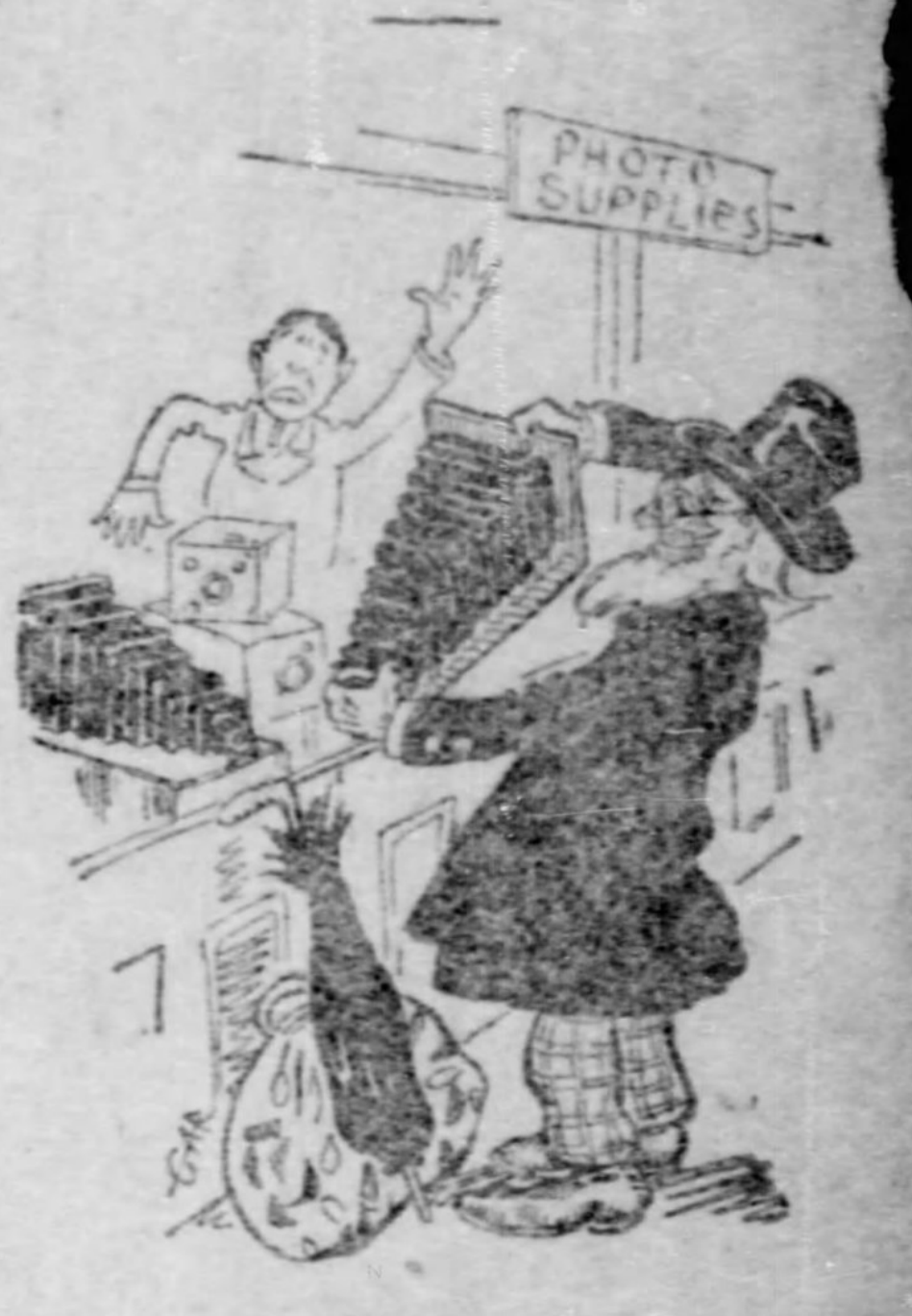
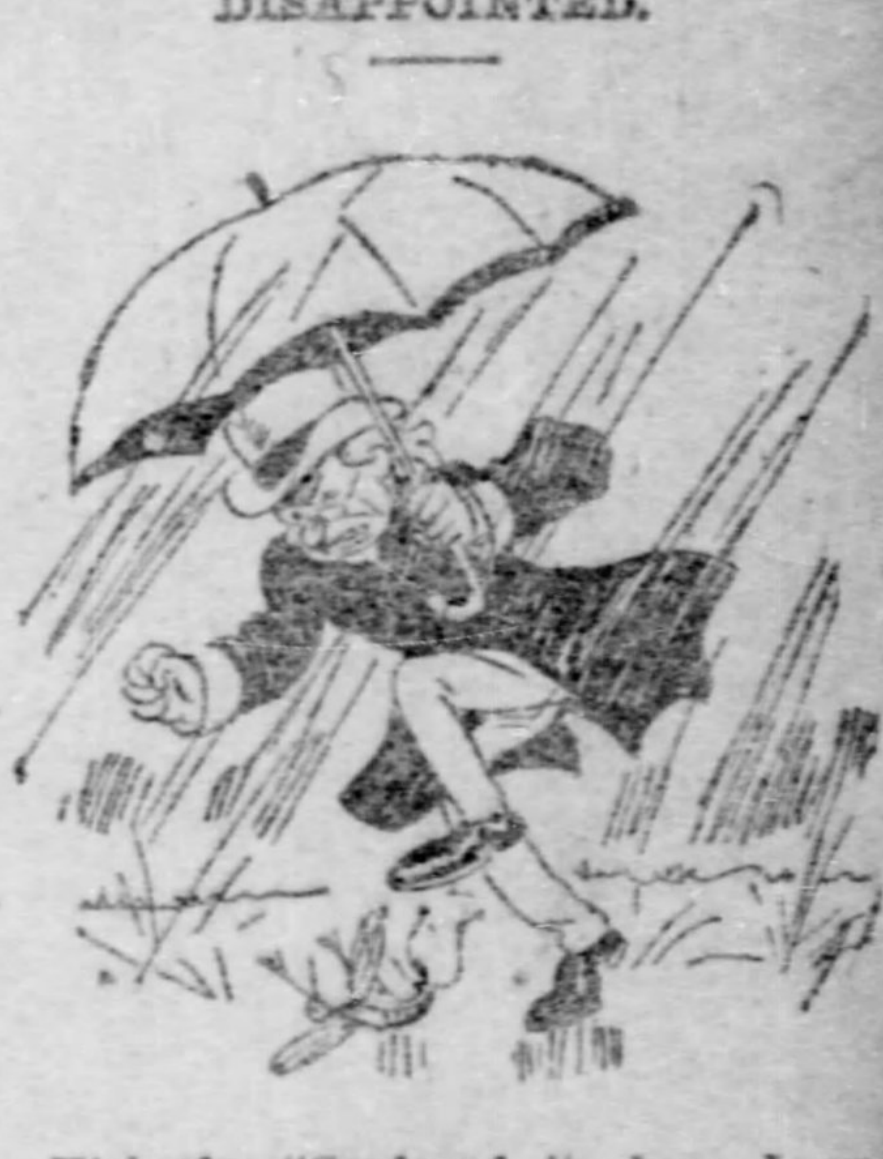


PHOTO SUPPLIES

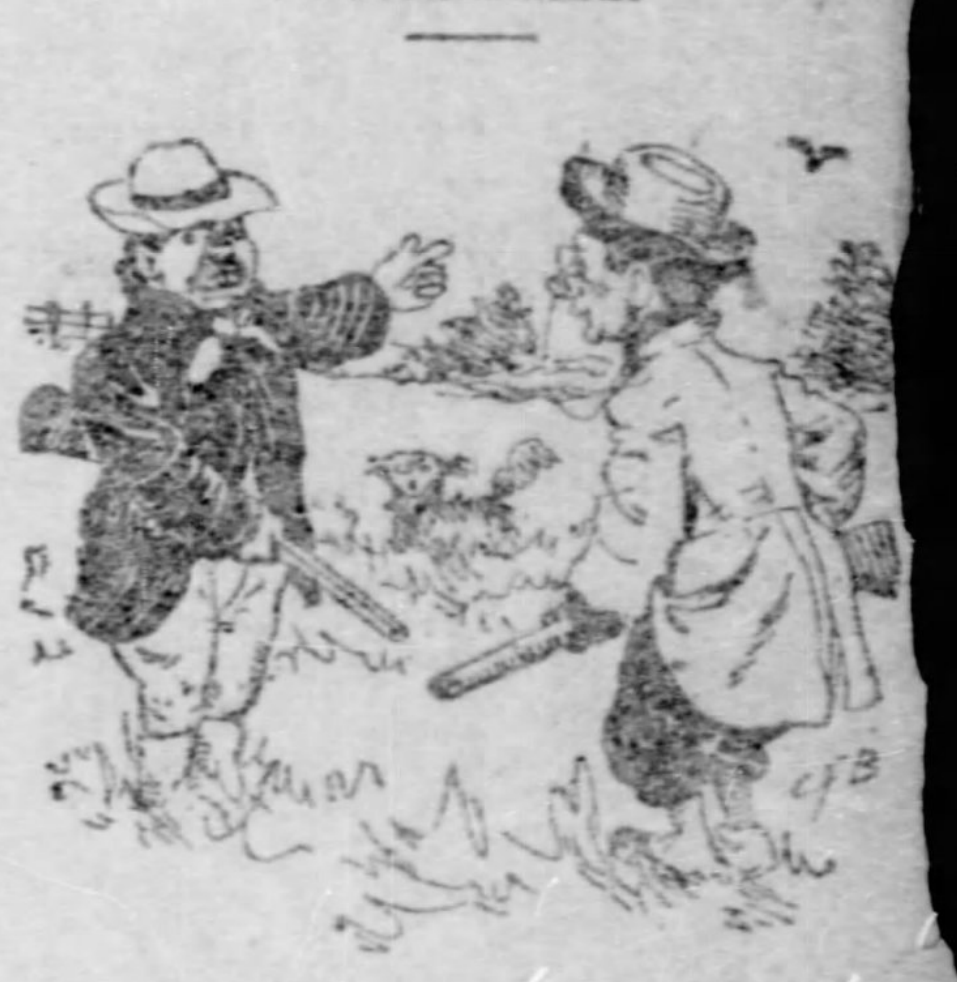
"Uncle Hi—"This is the doggonedest accordion I ever struck. It don't seem to have no sound!"

DISAPPOINTED.



Kickerly—"Confound it, here I am caught with my umbrella when it rains, when I should so have enjoyed a chance to grumble at my usual bad luck."

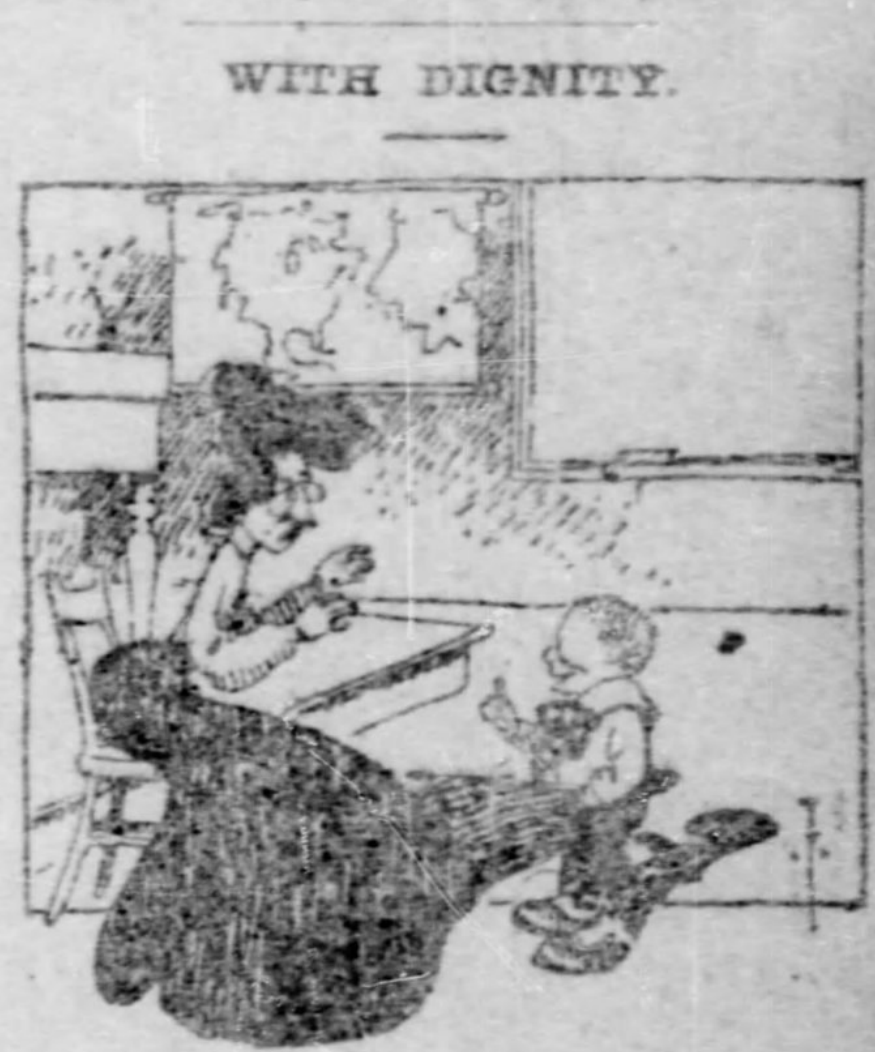
OVERSIGHT.



Cincher—"Why didn't you shoot? It was your bird."

Misser—"Mine? Well, I failed to recognize him, so I let him go."

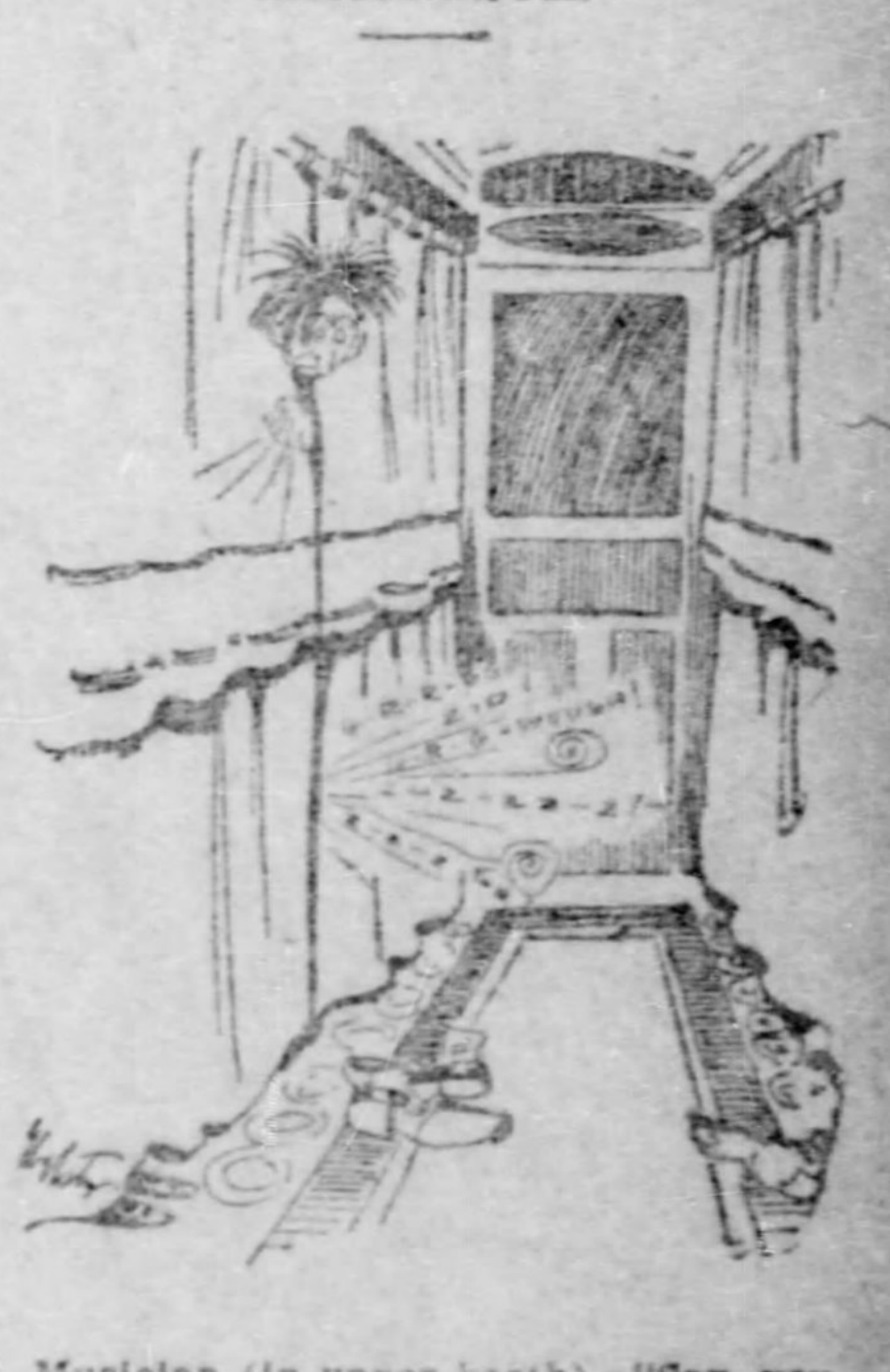
WITH DIGNITY.



Teacher—"Now, Reginald, how old are you?"

New Pupil—"Aw, don't get too fresh. You an' me ain't on de goo-goo footin' yet."

TECHNIQUE.



Musician (in upper berth)—"Say, you, down there! I'd like to give you some suggestions about your voice. Your upper tones are somewhat rasping and your lower bass is too loud and lacks gradation."

Well Prepared.

"'Tis cold, dear children," grandma said,
"Before you go to drive,
Take, each, a piece of buttered bread,
Then you'll be fortified."

Wee May, now, counts to five times ten,
And shows her skill with pride—
"Let's take two pieces, grandma, then,
Won't we be fiftified?"

Bear—It's funny that they call you a fir tree.

Fir tree—Yes, rather odd, especially as I'm never bare.

BUSTER BROWN COMIC PAG

AWFUL EXAMPLES.

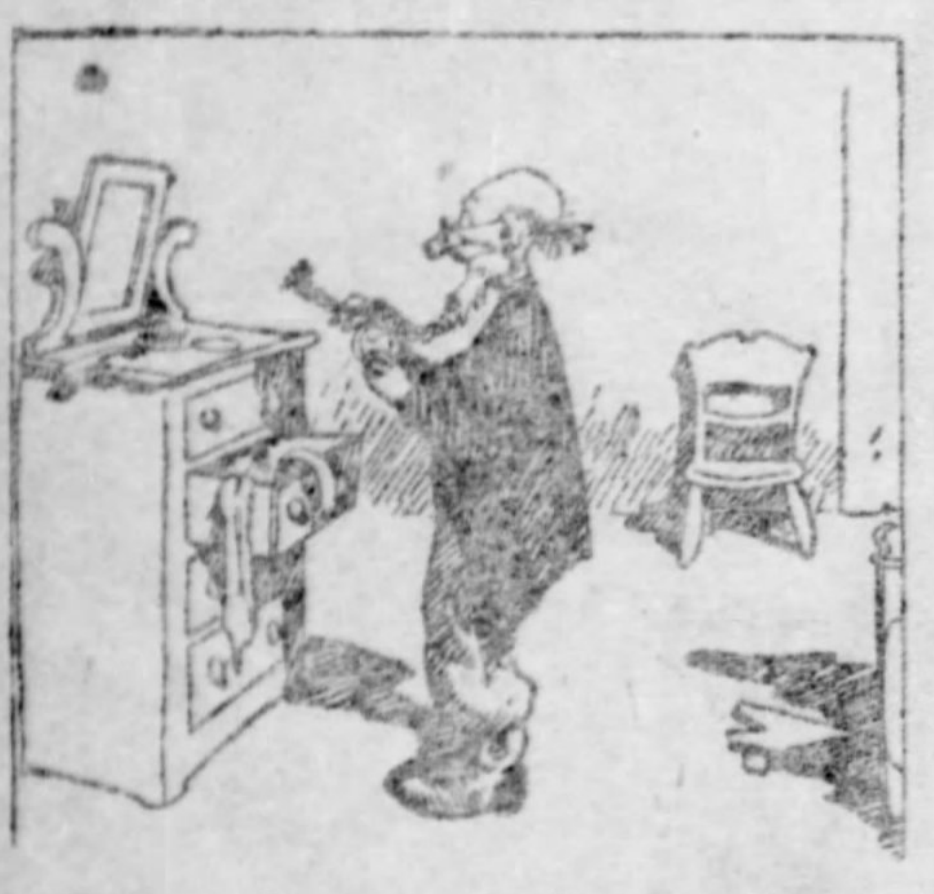
A temperance orator, with a particular fondness for statistics, was speaking to a Pittsburgh audience recently, one of the listeners being "Ben" Stanford, one of the most notoriously bibulous characters in Western Pennsylvania.

To impress his truths, the speaker went into statistical illustrations. He stated that the beer barrels emptied in this country every year would, if placed end to end, make a circle twice around the globe; that there are saloons enough to fill a street running from Pittsburgh to New York; that the lumber wasted in making bungs for beer kegs was sufficient to construct an Atlantic City boardwalk from the Statue of Liberty to the Golden Gate. Finally, in a peroration of great fervor, he exclaimed: "Citizens, for every missionary sent out from this country we export 20,000 gallons of rum!"

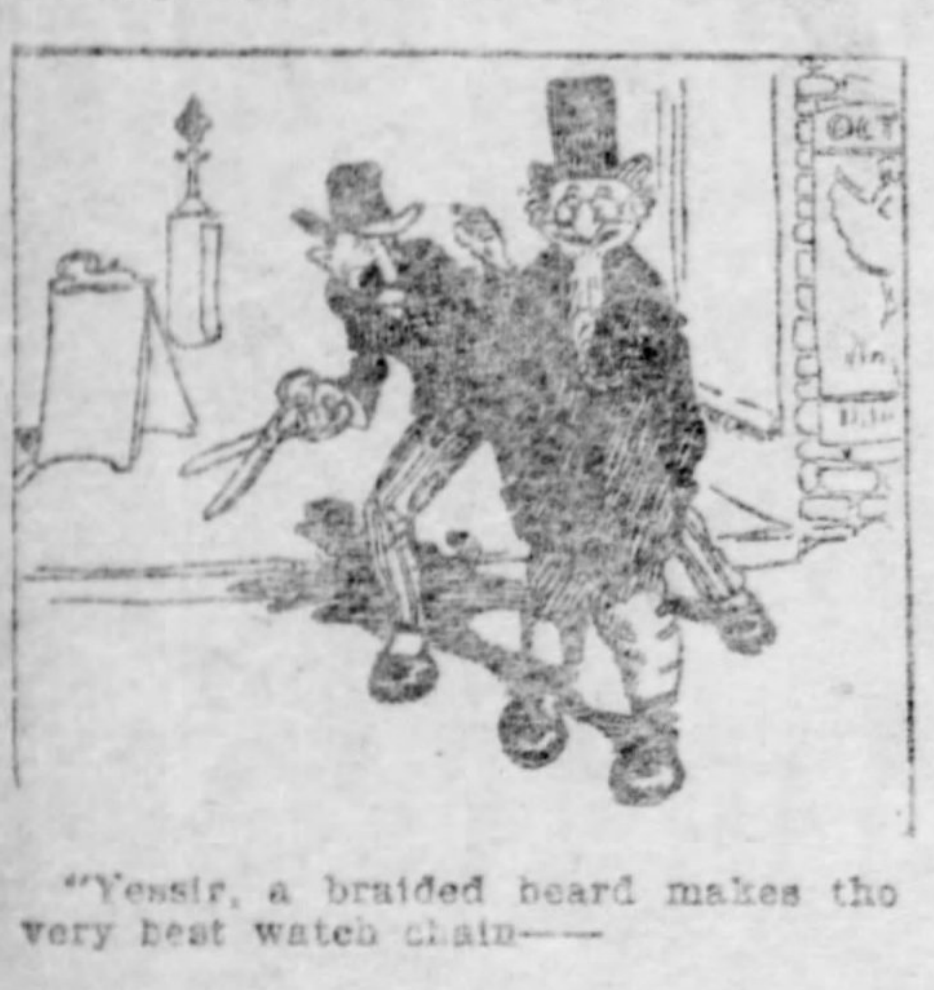
The audience sat hushed a moment, during which old Ben seemed to ruminate on this awful truth. Then he murmured thickly:

"Mish'narish — hic — drink too much!"

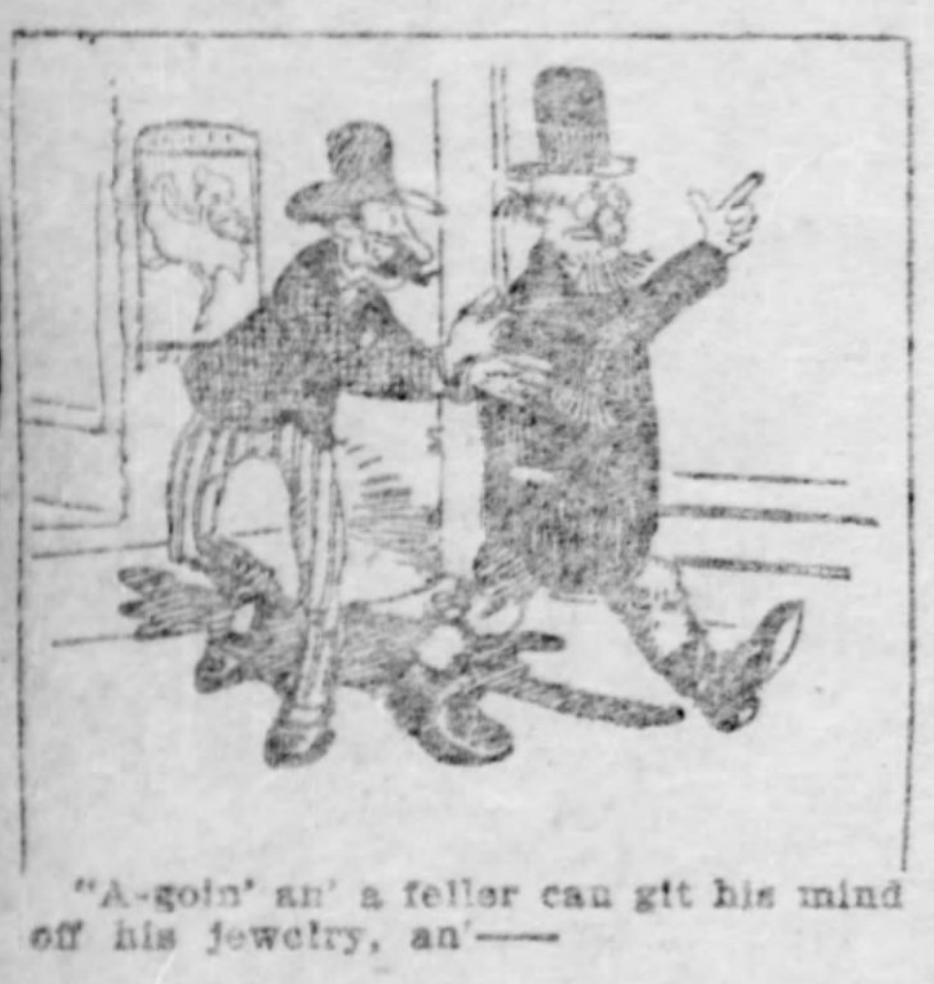
MORE EXPERIENCE.



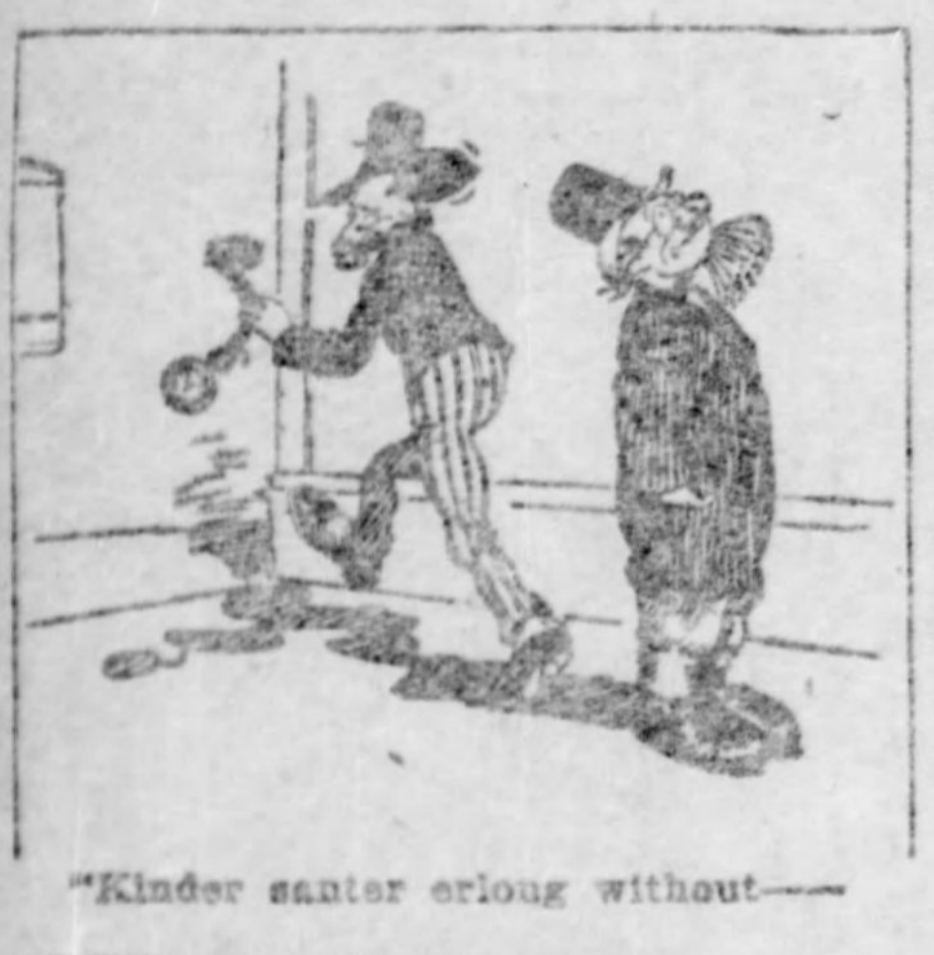
Farmer Smartweed—"I bet I'll fool them pickpockets this time.



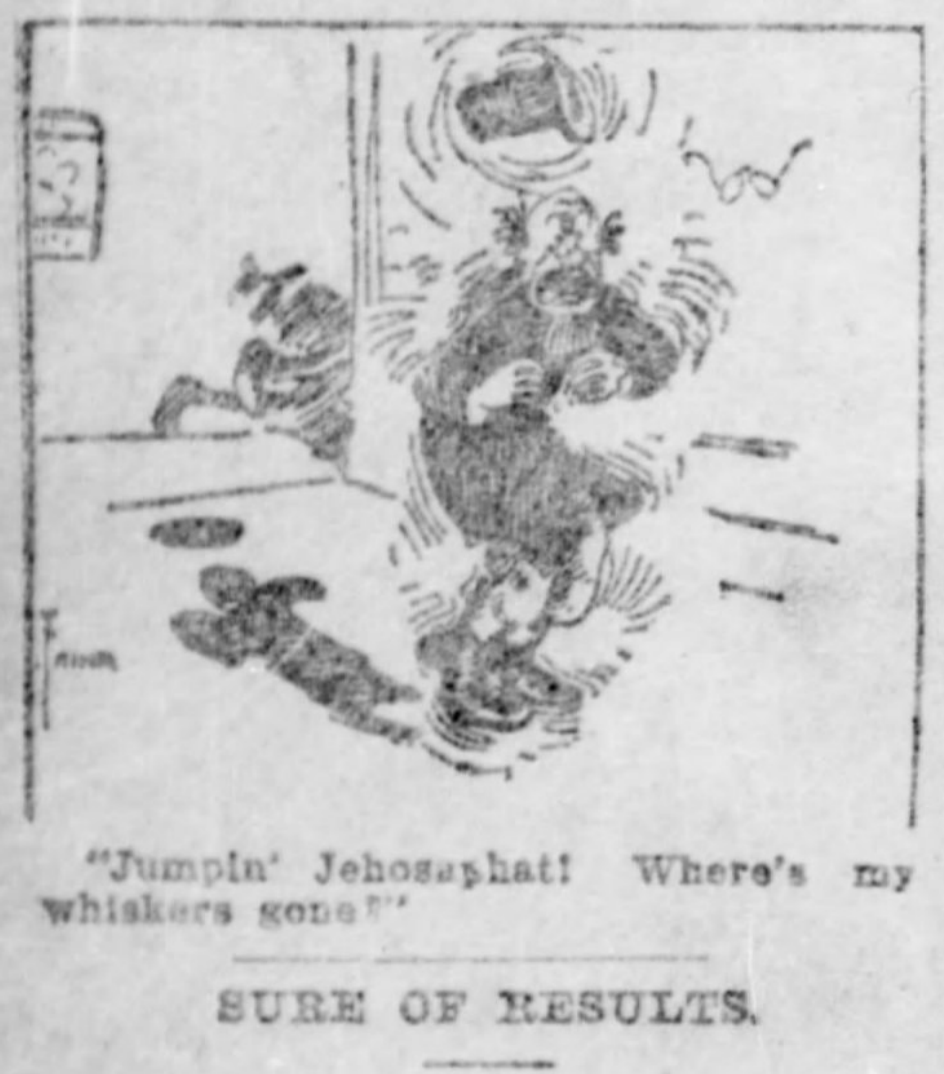
"Yessir, a braided beard makes the very best watch chain—



"A-goin' an' a feller can git his mind off his jewelry, an'—

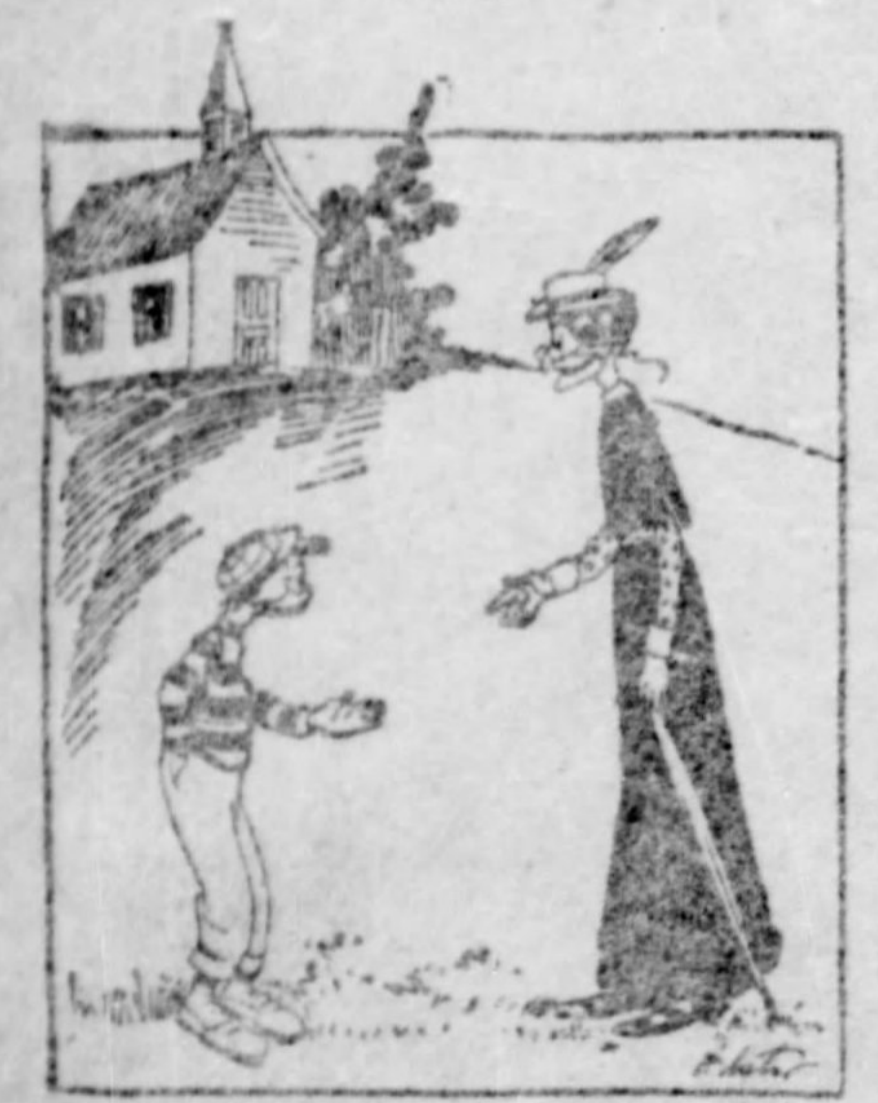


"Kinder santer erlong without—



"Jumpin' Jehosaphat! Where's my whiskers gone?"

SURE OF RESULTS.



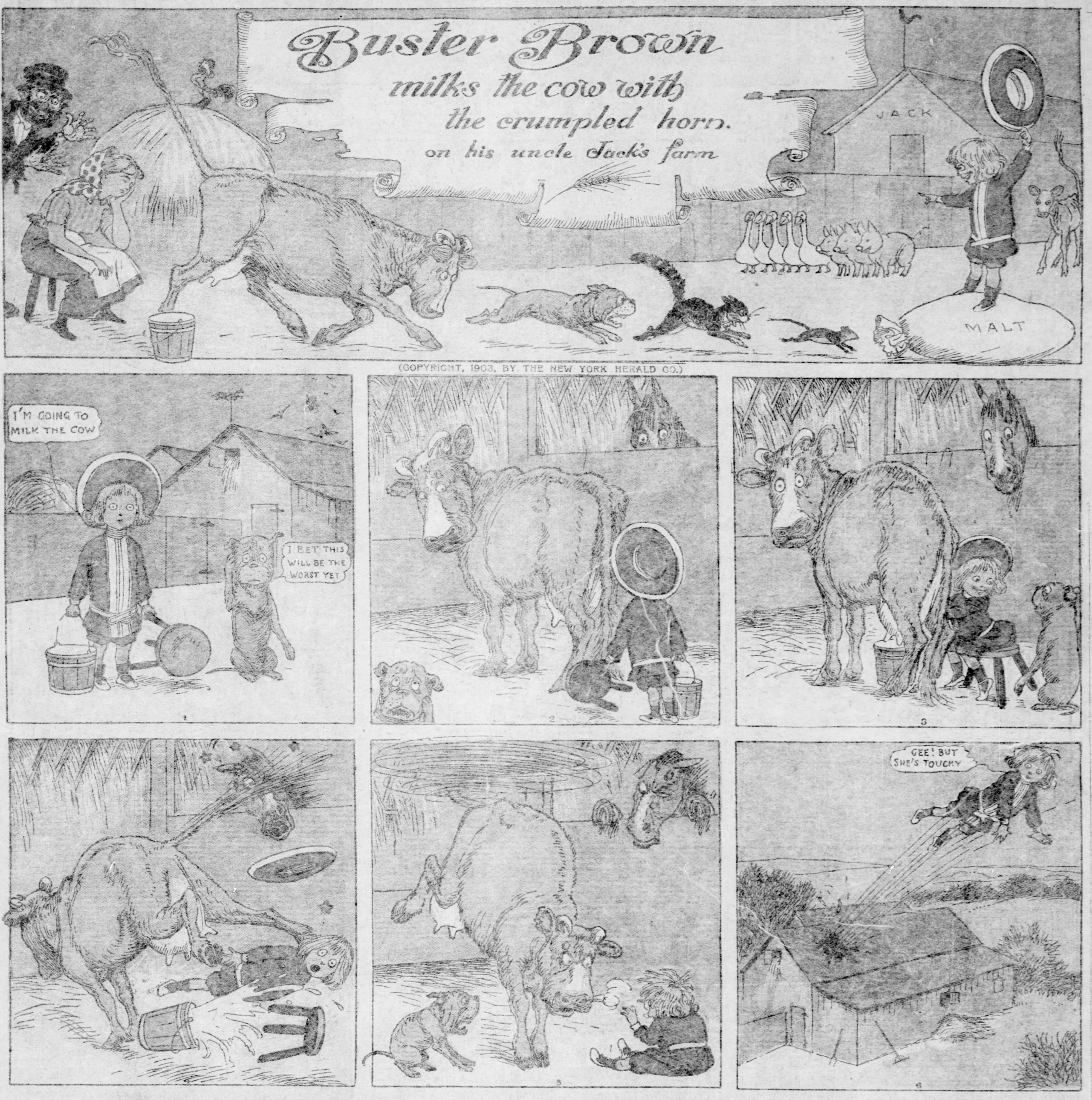
Good Lady—"You are not one of these bad boys who put pins in their teacher's chair, are you?"

Boy—"No'um."

Good Lady—"I thought not. Here's a penny."

Boy—"No'm, I always put tacks. Pins bend too easily."

Why is it that a man always offers a bunch of theories to his neighbors that he does not practice himself?


Buster Brown
milks the cow with
the crumpled horn.
on his uncle Jack's farm
JACK
MALT
I'M GOING TO MILK THE COW
I BET THIS WILL BE THE WORST YET
GEE! BUT SHE'S TOUCHY
BITE HER TIGE
SERVED YOU RIGHT
RESOLVED!
THAT THE "MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS" IS AS EASY TO GET AS COWS MILK AND IT IS WORTH LOTS MORE. BUT THE MILK MAN DONT KEEP IT. IF THE MILKMAN COULD USE WATER LIKE THE STEAL TRUST WE WOULDN'T GET ANY THING BUT WATER.
I SUPPOSE THAT OLD COW THOUGHT I WASN'T JUST PROPERLY INTRODUCED. WHEN I MILK AGAIN I'LL USE A PUMP.
BUSTER
R F Outcault

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One Way Out of the Difficulty.

When Stanley was about two and a half years old he was told by mamma that this earth was once destroyed by a flood, and that it was going to be destroyed again, but the next time it would be by fire. He was then very anxious to know what would become of us. When told that the wicked would be burnt and the good would go to heaven he took it very seriously, and, after thinking a few minutes, he said:

"Maybe we'll move before then."

A New Line.

"Why, where did you come from, Uncle Jasper?" I said to the old darky who had sent the house girl in to tell me that he wanted to see me.

"I come f'um Decatur, Miss Alice," he said. "I got to Atlanta 'bout two hours ago, but I didn' 'low you was ready to see nobody."

"Did you come in on the train?" I asked.

"No, ma'am, dat I din'; I come in on de rabbit."

"On what?"

"On de rabbit. You sholy done heerd er de new rabbit dey's got."

"Oh," I said, "you mean the rapid transit."

"Yessum, de rabbit transhunt, dat's what I tol' you. She ain't de color er no rabbit (bursting into a laugh), but she sho do git ober de groun' lak one."

A Curious Anagram.

The proverb "Birds of a feather flock together" seems to have some mystic meaning which connects it with America, for the letters, shuffled and re-cast, form the fresh sentence, "It rocks the broad flag of the free!"

An Old Epigram.

The world of fools has such a store,
That he who would not see an ass
Must bide at home, and bolt his door,
And break his looking-glass!

REASON FOR THE

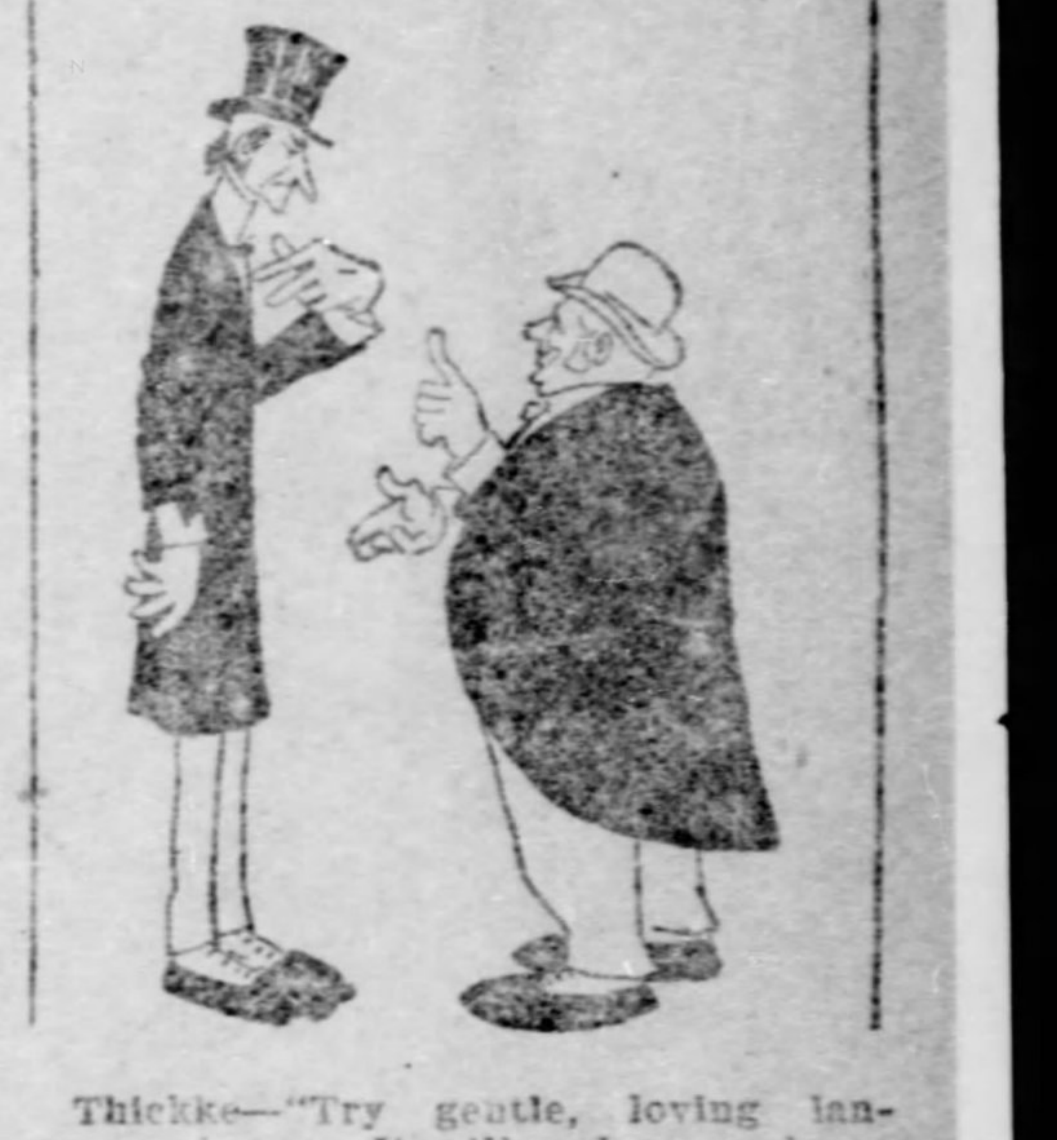
After she had carried h silk home and began to c from it, she discovered that enough. The next day she re the store for more, and was s to learn that she must pay 5 more a yard than she had the d fore. She asked the clerk why was so, and he replied glibly:

"Oh, we have just had word fro China that the silk worms are al dying, so we have raised the price on all our silks, as the supply is apt to run out at any time."

An Irishman, who kept a small shop on a nearby street happened to be standing near the counter and overheard the conversation. The next day a customer of his called for a paper of needles, two papers of pins and a roll of tape. When she paid the bill she found that she had been charged six cents instead of three, for the tape. She protested mildly, but Pat explained:

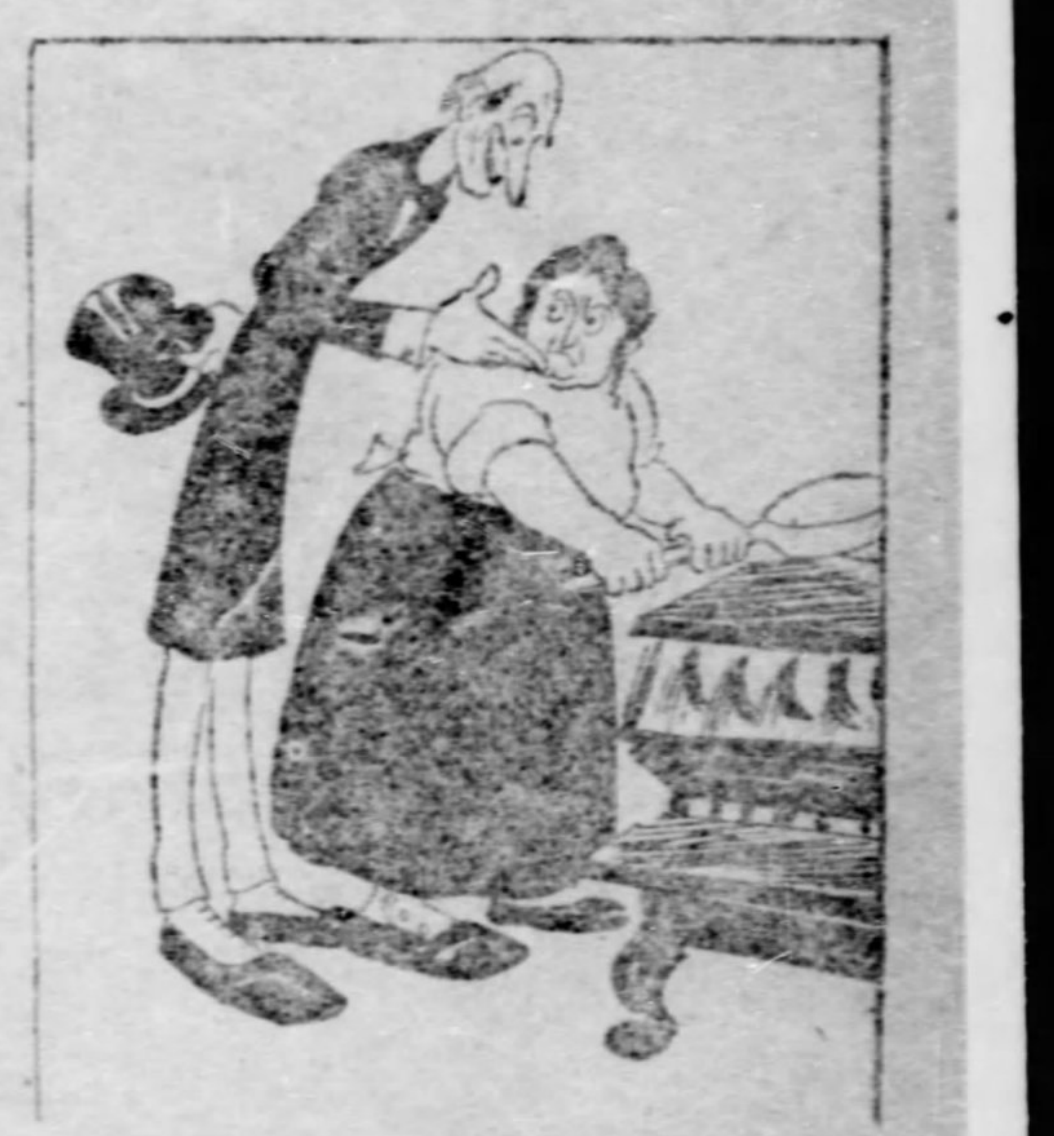
"Well, you see, ma'am, I've just learned that the supply of tape is apt to give out at any time, for all the tape worms are dying."

THINGS THAT GO WRONG.



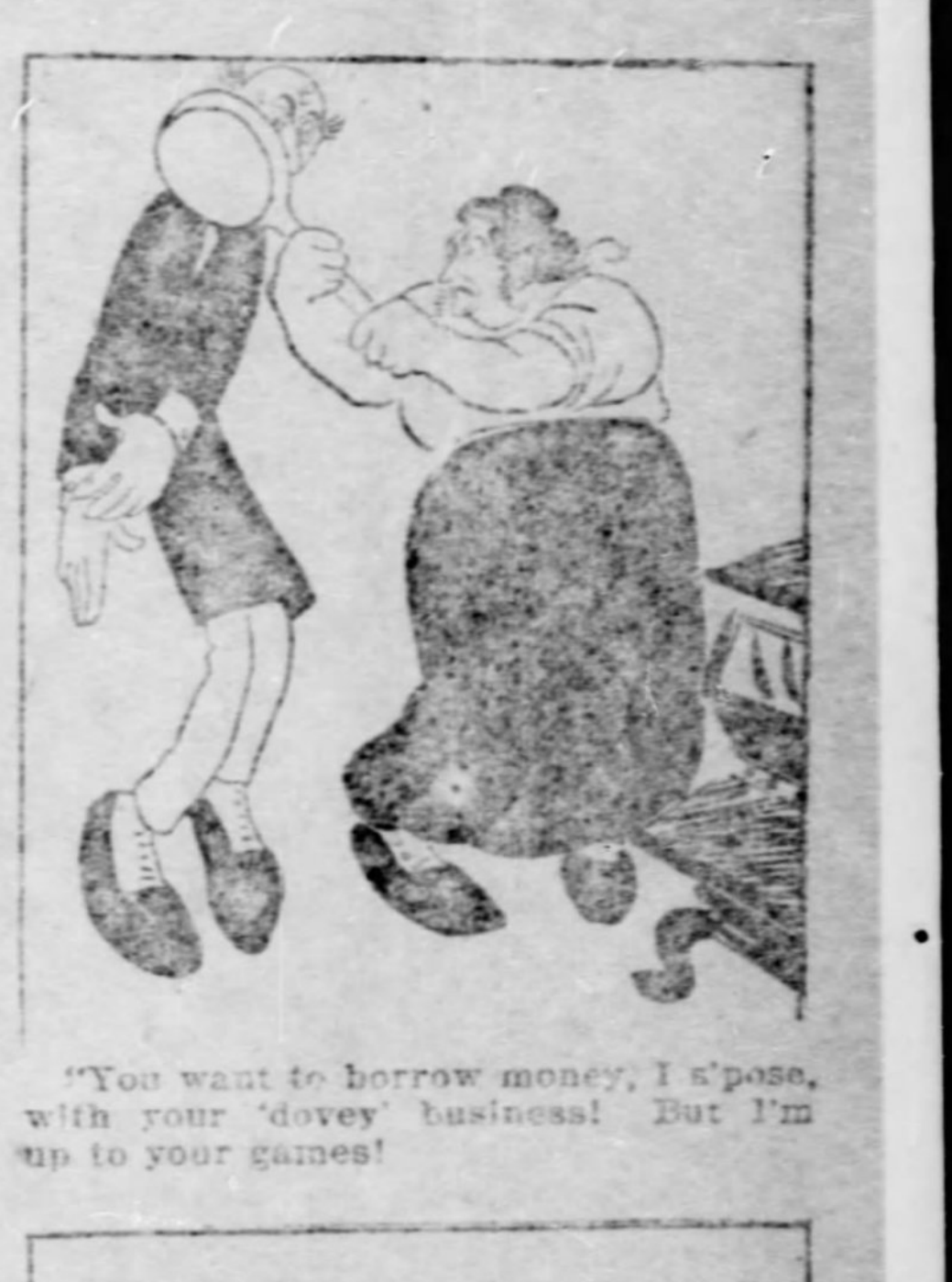
Thickke—"Try gentle, loving language always. It will make your home a paradise."

Thinne—"Why, that's worth trying! I'll begin at once!

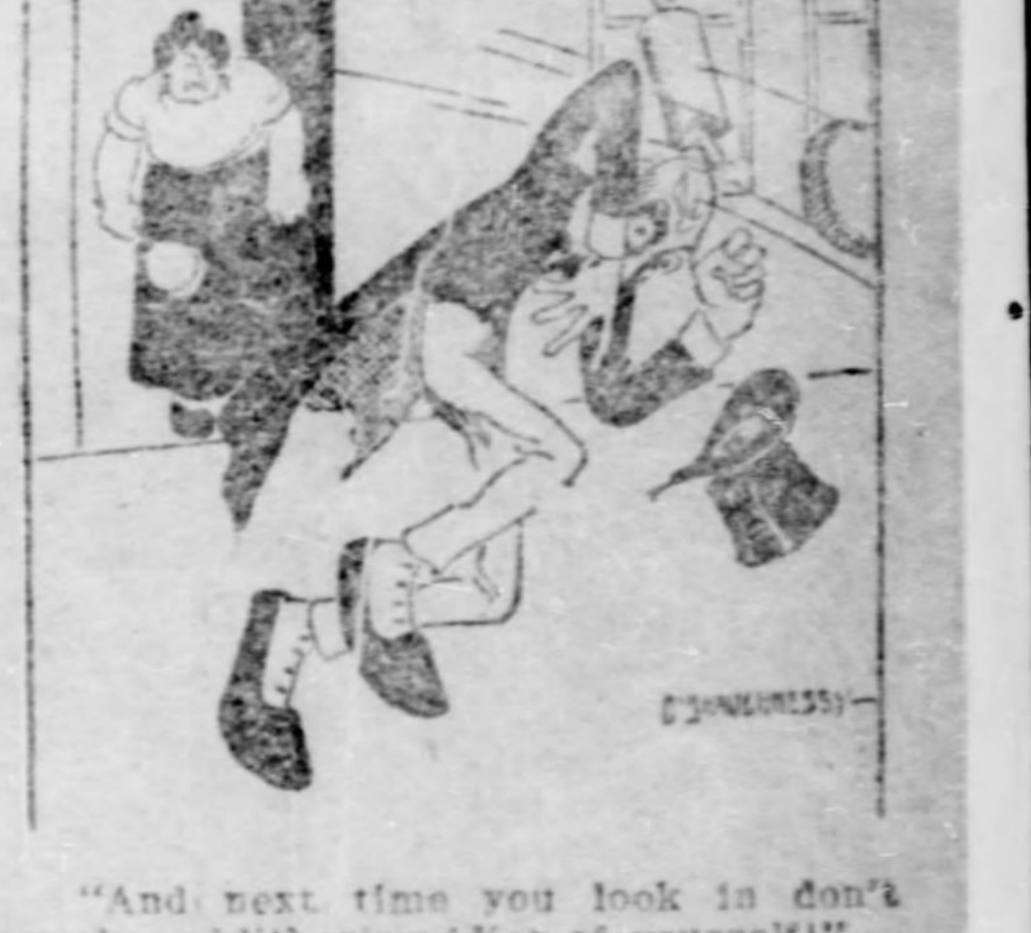


"Ah, dovey! Wifey, dear, is the dinner 'most ready, lovey?"

Mrs. Thinne—"What's that? Who're you 'loveying,' hey?



"You want to borrow money, I s'pose, with your 'dovey' business! But I'm up to your games!



"And next time you look in don't make a blithering idiot of yourself!"

How Horses Dress.

My 3-year-old nephew said to his mother:

"Mamma, horses wear some clothes."

"What clothes do they wear?" she asked.

"A funny kind of suspenders and a shawl and a hat."

Unmasonic.

Sandford—Is your father as enthusiastic upon the subject of Free Masonry as he used to be?

Merton—Yes, he threw the thermometer out of the window because it got over 33 degrees.

Friendly Appreciation.

"They are very charitable with their wealth, aren't they?"

"They have to be; you know they have such a multitude of sins to cover."

On the Links.

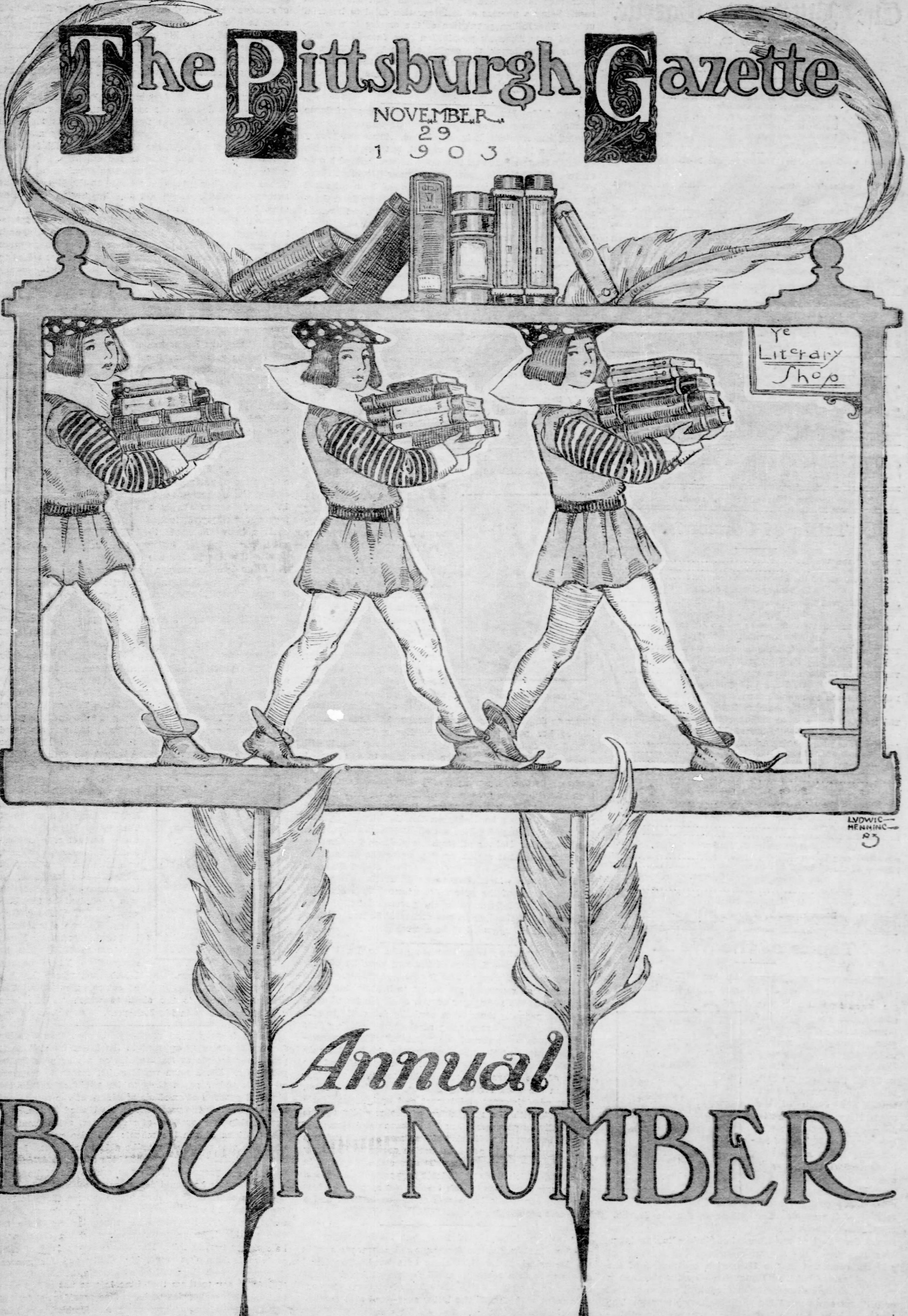
"Say, Caddy, what's that, a cemetery over there?"

"Yes, sir. That's the last hole."

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

NOVEMBER 29 1903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Sunday, November 29, 1903.

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Topics of the Week.

Emperor Francis Joseph.

The condition of affairs in the Austro-Hungarian empire is occasioning anxiety all over Europe, as the struggle of nationalities in the empire will complicate the interests of other European states in a manner which will eventually present a diplomatic question rivaling that of Turkish rule in importance and extent. The death of the aged Emperor Francis Joseph may precipitate this question, as his personal ascendancy has a moderating influence which his successor would not be able to exert, as he possesses neither the confidence nor respect of the people. The emperor's firmness has defeated the effort of the Hungarian Nationalists to introduce the use of the Magyar speech as the language of military command in the Hungarian contingent of the imperial army, but the Hungarian diet has become a scene of chronic disorder from faction struggles carried on without any regard for parliamentary decorum. The Czechs also have their Nationalist party making similar demands in behalf of the Czech language, and Croats, Poles, Serbs and other nationalities are pushing ahead their race interests in every possible way, the general result being a process of disintegration fatal to imperial unity. The Italian population of the empire is now aggrieved over Austria's prohibition of a free Italian university at Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol. There is a wave of popular excitement in Italy over the affair and the Austrian flag has been burned and mob demonstrations made before Austrian consulates.

Juan Isidro Jiminez, who lost the presidency of Santo Domingo a few years ago through rebellion against his authority, has regained it by revolution. President Wos y Gil made a last stand in the capital, but one by one his effective leaders deserted him until he was left with only those who had been supporters of former President Heureaux, whose term of office and his life had been cut short by assassination. These had nothing to hope from Jiminez, who was the foe of Heureaux, and they therefore made a last ditch stand with Wos y Gil until he and they, few in number, took refuge on a German warship and sought asylum in Porto Rico. Santo Domingo's history is a succession of revolutions and incidental assassinations, and as a result the land is impoverished. The best thing that could happen for its people would be the suppression of its entire brood of half-barbarous leaders, so that the country may have a long period of peace in which to recuperate. The relations between the United States and Jiminez are not cordial, owing to the refusal of the successful revolutionist to recognize the agreements entered into with President Wos y Gil, especially that for the arbitration of claims. Minister Powell, doubtless acting under instructions from Washington, has refused formally to recognize the provisional government, and it is to be expected that the refusal will be persisted in until Jiminez realizes that proper obligations must be met regardless of changes of administration.

Secretary John Hay.

Secretary of State John Hay has established an international reputation as a diplomatist of the first rank. He is a graduate of journalism, and achieved distinction in literature before entering public life. His management of the Panama affair has enhanced his reputation, and his statement of the position of our government is favorably commented upon by the European press as being a complete justification of the policy of the administration. It has been officially announced at Panama that the canal treaty will be formally ratified and signed as soon as received. The behavior of Colombia continues to display the levity and incapacity which brought her to her present sorry state. Her government has served notice upon the French canal company that it will not be permitted to transfer its rights to the United States, as if property rights could be extinguished by an arbitrary decree. Upon a par with this action in silliness is the decree closing the ports of the department of Bolivar to all traffic from Panama. Bolivar is the department of Colombia bordering on the Caribbean sea, and the closing of its ports does not affect Panama a particle, but it will shut Bolivar off from the visits of foreign vessels drawn to that region by cargoes to the Isthmus. It is as if the lower end of New Jersey had closed its ports to any vessels which had touched at New York. A curious feature of the proceedings is that it is officially announced that it is taken by the government of Bolivar independent of the Bogota government. Federal authority in Colombia appeared to be a mere phrase.

News dispatches from Panama point to Dr. Manuel Amador, minister of finance of the new republic of Panama, as the man who will be its first president. There seems to be a concerted movement to bestow the honor upon him, as the newspaper organs of all shades of opinion are expressing themselves cordially favorable to him and municipalities are passing resolutions declaring that he is "the favorite son of the republic." The conservative newspaper at Panama declares that he is "the only possible candidate for president of the republic," and the organ of the Liberals describes him as "the principal factor in the work for independence, a thorough patriot, a great administrator and honest and upright in all his dealings." With the recognition of the republic by the United States government and by France and Germany, and with no apparent division of sentiment on the isthmus on any question, the new-born nation seems to be firmly established, and its right to exist unquestioned except in Colombia, which finds it difficult to accommodate itself to the new conditions, which involve not merely the loss of a province, but a large sum of money in hand and a large and regular income.

A private letter, dated from Jolo on September 23, received in Washington foreshadowed the trouble with the Moros which has just come to a head. The tribal chiefs were in a resentful mood because the Americans had in contemplation the abolition of slavery—"a very sore point with them," the letter says—and also contemplated trials of offenders by district courts. With this there was inability of the sultan of Jolo to control the territory over which he nominally ruled. His chiefs did as they pleased, and surrounded themselves with gangs of ruffians who lived through robbery and "by fining both sides in a case, irrespective of who may be guilty, the full amount of the ability to pay, and if the victim refuses to pay he is enslaved." This indicates the need for the reforms that were proposed. The Americans were endeavoring to reform by moral suasion, but this only made the natives more insolent, so that it was dangerous for a soldier to go beyond quarters. Doubtless the Moro chiefs absorbed from the moral suasion campaign the idea that the Americans feared them. This idea was probably helped by the agreement originally made by Gen. John C. Bates with the Moro sultan, which included a salary for him and salaries for chiefs, which might easily appear to the oriental mind as payment of tribute. There were other privileges secured to the Moros in this agreement which would aid the impression that they were held in awe, and which have been roundly condemned. Gen. Bates did not defend them, merely explaining his agreement to have been a military necessity, as it was made at a critical time when all the troops were needed at Luzon and the government could not afford to stir up trouble with the Moros. It served its temporary purpose, and now by the action of the Moros themselves it has been swept out of existence, and they will be compelled to conform to more advanced modes of life.

Hon. John S. Williams.

The selection of Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi as leader in the house was an evidence of the change going on in the Democratic party, and the impression made by the way he is discharging his duties is summed up in political circles at Washington by the remark that "the Democrats have clapped the saddle on the right horse." During Bryan's period of national leadership, the Democratic side in congress was simply a free silver clique. Speeches that nobody listened to were concocted for insertion in the Record for use as campaign documents, and by mere momentum this occupation absorbed Democratic activities long after it was generally admitted that free silver was a lost cause. The party was simply marking time until new leadership developed. A great change in the situation occurred when Senator Gorman regained his ascendancy in Maryland and was re-elected to the senate, as he is a trusted leader of the old type temporarily displaced by the Bryan movement. So far as the congressional representation of the Democratic party is concerned, party reorganization is virtually accomplished and signs of a change of party spirit are manifest. The action taken under Mr. Williams' leadership by the Democratic party in the house on the Cuban reciprocity bill was a shrewd maneuver which has improved the party credit. The indications are that the reciprocity issue will be taken up as a means toward tariff revision, but the party attitude upon the Panama affair is yet to be defined. Mr. Williams is a native of Tennessee. His father, who was a colonel of a Confederate Tennessee regiment, was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Williams, in the course of his education was a student at the University of Heidelberg, Germany. He was a practising lawyer in Memphis, Tenn., previous to 1878, when he removed to Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he has a cotton plantation. The present congress is the sixth to which he has been elected, and he is in his 50th year.

Senator Gorman.

There is very good reason to believe that Speaker Cannon is sincerely opposed to the latest as well as to previous attempts to feature him as a vice presidential possibility. Mr. Cannon would rather return to congress and be speaker again than to be pitchforked into the dignified position of ex-officio president of the senate and heir apparent to the president of the United States. The speakership is a position of real power, aside from the qualifications of the incumbent; the vice presidency is what the vice president may be able to make it. In the case of Mr. Cannon there would be a condition of conflict with senate procedure from the start, and if he must fight the senate he would doubtless rather make the fight from the chair of the lower house, where there is less danger that he will be entangled in the meshes of senatorial courtesy. He would be a popular candidate for vice president, though; the manner of his election to be speaker proves this. His admirers are fond of comparing his homely virtues, his ability and his general personality with the qualities of Lincoln, but Mr. Cannon is able to say to them that Lincoln was not called upon to hide his excellencies under a vice presidential bushel, and that he wishes to preserve the resemblance at least that far. Aside from the Cannon boom, the Indiana vice presidential booms are the only ones that have been considered with seriousness. It seems to be agreed that the candidate shall not come from a state further east than Ohio, and while Hanna and Herrick have both been mentioned, the indications are that the honor will go west of their state. Hanna long ago expressed himself with even greater emphasis on the vice presidency than he has on the presidency, and Herrick has declared that he will not be a candidate for this or any other office; that he will serve his term as governor and retire to private life. Whether his disposition means that Ohio will keep wholly out of the national field to leave a clear track for Hanna (who will then, however, have passed the three-score-and-ten mark) in 1908 is mildly agitating some people.

The appointment by Gov. Pennypacker of Samuel Gustine Thompson to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania caused surprise, because it was expected that the governor would appoint one of the Republican aspirants, and that the appointee would be nominated by the Republican state convention of next year for election for the full term of 21 years. As the vacancy was created by the death of a Democratic member of the court, it is not inappropriate that the governor should name a Democrat of high standing, and one who was previously a member of the court by appointment, to fill the place. This action of the governor's is not held to commit the Republican convention to an indorsement of Judge Thompson for election, but leaves a clear field for those aspirants to the supreme bench who are disappointed by his action. It may be said in this connection that there was apparent indelicacy in the publication in a Philadelphia newspaper of Judge Thompson's political faith of a rumor that he was elevated to the bench for the purpose of keeping the seat warm for the governor himself. It hardly mitigated the offense that the publication in the news columns was salved by a hearty indorsement on the editorial page of the appointee and of the good judgment that dictated the appointment.

The Decay of Justice.

The Columbia Law Review for November contains a weighty article upon judicial procedure which upholds by a mass of evidence the contention of The Gazette that the growth of the lynching spirit is mainly due to the decay of public justice. A layman would hardly dare to indulge in such censure of the courts as is contained in this article, abundantly fortified by citations from actual cases. Of the way in which technicality is allowed to defeat justice, it is declared that "some of the instances would seem incredible even in the justice of a tribe of African fetish-worshipers."

The original principle of English jurisprudence was that the erroneous admission or rejection of a piece of evidence was not a sufficient ground for setting aside the verdict and ordering a new trial, unless upon all the evidence it appeared to the judges that the truth had thereby not been reached. In 1835 the British Court of Exchequer held that an error in ruling of itself created for the excepting and defeated party a right to a new trial. This new doctrine spread to the other courts and obtained general acceptance in the United States. The article goes on to say:

> Whether in civil or criminal cases, it has done more than any other one rule of law to increase the delay and expense of litigation, to encourage defiant criminality and oppression, and to foster the spirit of litigious gambling. Added to this is the indirect result produced upon the ever-lurking animal instinct of gregarious human brutality, which takes the failures of criminal justice as its pretext and sates itself with cruel lynchings.

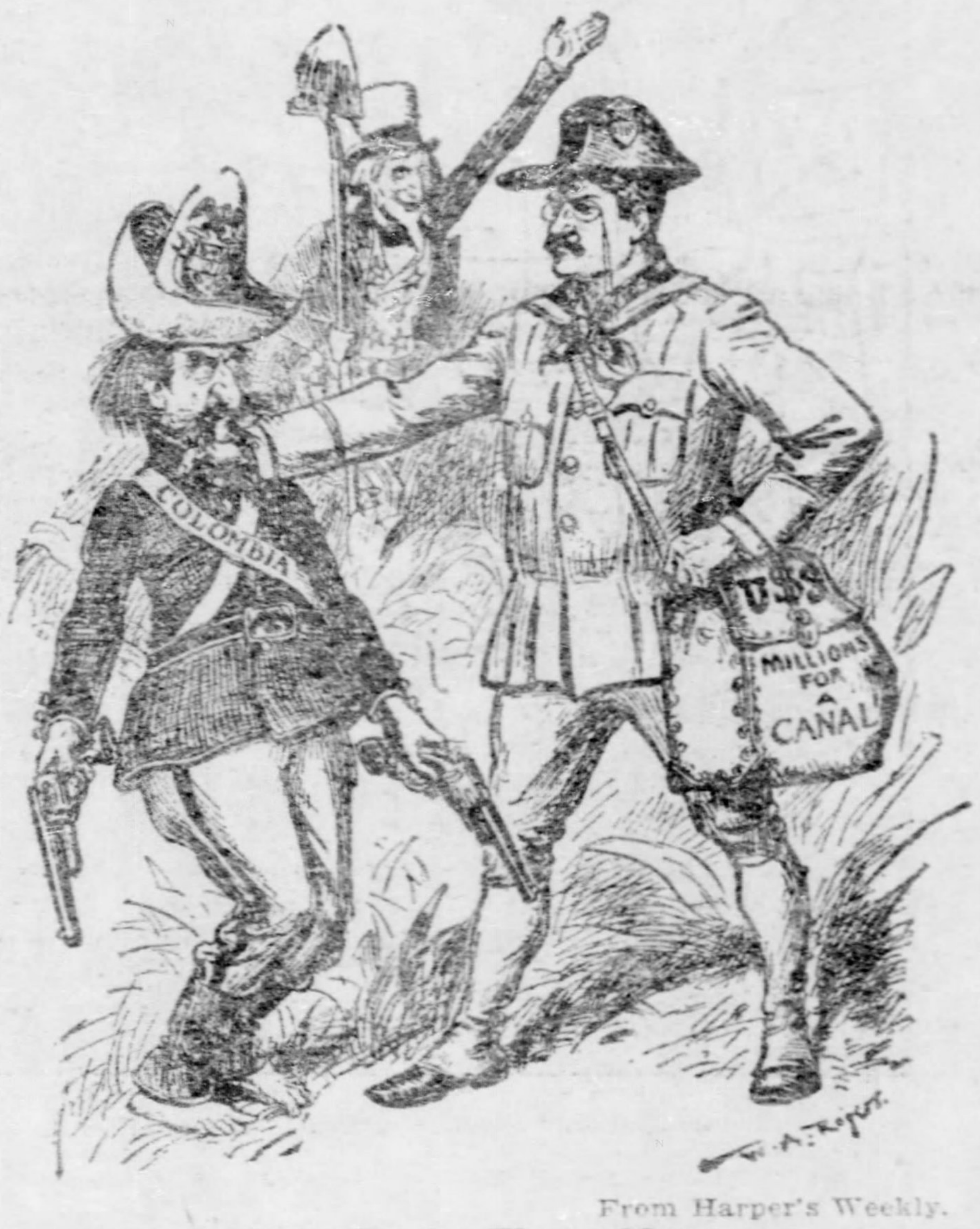
In England this error from sound principles of jurisprudence has been corrected by a series of acts regulating judicial procedure, so that "the whole odious practice of misusing the rules of evidence as petty stratagems in litigious tactics has passed away." It has been impossible to accomplish similar reform in this country because "the demands of the bar to be allowed to win by technicalities have been too strong." This is in effect a charge that the legal profession corrupts and degrades American jurisprudence for its own selfish advantage. The recent article of Justice Brewer of the supreme court upon the abuse of the right of appeal was of the same tenor. The discussion is of the utmost value, as when the responsibility for the growth of lawlessness is put where it belongs, hope may be entertained of amendment.

A Truce in New York.

The conference of Gov. Odell with Senator Platt and State Chairman Dunn of New York at a dinner with President Roosevelt at the White House by special invitation of the president has resulted in a truce between Odell and Platt for the presidential year, if not in a permanent peace, with the actual state leadership vested in the governor, with Platt as the nominal leader. The feud between Odell and Platt threatened the success of the Republicans in New York state in 1904. The governor has made no secret of his belief in an alliance of Platt with Tammany hall in New York city, and Platt, in his turn, it is alleged, has promoted the circulation of stories that Odell was against the nomination of Roosevelt. The largest responsibility for the recent widely spread declaration of an alliance between Hanna and Odell, following a meeting between Gov.-Elect Herrick of Ohio, with the governor of New York, has been laid by gossip on the New York senator's doorstep. According to this story, Odell was slated for second place with Hanna for first place. This report was flatly denied, but it angered Odell and the breach was widening when Roosevelt's invitation reached him. After the dinner and the discussion the governor returned to New York in a better frame of mind, and fully recognized as the responsible party leader in New York state. It is said that as such he will take steps for a reorganization of the party machinery in New York city, to the end that the Republicanism of the state shall not be overcome by the city's vote. Conditions in New York city have been his chief complaint, and he demanded a free hand for their correction. This has been given him. When he last ran for governor the adverse vote of the city was so great that for a time the election was in doubt, and Coler confidently asserted that he had been elected. But for some up-state surprises he would have been. Tammany is again in control of the city machinery through the election of McClellan to be mayor, and it will therefore require a strong hand to make an impression. Odell is generally conceded to have the strong hand. It is suggested, though, that the arrangement between the two big chiefs may not be ratified by the lieutenants, and that trouble, instead of being ended at the White House dinner, may in reality have been only brought to a head and received a good start there. This remains to be developed, but it is to be presumed that Senator Platt will point out to his immediate followers the expediency of acquiescing in the new arrangement. Such power as he might possess for a contest with the governor of New York has its source in the White House, and if the president is favorable to the governor it is the wise course for Senator Platt to accept the situation and keep his seat on the reviewing stand. He seems to think so himself, and his example will be influential in lining out a course for others who else might be disinclined to follow Odell's lead.

The Promotion of Gen. Wood.

Two things have happened in the past week that bear upon the opposition to the promotion of Gen. Wood to be a major general in the United States army. One is his victory over the Moro tribes in Jolo, and the other is a decision against Charles F. W. Neely by Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court in New York. The campaign against the Moros and the victory over them being the more spectacular, has naturally been given wide publicity, while the court decision has attracted little attention. Charles F. W. Neely and Estes G. Rathbone, who is the prosecuting witness in the attempt to defeat the confirmation of the president's nomination of Gen. Wood, were together convicted of postal frauds in Cuba when Gen. Wood was governor of the island. While Rathbone has been devoting himself to obtaining vindication and revenge, Neely has been endeavoring to secure a vacation of the attachment filed by the United States against $20,000 cash bail deposited by him when he was arrested in this country. Judge Lacombe overruled the motion to vacate, sustaining the contention of the United States that the money belongs to Cuba. Neely's contention is that the amnesty act of Cuba by which he was released from prison gave him title to the money, but Judge Lacombe held that "it is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning a provision so plain as this (amnesty act) can be so construed as to transfer the title of the property from the true owner to the thief who stole it." This is plain, robust English, and while its application to Neely does not relieve the senate committee of the duty of inquiring into the charges preferred by Rathbone, with the quasi-indorsement of Senators Teller and Hanna, it serves so to illuminate the motive for the attack as to indicate its failure. It is interesting, too, to note that the objection to Gen. Wood that he lacks military experience except as a surgeon is badly riddled by the report on his record of the secretary of war to the senate committee, showing that he was a line officer before he became a surgeon, and that his services in the campaign against Geronimo won the hearty commendation of his superiors, including Gen. Miles. He had a record as an Indian fighter when Indian fighting was serious business, and the campaign he is now conducting so successfully in Jolo is much like those earlier ones, before he gave up for the surgeon's knife the sword he has since resumed.



From Harper's Weekly.

Held Up the Wrong Man.

The Deluge of Books.

To even the most unobservant person the fact must at times be borne in upon him that this is pre-eminently the age of books. Evidences of the prodigality of the printing press are on every hand. Books may be had for a price or they may be brought to one's door without money and without price. Nor is there any restriction in the kind of books. Every subject under the sun, it would seem, has been seized upon as food for the hungry maw of the book press. Where fact ends imagination takes up the search, and the heavens above as well as the waters under the earth are ransacked to furnish theme, suggestion, excuse for the inevitable book.

A recent collection of statistics, by Paul Otlet, secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates that since the invention of printing more than twelve million separate works have been printed. According to Prof. Otlet it may be roughly estimated that at the present rate of publication the average of books produced to every million inhabitants stands as follows in the most highly civilized countries of the world:

1 German Empire	354	6 Sweden	300
2 France	344	7 Norway	262
3 Switzerland	338	8 Great Britain	175
4 Belgium	337	9 Russia	85
5 Italy	309	10 United States	81
		11 Spain	66

A fair deduction would seem to indicate that an average of more than 200,000 books are annually turned out from the world's printing presses. Add to this the hundreds of thousands of periodicals, pamphlets and leaflets and the entire yearly product of the types foots up an appalling total.

But the mere collection of the statistics of the book publishing business, however accurate, is not the most interesting or instructive phase of the modern literary output. One would naturally conclude from these facts that an intelligent, comprehensive, healthy literary taste has spread throughout the world commensurate with this enormous increase in the production of literary wares. And yet there is hardly a competent observer, however optimistic, who is ready to assume that this is the case. Of books there is no end and of reading there seems to be a plenty, according to the book sales, but of genuine advance in the standard of popular reading, intelligence and taste there is not the same encouraging note to be recorded. Since the inauguration of what is known as "the popularization of literature" there is a marked decline in the results obtained in the way of higher taste and cultivation among the reading public. Along with the vast increase in quantity in the book world the quality has suffered deterioration. Authorship is no longer confined to the man or the woman with a message to their fellowman. Following the trend of popular belief that the age is one that seeks only to make money and to find pleasing and diverting ways of spending it, the production of literary wares has become largely a question of salableness. A recent writer in one of the leading magazines declares that the chief characteristic of our modern literature is "the apotheosis of the insignificant." This description may be a little harsh as a term descriptive of literature in general, but certainly it applies with accurate force to the majority of modern fiction. In this particular field the outlook is peculiarly discouraging, for a twofold reason. It is to fiction that the masses of the reading public turns for its literary and even its moral aspirations. The novel has reached the apex of its glory, and in its thousand different forms finds access to every corner of the world. This fact is not, per se, one to provoke gloom, but when we come to consider the prevailing tone and the dominant note of inspiration behind the modern novel there is cause for positive alarm. Reading today, if confined to what is popularly styled fiction, is a source of danger, and contains, when undirected by wise selection, all the elements of mental decay and deterioration. The chiefs in the fictional world have taken to cap and bells. Just as in the amusement world we are bidden to feasts of silly and inane wit or cheap jingles, so in the theater of the book world we are called to watch the desperate evolutions of men and women who vie with each other in an effort to produce the odd, the grotesque, the salacious or the exciting.

The result of all this is the same with the reading public as with the theater public. The thoughtful, intelligent readers are contenting themselves with the standard classics, and waiting patiently for literature to come back from its wanderings. If in this waiting the serious minded see the multitudes led blindly onward in the wild chase for novelty, cheated and ill-fed by those who profess to be their entertainers and literary guides, the hope still survives that a better day is coming, and that with the passing of the ephemeral in literature there will return a sounder estimate of literary values.

Speaker Cannon takes the view that any citizen of the United States might feel gratified to be thought worthy to go upon the presidential ticket as a candidate for vice president, and that as there are many good and great men in the party who from every standpoint would be good candidates, he will not stand in their way.

We don't credit the report that Senator Hanna has gone to New York with a chip on his shoulder which he dares Gov. Odell to knock off. The senator is a promoter of political as well as industrial peace.

It is reported that Senator Hanna telegraphed to Senator Platt: "I am with you in this fight." Assurances of this kind ought not to be in order, however, until after the honeymoon.

The sundering of relations between Spain and Venezuela doesn't cause a ripple.

Advance Agents of the Panama Affair

By Henry Jones Ford.

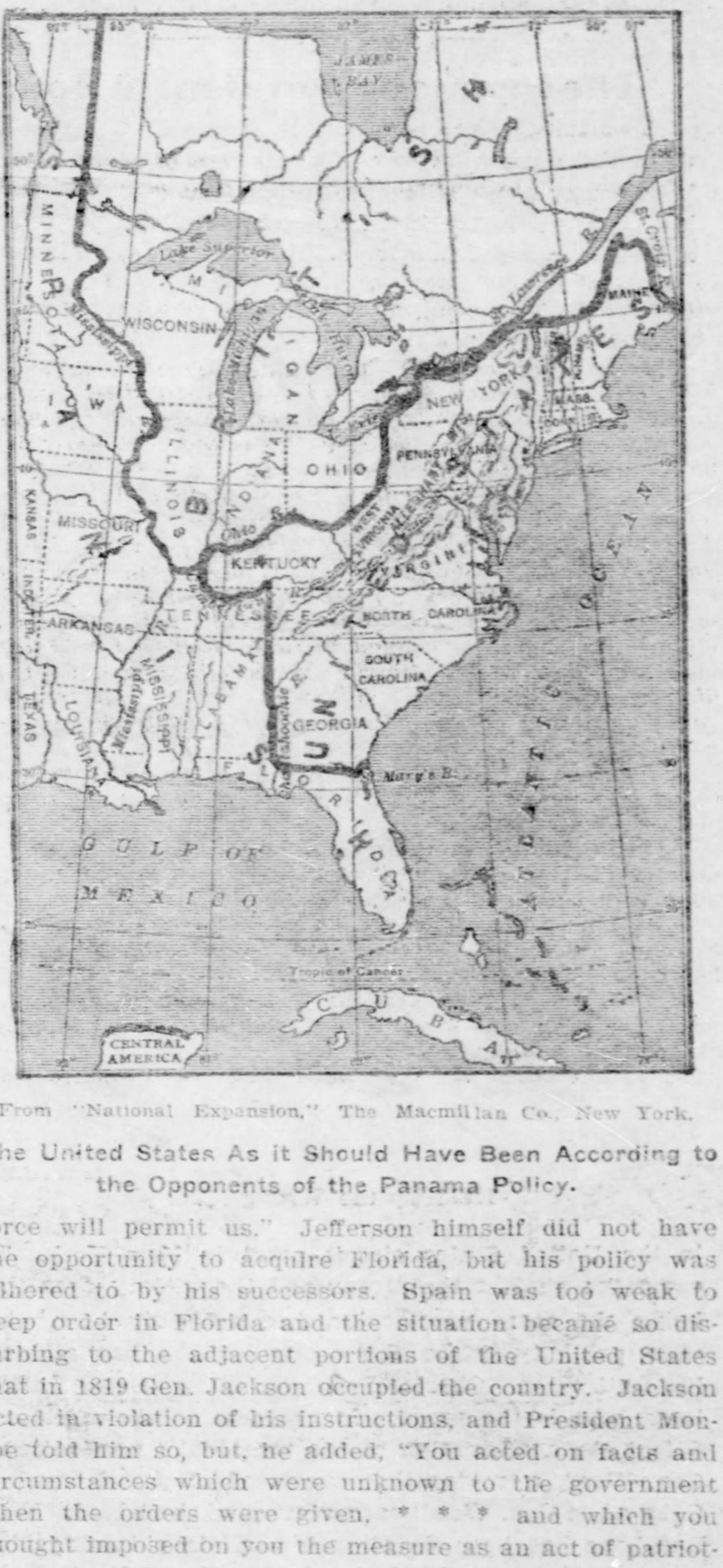
The Spooner act made the conclusion of a treaty with Colombia a condition precedent to the selection of the Panama route and the purchase of the French company's property. Upon failing to accomplish this within a reasonable time the act provided that the president should select the Nicaragua route and proceed to secure the necessary concessions. The position is now being taken that the president's course in negotiating a treaty with the republic of Panama is in violation of law and that he is bound to carry out the terms of the Spooner act by entering into negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the Nicaragua route.

It is obvious that Colombia was named solely because it then held the sovereignty of the isthmus, and as Panama has succeeded to that sovereignty a treaty with Panama satisfies the true requirements of the act. The argument that this action is in violation of the act is mere quibbling, and yet a serious effort is being made to have the Democratic party take this absurd position. Even had there been no Spooner act in existence the president has a constitutional right to negotiate any treaty he may think to be advantageous to national interests, and it is then up to the senate to ratify or reject, but even if in so doing the president should ignore or violate actual requirements of statute law, our history affords glorious precedents for just such action. It so happens that the most critical emergencies in our national existence have been dealt with under such circumstances. Had the statesmen of the past adopted such narrow views as are now being presented in opposition to the Panama policy the United States would have been a dwarf or a cripple among nations.

The first affair of the kind was connected with the establishment of our national existence. The three commissioners appointed by congress to represent the United States in the peace negotiations were instructed to be governed in all things by the French government. Although France and Spain were nominally our allies, it was not their purpose that the United States should be given an opportunity to become a great power, and they proposed to Great Britain the distribution of territory shown upon the accompanying map. If the American commissioners had obeyed the orders of congress the United States would have been excluded from any contact with the Mississippi river, but the commissioners did not hesitate to take the responsibility of disregarding them. When Jay was asked, "Would you break your instructions?" he replied, "Yes, as I break this pipe," taking the long clay "church warden" which he had been smoking and dashing it to pieces. John Adams declared "it is glory to have broken such infamous orders." The determination of the American representatives secured to the United States the whole of Lake Michigan, a full frontage on Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and the eastern bank of the Mississippi from its source to below the confluence of the Red river. The territory thus gained to the union now consists of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, most of Alabama and Mississippi, a corner of Georgia and about one-third of Minnesota. According to the argument now made against the Panama treaty, the action of the American commissioners in securing this region for the United States was an outrageous breach of their legal obligations.

Even worse violations of doctrines now being preached were perpetrated by Jefferson in promoting what he called the spread of "American empire." When Spain held the lower Mississippi, he declared that this country had a natural right to navigate to its mouth every river flowing through the national territory, despite Spain's sovereign rights. When Spain ceded her territory to France, Jefferson did not hesitate to announce that we should seize the first opportunity to take the lower Mississippi by force. In a letter of instructions to our minister to France, he said: "The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever to within her low-water mark. * * * From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. * * * Having formed and cemented together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, we must make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the united British and American nations." Jefferson wound up this announcement of strenuous policy by directing that it be made known to the French government. And what he said he proceeded to back up. Congress in secret session voted him $2,000,000 to be used in his discretion in effecting a diplomatic settlement of the question, and the enlistment of 80,000 volunteers was authorized in case it would be necessary to resort to force. Jefferson instructed Livingston and Monroe to negotiate for the purchase of the eastern bank of the Mississippi to its mouth, and failing in that they were to proceed to London and negotiate an offensive and defensive alliance with England against France. When the American ambassadors began their negotiations events had dispelled Bonaparte's dream of American empire and he was eager to sell, not merely what was asked for, but the entire American possessions of France. But our ambassadors were absolutely without authority to make such a purchase. Their instructions confined them to the lower Mississippi and congress had authorized the expenditure of only $2,000,000. According to the doctrine now preached, they should have refused to entertain the affair. What they did do was to purchase the entire region for $15,000,000, and thus without any authority from congress and in violation of their instructions they secured that vast addition to the territory of the United States the centennial anniversary of which will be celebrated next year by the St. Louis world's fair. The transaction was bitterly denounced in congress. It was predicted that it would either destroy the union or lead to the establishment of a despotism. But in those days the senate acted upon business submitted to it in a constitutional manner, and the idea that a minority could hold up legislation had not yet been evolved. The opposition could rave, but they could not obstruct. Jefferson called an extra session of congress, which met October 17, 1803. A bill was introduced to enable the president to take possession. On October 26 it was finally passed and became law October 31.

After getting hold of the French possessions, Jefferson next directed his attention to Florida, which belonged to Spain. In so doing he enunciated a doctrine which applies both to our relations to Panama and the West Indies. "We begin," he wrote, "to broach the idea that we consider the whole gulf stream as of our waters, in which hostilities and cruising are to be frowned on for the present and prohibited so soon as either consent or force will permit us." Jefferson himself did not have the opportunity to acquire Florida, but his policy was adhered to by his successors. Spain was too weak to keep order in Florida and the situation became so disturbing to the adjacent portions of the United States that in 1819 Gen. Jackson occupied the country. Jackson acted in violation of his instructions, and President Monroe told him so, but, he added, "You acted on facts and circumstances which were unknown to the government when the orders were given, * * * and which you thought imposed on you the measure as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and interest of your country." Florida was never given up, and eventually Spain agreed to accept a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, which was to be paid, not to Spain, but to American citizens in satisfaction of their claims against Spain. It was as if we had seized Panama and then made a settlement with Colombia, not a cent of the amount to go to her, but to be paid to American holders of claims against the Colombian government.



From "National Expansion," The Macmillan Co., New York.

The United States As it Should Have Been According to the Opponents of the Panama Policy.

It was in this spirit that the makers of the nation and the great statesmen whom the Democratic party claims as the founders of its organization pursued national interests. The Panama interests of the United States are the direct outcome of the national expansion which they accomplished. Control of the isthmus is essential to that empire of the gulf stream which Jefferson declared to be our national policy. The canal will be virtually a part of the coast line of this county. As M. Bunau-Varilla has happily stated the case, "the Panama canal is but the prolongation of the Mississippi valley, through the Gulf of Mexico, through the Isthmus and into the Pacific ocean." The gulf states instead of being pocketed commercially will front one of the world's great commercial thoroughfares. The movement to secure the canal began under Jackson's administration. The treaty rights under which President Roosevelt is acting were secured by President Polk. If the arguments raised in opposition to the Panama treaty had been allowed to control action in the past the United States would still be confined to the limited area shown upon the accompanying map, if, indeed, it had not been wiped out altogether.

Two Big Questions.

A Senate Hold-Up Which Profits the Sugar Trust. Panama Treaty Prospects.

BY LOUIS W. STRAYER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Cuban reciprocity and the Panama canal treaty remain the two important questions before the government. The former is being delayed and its immediate benefits are threatened by the dilatory tactics of the senate, while the latter is being pushed to consummation with the vigor and promptness characteristic of the American people. It is now quite certain that the extra session of congress called by the President for the express and sole purpose of passing a bill putting into effect the terms of the Cuban treaty, will expire without the accomplishment of the object for which it assembled. An informal agreement has been reached among the senators that a vote on the Cuban bill is to be taken on December 16, and that the time between December 7 and December 16 is to be devoted exclusively to the consideration of this bill. As the extra session expires by limitation on December 7 and the regular session begins at noon on that day, it will be seen that the agreement precludes the possibility of passing the bill at the extra session. Just why this course should be adopted by the senate is difficult to imagine, since under the agreement but nine days are allotted for debate and more than this time could have been devoted to the subject and a vote taken during the extra session. The bill was reported to the senate by the committee on foreign relations early last week, and even making allowance for an adjournment of one day for Thanksgiving, at least ten and possibly eleven days could have been devoted to a discussion of the bill before time for final adjournment, without resorting to night sessions.

But the senate has its own way of doing things. The excuse that the senators are not prepared for the debate could scarcely be urged, since several of them are sufficiently prepared to announce that they intend to participate in the debate, and some of them have even stated the length of time that they propose to occupy. The President considered the subject of enough importance to call an extra session of congress to consider it, he having in mind that early action was necessary if it was to be permitted the sugar planters of Cuba to market their crop this year under the reduced tariff that the treaty provides. The house of representatives took the President's view of the urgency of the case and proceeded to promptly do its part by passing the necessary bill and sending it over to the senate. Then it was referred to the committee on foreign relations and that committee did its part by reporting it favorably to the senate. And there it is lodged. The opinion of the President and his cabinet, of the house of representatives and of the people of the country that this legislation should be enacted speedily, avails nothing. The bill will eventually pass, but meantime the sugar trust is reported to be quietly going about in Cuba securing options on the crops of the planters, certain of being able to bring the raw sugar thus purchased into this country at the reduction of 20 per cent. in tariff that the treaty provides. Consequently it is evident that someone is profiting by the delay of the senate. The desire of the senate was to adjourn the extra session sine die as soon as a date during the regular session for a vote on the bill had been fixed, but the leaders of the house steadfastly refused to consider this proposition, and as neither branch can adjourn for more than three days at a time without the consent of the other, both will probably remain in session until December 7.

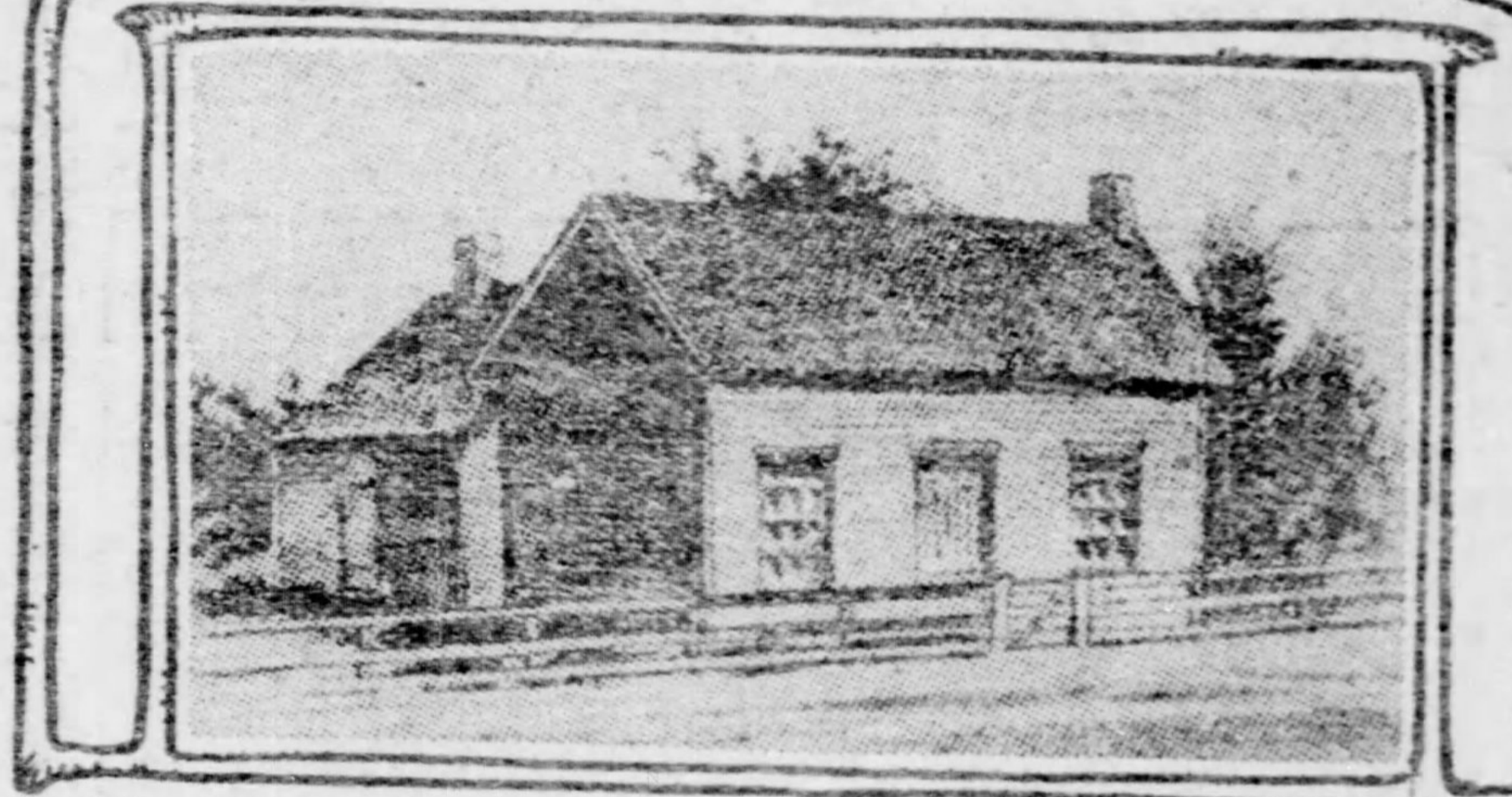
It seems probable that the Panama treaty will be ratified at Panama and returned to this country in time to be submitted to the senate soon after the reassembling of the regular session of congress. Then a great hubbub may be raised by the Democrats, and they will attempt to show that this government has acted in bad faith in the matter and that the President was really a silent partner to the revolution. But the Republicans are standing firmly with the President in the matter and will be able to successfully refute such charges, and there seems no doubt that the treaty will be ratified. Colombia is making a frantic grasp at the last straw to buoy up its hopes. It has sent to this country Gen. Ruiz Reyes to make an appeal to the President in the hope of securing some solution of the difficulty that will save the national honor of Colombia. Incidentally that country hopes to save a few dollars as well as its honor. Gen. Reyes comes armed with the most extraordinary power of his country. He is authorized to make treaties and to ratify them himself, to cede territory or pledge his government to any course that seems best in his judgment. Such power is conferred upon him by President Marroquin, who gets it from the constitution he gave to Colombia, which provides that in time of great public stress open rebellion or the existence of war, the president is authorized to act independently of the congress. But even with all this great authority it is difficult to see how Gen. Reyes can accomplish anything. There is no conceivable reason why we should desert the Panama government to favor Colombia.

Russia in Manchuria.

Russia has acquired a far stronger hold in Manchuria than the world at large realizes. She has been far from idle during her time of unmolested occupation of those Chinese provinces. Even before the Boxer outbreak, according to O. K. Davis in Everybody's, she had proceeded with unwonted celerity. The guards allowed by contract to protect her great railroad had grown into garrisons, which have now become an army of occupation. At every important post on the 1,500 miles of railway, horse, foot and artillery have been stationed. Permanent barracks have been built, forts erected, strategic points fortified. Great quantities of military stores have been collected. At Liao Yang, 40 miles south of Mukden by railway, the great highways from Peking and Korea converge. There the Russians have stationed a strong force and constructed fortifications. It is an admirable base for military operations either against Korea or to the south to meet a force advancing from the sea toward Mukden. Such a situation only the arbitrament of armies can clear.

James Whitcomb Riley, Poet and Good Fellow

By Erasmus Wilson


WHERE RILEY WAS BORN . . . .

A PECULIAR interest attaches to those whom we know only through their work, be that work of whatsoever kind it may. A like peculiar interest attaches to places of which we have often heard, be they wonderful or commonplace.

No doubt you have noticed, when reading the papers, that places where you have been at some time, or which you have some special reason for remembering—even if only a way station where your train had been tied up, or a switch where you had to lay over waiting for another train—even the sight or mention of the name of one of these commands your attention at once.

And you may have noticed, also, that on visiting for the first time a place about which you had heard a great deal—Niagara, for instance—you felt a distinct shock of disappointment, the real thing not measuring up to your ideal.

As for great men, they are almost invariably disappointing, in that they do not look at all like the men you have pictured in your mind. Unfortunately, they rarely compare favorably with the pictures you have drawn from the work that had made them famous; unless they are infamous characters, and you find them more agreeable looking than you expected.

It will be different in this instance, however, as James Whitcomb Riley's face and figure are known almost everywhere that his works are read, for he has been before the public personally ever since his poems became known, and there are but few nooks and corners in this country that he has not visited on invitation given by the people, and to all of which he has a standing invitation to come again, and come often, and stay as long as he can.

James, as his closer friends and acquaintances call him—none ever shorten his name beyond that—is a poet of the people rather than of the distinctly literary set. This is clearly shown in the makeup of his audiences whenever or wherever he appears on the platform. Not only are the literary folks there, but the common, every-day folks, and their hearty tokens of appreciation show conclusively that he is their poet. Nor are these satisfied with simply listening to him reading his poetry, but they buy his books, and read them, too.

While it is a good deal to say—a great deal, in fact—yet it may be safely said that James Whitcomb Riley is the first and only poet of the people this country has ever produced. There have been poets and poets, famous in their day, and now among the immortals, yet no one of these ever became so well known, or so popular with the reading public, or so beloved personally. Nor have the writings of any of these been so generally read, nor is there now, nor ever has there been such demand for their works as for those that bear his name.

The whole story—the inner story, as it were—of our poet's life is told in "A Child World," a continuous narrative of his home life, as well as that of many country boys. His was not a strenuous life, and mainly because he was not of the strenuous type. As he tells it he preferred the quieter sort of amusements, even if he had to enjoy them all alone. To him this has ever been a world of wonders, and the wonders full of beauty, and the beauty full of goodness. The winds and the thunders were voices speaking in a language of their own, a language that he diligently tried to understand. And when he came to understand he tried just as diligently to translate it so that others might understand and share with him in the great pleasure that he had derived from it.

Where is the boy who has never trapped a bumblebee in the half-opened hollyhock, and with the petals held tightly listened to the angry prisoner buzzing and fussing within the delicate, but sufficient cage?

To the poet boy the caged bumblebee was saying something, and many were the hours he spent listening to the buzzing tones that changed in pitch and quality from time to time. And as he listened the varying tones formed themselves into melodious measures, and these served as a key to what "ol' bum'lebee" was saying.

The birds talked in a strange language at first, but in time he understood and could translate it beautifully, always true and faithful to the original. The honey bees, busy in the white clover patch, gossiped and chatted as they worked, never loafing or loitering, but always on the wing. This made it all the more difficult to study their language and learn their songs and stories. But he was a patient boy and had lots of time, and so, after awhile, he could sing bee songs and tell bee stories.

The clouds drifting lazily across the sky, or scudding before the winds were ships sailing on a great, deep, blue sea. Whence and whither, and who manned them, and what manner of cargoes they bore, became serious questions with him, and many were the hours spent lying on the broad of his back, on lawn or in field, or perched up at the window when the sea of sky was stormy. And at night when the moonlight caused the clouds to appear solid they would take the form of islands in the great sea. Far away as they were, and never returning that they might be seen again, he managed to explore them, get acquainted with their queer inhabitants and to learn their songs, their stories and their ways. These he translated and embodied in a book all to themselves—"The Flying Islands of the Night."

Thus our poet grew up along with the common things in nature, making friends with them, treating them in a neighborly way and gaining their respect and good will. And they seemed to like him particularly well, because he never misrepresented them in song or story or serious description. Nor has he ever violated this confidence, for nowhere in all his writings do we find exaggeration, such as most poets and sentimentalists claim to be licensed to use. To him this is unwarranted abuse.

That he had a fondness for poetry and could see and hear things which his fellows failed to recognize, was well known, but that only proved to them that he was an "odd sort" and nothing more. At school he was particularly efficient in reading, and apt at reciting poetry, funny skits and dialect pieces. But he drew the line at mathematics and kindred studies—or, rather, the line was drawn on him—which was a source of regret, if not sorrow, to his father, who was a natural born mathematician, and to his brothers, who were all good at figures. To him the multiplication table was a mountain of difficulty, and for decimal fractions he had no use, and couldn't see any sense in square roots and the like. However, he had an accommodating memory, and he worried along somehow.

But he was as good at reading and reciting as he was bad in mathematics, and helped to drag honors down upon the school by his specialties on visiting days.

One day he discovered that the reading lesson would be a poem, in which were portrayed in painful detail the sorrows and sufferings of a sweet little girl lost in a blizzard. And by counting the number of verses he discovered that the one most emotional and heartrending fell to him. Knowing that he never could read or recite this without crying, and feeling ashamed to blubber out in the presence of the school, and particularly before the girls, he resolved to take chances on slipping out and going home, although certain that if his father discovered him he would suffer the penalty for truancy right then and there. His hope was that his mother would be at home alone.

But no such good fortune, for just as he was dodging through the front gate his father rounded the corner, and of course hailed him.

"I will come the George Washington racket, and I may strike luck," thought James, and in reply to the obvious question he answered:

"It came my turn to read a verse in our lesson that I can't read without crying, and I was ashamed to cry before the school."

"Well, I guess you will not be ashamed to cry before me," and with that his father took him in hand and led him to the nearest peach tree.

"By that act I was convinced that I had not as kind and considerate a father as little George, and I am not quite certain but my inclination to wander from home sprang up right then and there. And yet I never denied his right to punish me, nor ever had any hard feelings toward him, only I never quite forgot the incident, trifling as it may seem to have been."

There are many stories relating to his home-leaving, but they are all more or less exaggerated. Following is a specimen in which there is a foundation of truth. There are hints of Bill Nye's art in it, but his name does not appear. Anyway it was printed in the Indianapolis Journal's account of the Riley reunion down at his native town of Greenville a few years ago:

"The father of young Riley was a lawyer of large practice, who used, in moments of deep thought, to regard this boy as the worst case he ever had. This may have been the reason that, in time, he insisted on his reading law, which the boy really tried to do; but, finding that Political Economy and Blackstone didn't rhyme, he slid out of the office one hot, sultry afternoon and ran away with a patent medicine and concert wagon, from the tail-end of which he was discovered by some relatives of his in the next town, violently abusing a bass drum. This was a proud moment for the boy; nor did his peculiar presence of mind entirely desert him till all the county fairs were over for the season. Then, afar off, among strangers in a strange state, he thought it would be fine to make a flying visit home, but he couldn't fly. Fortunately, in former years, he had purloined some knowledge of a trade. He could paint a sign—or a house—or a tin roof—if some one else would furnish him the paint, and one of Riley's hand-painted picket fences was a rapture to the most exacting eye. Yet, through all his stress and trial, he preserved a simple joyous nature, together with an ever-widening love of men and things in general. He made friends and money, too—enough, at least, to gratify the highest ambition of his life, namely, to own an overcoat with fur around the tail of it. He then groped his way back home, and worked for nothing on a little country paper that did not long survive the blow. Again excusing himself he took his sappy paragraphs and poetry to another paper and another town, and there did better, till he spoilt it all by devising a Poe-poem fraud by which he lost his job; and, in disgrace and humiliation shoe-mouth deep, his feelings gave way beneath his feet, and his heart broke with a loud report. So the true poet was born.

Mr. Riley admits that the facts set forth in this are correct and reliable, while the rest of it is purely visionary.

Anyhow, he mingled with people long enough, and closely enough, to become thoroughly imbued with their feelings and to discern their sentiments concerning the things of life. Being keenly sensitive and imitative, he readily picked up their dialect and caught on to their way of saying things, all of which has been of essential value to him, since it gives distinct and distinguishing character to fully half of his work. And he writes dialect with as great care as though he were writing Greek or Latin. It seems that he cannot be untrue in anything pertaining to his work, no matter how simple it may be.

Mr. Riley does not profess to be an inventive poet, nor is he a seeker after new and unique and far-fetched things. He writes that which is given him to write, and writes it as well as he knows how. Even then, he says, he feels that it is imperfectly done. Whether he is an inspirationist or an impressionist he does not say. As nearly, perhaps, as he ever came to declaring himself on this point was in a conversation during one of his professional visits to this city. As he stood talking to a friend in the corridor of a hotel, a finely and much-dressed lady approached and introduced herself.

"There is one thing I don't understand about your work, Mr. Riley," she said, after the flow of complimentary language had ceased, "and that is where you get all the little stories, for every one of your poems is a beautiful story."

He made some sort of answer to the effect that poets were like some other tradesmen, having to find their own material and board themselves. But after she had gone he turned to his friend with the remark:

"It would have been no use to tell her that God made the little stories and that He has given me the ability to see them a little plainer than some others and endowed me with skill to sketch them so you can see them clearly. And I have to be very careful not to work in much Riley, as that would spoil them."

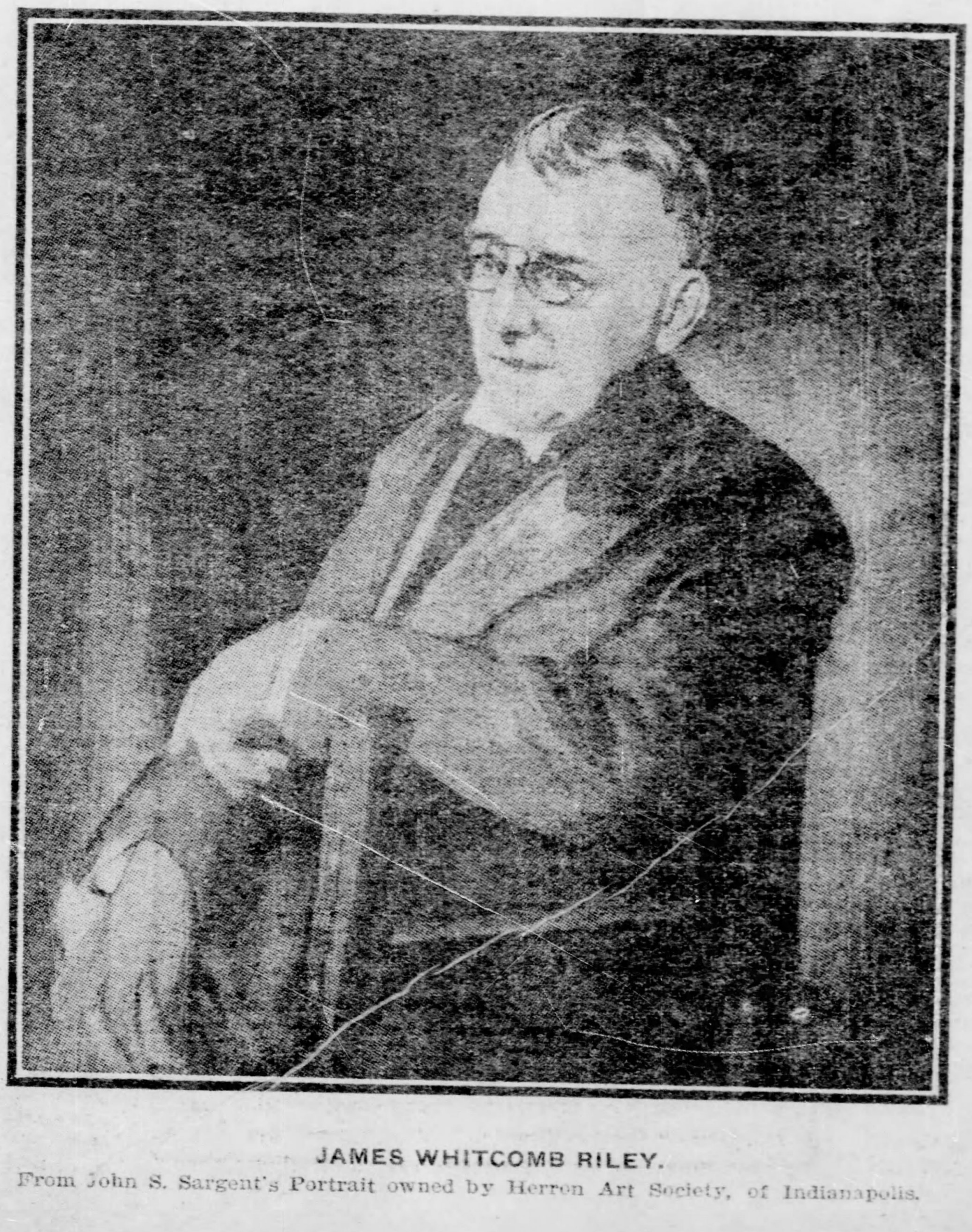
How he works he alone can tell, for when in the spirit, or the mood, he retires from the rude gaze of the world, and for the time being, whether an hour, a day or a week, he confines himself strictly to the business in hand. That he feels, or rather lives, the things he writes is shown in a remark made at a luncheon given at the Duquesne club one evening to Riley, Sol Smith Russell and others. Russell was one of the few, the very few readers, or actors, whom he cared to have use his productions on the platform or stage.

When I first found 'Good-by, Jim,'" said Russell, "I pounced upon it, for I knew from what I heard that it was great. But, somehow, before I had read half way through it my glasses fogged on me until I couldn't see the lines. I would clean them off and start, only to have them fog up again. Finally I asked my wife to read it to me, for her eyes are very good. But, lo and behold! the lines grew so dim she could hardly make them out. We worried through, however, but I'll bet you, I shed a quart of tears before I succeeded in committing and rehearsing that poem."

"Well, Sol, I guess I could go you a quart or two better before I got it written and shaped up for the printer," replied Riley, seriously.

And, after all, the secret of his success will never be more clearly defined than by himself in a line addressed to a friend:

"He knows a teardrop from a joke."


JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.
From John S. Sargent's Portrait owned by Herron Art Society, of Indianapolis.

What the Immortals Think of American Literature

By Algernon C. Dougherty

FERDINAND BRUNETIERE

PAUL HERVIEU

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE

FROM some one having made the rather trite observation that a man of genius belongs to no one nationality, but to the world, it has grown to be almost an axiom that this particular form of prodigy stands alone among humanity, exacting the equal homage of all races. This is very attractive as a theory, but faulty as a finite proposition.

While the apothegm may partially fit the case of some one in the realm of physics who sets the world agape by a supreme discovery, invention or achievement, it does not apply with the same force to the genius of the pen, who by its agency transmutes the divine afflatus into concrete phrases. However mighty he may be, he has his limitations, that localize the strip of world he holds enthralled. Within that strip his light may shine with dazzling effulgence, blinding those upon whom it falls until, mystified by its splendor, they cry out that he is the sun that irradiates the universe. Yet if the rays extend beyond the frontiers of that area, it is only with steadily diminishing brightness, until their luminousness fades into the feeble white light of a smaller star.

The barriers between each of these separate worlds that owns its own genius are formed by that high wall known as language. It has marked an impassable bar ever since the Almighty, on the plain of Babel, confounded foolish mankind in the act of trying for the infinite. If the time ever comes when all humanity shall speak the same tongue, it will be possible for a poet to be born whose empire shall rival that of Phoebus; but until then even genius, like everything else human, will sway only a restricted dominion.

To appreciate this hard-and-fast fact one need only go into some foreign land to measure the sweep of a home genius' wings. The disillusion will be sad, swift and entire. It will prove that the voyage dims the luster of the idol you carry, for when, unsuspectingly, you unveil it to the eyes of the foreigner, he politely disparages your taste and offers for your worship a native product which he deems of far higher worth. Thus you learn that no genius has universal recognition, and that the cult of an idol is like an elastic thread, in that it cannot be stretched too far from its temple without breaking.

Over and over again, in foreign lands, this conviction is forced upon you vigorously. Conjuring even with the magical name of Shakespeare, one occasionally encounters a semi-disdainful auditory that insists upon a loftier tribute for certain of its own favorite children of genius. Thus, also, in other lands than his own, the divine Dante is set upon a lower pedestal than a lesser prodigy who chances to have been to the local manner born.

If this can be so with giants of the muse whose fame has survived through centuries, how vastly more striking becomes the spectacle when one considers writers of our own times, around whose forms our wondering eyes discern the vividly encircling halo of genius. We step across the border and look back toward home. Not even the faintest mist of the halo remains. Our geniuses are unknown.

This has just been demonstrated to me anew in an effort I have made to obtain the views of great French writers concerning the literature of the United States. The men whose opinions I sought were renowned authorities in the field of letters, who better than any other group of men in the world should have been able to pronounce the dictum of experts on the works of our celebrated authors. Each and every one of the gentlemen to whom I addressed my request had been crowned with the laurels that France reserves for her most illustrious sons. In recognition of their transcendant talent, their country had conferred upon each of them a place among her Immortals by electing him to membership in the historic French Academy—that pantheon of the living to which admission is accorded only on the passport of greatness.

I addressed my inquiry only to those of the Forty who had carved their niche in history by the pen; those who had won pre-eminence as literary critics, or who, as poets, historians, novelists or playwrights, belonged to the same great brotherhood of letters in which our illustrious American writers had achieved glorious deeds.

Only a very few of our most famous names were at all familiar to any of them. Several of them did not choose to express any opinion, and this, I chance to know, was not from willful discourtesy, but because they deemed silence wiser than an open confession of absolute ignorance on the subject. One of them frankly avowed that he knew absolutely nothing of American literature, and expressed the belief that no Frenchman was any better informed on the question. M. Paul Bourget, who made a tour of the United States and then returned to France and published his impressions in two volumes, called "Outre-Mer," promised me verbally that he would write me his views, but on second thought he refrained from doing so; and I know that his unwillingness was because he knew nothing about American literature.

With some of these academicians I had personal interviews, and from others I received courteous letters, but there was scarcely one of them who did not proclaim his almost entire ignorance on the subject of American letters.

"Have you, indeed, a literature in the United States?" remarked in an amazed tone a distinguished poet and novelist, who occupies today in the academy the chair in which Alfred de Musset used to sit. I had asked him to give me his impressions of the past, the present and the future of American letters, and he answered in the words just quoted, while his face wore an expression of incredulity such as might have been natural if I had told him that all Americans were

"Anthropophagi or men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders."

From a gentleman whose historical works have quite recently gained him admission to the academy, I had hoped to obtain an expression of opinion upon our great American historians. But he had doubtless never heard of Parkman, Motley, Prescott, Bancroft or Irving, for he told me, with most ingenuous frankness, that he was ignorant of the whole subject.

A very eminent member of the academy is the literary critic par excellence of France. His contributions to the critical and historical study of belles lettres, and their development during the advancing ages of civilization, have earned for him a notable place in the literary world of today. Several years ago he delivered a course of brilliant lectures on literary subjects before one of the great universities of the United States. To this distinguished authority I addressed my inquiries with confidence, satisfied that the question of American literature was one on which he could speak with ex cathedra interest. "I know too little about it," he said, "to have any opinion on the subject."

The world-famed Edmond Rostand was absent from France, so I sent a letter in his pursuit. I hoped that the unanimous admiration evinced by America for his "Cyrano" and "Aiglon" would tempt him to express reciprocally his esteem for the great ones of our literature. My letter remained unanswered. An acquaintance of mine, who knows Rostand, had predicted that it would. "The young poet," he added, "knows only one name in American literature, and that name he loathes. It is that of the Chicago playwright who holds that his 'Merchant Prince of Corneville' had been pilfered by Rostand in concocting 'Cyrano.'"

There are certain of our great literary lights whose names are known more or less generally in France. But the wonder is that they are so few. Our historians are almost unknown, and our poets are only a little more familiar. It is our masters of fiction, and only the smallest number of them, whose fame is anything more than transitory in this country. The reason is not far to seek. It is the difference of language that is both the direct and indirect cause. It is the direct cause for the reason that very few persons in France speak English; and it is the indirect cause for the double reason that, primarily, a translation is often incapable of reproducing either the finer shades of thought or the melody of rhyme; and secondly, because our writers for the most part, and particularly our fiction authors, delve in a different field of romance from the one to which French novelists have accustomed their readers.

The American novelist most widely known in France is Fenimore Cooper, whose stirring stories of frontier life have been the delight of French boys for several generations. After him comes Edgar Allan Poe, but it is his tales of the fantastic, and not the exquisite melody of his poetry, that captivate French readers. Hawthorne, too, finds fancy in France, because his works are thoroughly translatable. But Washington Irving and Hawthorne's many brilliant contemporaries and the sparkling "Transcendentalists" of whom Emerson was the pivot, are almost unknown, even to the great literary luminaries of the French academy.

Although the delicate shading in the works of Bret Harte is manifestly difficult to translate, and without it a great part of the writer's charm is lost, the captivating story-teller of the Sierras is rather well known in France, and counts many admirers among the academicians.

The exclusively humorous works of Mark Twain have also been translated into French, and find a considerable number of readers. But that about ends the list of our literary conquests in the land of the Gaul. Many of our glorious geniuses of the past, and a still greater number of our brilliant writers of today, are no better known by name in that land of culture than a lone fisherman of Kamchatka.

Some of the academicians to whom I addressed my requests did American letters the high compliment of saying the subject required a volume for treatment, rather than the brief space practicable in the columns of a newspaper. Other distinguished critics summed up their judgments in a line, and still others had nothing, or almost nothing to say, thus bringing down the general academical dictum to a very unflattering average.

The letter that I received from M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, the eminent editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes and one of the most distinguished literary critics of the age, was charmingly original, but not calculated to impart a very cheerful impulsion to our American literary vanity:

"You ask my opinion on the past, the present and the future of American literature. I can only reply by saying:

"First, That I do not know American literature well enough to have an opinion.

"Second, That if I had one, it would need a volume, or a magazine article, to expose it.

"Third, That if I were in a position to express such an opinion, I should not have waited to have the inquiry addressed to me, but would have prepared an article on the subject for the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.'

"I hope therefore that the readers of the Pittsburgh Gazette will excuse my frankness and my quite American-like brevity."

F. BRUNETIERE.

Unlike M. Brunetiere, M. Jules Claretie, journalist and author, has an opinion, and a complimentary one; but he, too, finds it difficult to compress his views on a subject of the kind. The distinguished director of the Comedie Francaise writes:

"The subject, as I see it, is one that requires a volume to discuss, and only can be imperfectly considered in the limited space of a newspaper article or interview. Within these restrictions, a subject such as the literature of a country can be reviewed only in a general way, but I shall not make the mistake of regarding as representatives of the literature of the United States authors who, well, who should not be so considered. The injustice of such a method of criticism was forced upon my notice no later than this morning, when I chanced to find in one of the book-shops an American work in which our French literature was very superficially judged

JULES CLARETIE

HENRI LAVEDAN

SULLY-PRUDHOMME

LUDOVIC HALÉVY

by certain trifling and minor works which the writer had been pleased to regard as representative specimens of French thought!

"As for American literature, we French love your authors of the past, and are studying those of the present day. The future of your letters—ah! who can tell what that will be? I discern a shape for the future literature of the United States in a volume of President Roosevelt, and that shape is the 'poetry of energy.' It seems to me that your literature will drift further and further away from morbid reveries and inspired melancholy. Everything that enervates must become repellent to it. Like you, we French should also move in the same direction, and strive for a literature that puts iron into the blood of the nation.

"Meanwhile, I am going to read over again that companion of my youth, Fenimore Cooper; and the seductive Poe who delighted my early manhood; and Mark Twain, who always amuses, and Bret Harte, who was another apostle of 'action.' Recalling these familiar names, I also salute Emerson, who teaches that thought has likewise its rights, as power before strength.

"If I cannot foretell what will be the future of American literature, I can at least hope that it will be striking and glorious. Hopes are always safer than predictions, but in anticipating a great future for letters in your country of strong deeds, one runs little risk of being considered a bad prophet."

JULES CLARETIE.

What M. Armand Sully-Prudhomme, the great French poet, has to say about American literature may be taken as a fair reflex of the views of his countrymen in general. M. Sully-Prudhomme, who has been in impaired health for a long time, writes me from Chatenay:

"Your complimentary inquiry embarrasses me considerably, should like very much to tell The Gazette readers what I think of the literature of the United States, but I realize my utter incompetence to express a judgment on the question.

"I do not know English, and the translations that my own personal work has allowed me the leisure to read, have only given me an incomplete and very superficial acquaintance with your men of letters. Moreover, my health is such that I dare not undertake an exhaustive study of the general subject."

ARMAND SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

M. Francois Coppee, another of the leading poets of France, who may be regarded as the Alfred de Musset of today, received me in his charming home, and when he learned the object of my visit, said:

"Though I have always tried to keep abreast of the literature of Europe, I fear I am woefully ignorant on the subject of American literature. It is one of my keen regrets that I do not know the English language, and consequently am familiar only with those works that have been translated into French. Translations have been made, of course, of all the English classics, while the writings of the men who have adorned the letters of Germany, Spain, Russia, Italy, Norway and the other countries of Europe are put into French almost coincidentally with their publication in their original tongue. I fear the same thing has not been done with American authors, at any rate I cannot recall their works on the moment.

"At the first blush, when you address the inquiry to me, I am almost tempted to ask if there is such a thing as an American literature, and to argue that you are too young as a nation to have a literary past, for it requires centuries of evolution to produce a national literature. But perhaps you can remind me of some famous American whose works have been translated into French.

"Cooper, did you say? Fenimore Cooper? Do I know of him? Why, sir, you cannot find a man in all France, nor a boy over 10 in the entire country, who has not read every word Cooper ever wrote. Yes, I admit it, I quite overlooked Cooper.

"What's that, Washington Irving? Well, I cry 'peccavi' again. I had not thought of Irving, but now that you remind me, I unreservedly say that his is a name that would glorify any literature. And Poe! Why, yes; he was a genius whose name is almost as universally honored in France as in America. Yes, that's true, there was Longfellow, too, that exquisite singer whom we French call the American Lamartine. And Emerson, of the superb intellect, who was one of the conspicuous figures of the age. Those names are all familiar to me through translations, for I am a voracious reader.

"As to your literary future, I can only say that anything is possible with your race, for you are accustomed to accomplish marvels. You ought to have a great literary future."

Here's what I received from Henri Lavedan, novelist and playwright, one of the younger group in the academy, and for whom the future holds the highest honors in his country:

"While I am too much occupied just now with pressing work to write my impressions of the literature of the United States, and owing to my protracted absence from Paris am unable to fix a date for a personal interview, I cannot, however, resist the desire which your request evokes to express my unqualified admiration, which has lasted for years, for your great Bret Harte."

HENRI LAVEDAN.

M. Jules Lemaitre is one of the greatest literary lights of France, and a man of encyclopedic brain, who seems to know very much about everything—that is, everything except the literature of the United States. His reservations on that score he expresses in the following letter:

"I am very ignorant about American literature. I know Edgar Poe, a little Longfellow, Bret Harte, Fenimore Cooper, Hawthorne, and a very little bit of Walt Whitman. I confess that is about all. I am, however, convinced that when the United States shall become entirely one nation and one country, it will have a truly great and beautiful literature."

JULES LEMAITRE.

Though he was only admitted to the academy the other day, M. Frederic Masson is perhaps the greatest living French historian. His lifework has been the study of the great Napoleon, and to him posterity will owe nearly all it can know of the Man of Destiny and his times. Posterity, however, will not learn much from M. Masson about American literature in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, unless the eminent historian reads up considerably on this latter topic. As will be seen, however, from M. Masson's letter, which follows, he is not lacking in those essential qualities in a great historian, candor and emphasis:

"I keenly regret that I cannot answer your request. I do not consider that I have either the right or the qualifications to speak conscientiously on a subject of which I am ignorant, and upon which no Frenchman is in a position to pronounce a useful opinion ('Il n'appartient pas a un francais de se prononcer utilement.')"

FREDERIC MASSON.

Next to M. Rostand, M. Paul Hervieu is the youngest of the Immortals, yet into his relatively brief life he has crowded much literary toil of a distinguished character. Besides a volume or so of poems, and a couple of able novels, he has written several remarkable stage successes. He is at work now on a play for which a Paris theater is waiting, but he found time to pen me the following:

"Something more than a desultory preparation is necessary in order to reply properly to so vast an inquiry as the one you address me; yet I am so busy these days, working ten hours out of every twenty-four on my next play, that I am forced to give you only my off-hand impressions and brief recollections on the question.

"In American literature of the past, I have experienced, at different periods, certain emotions that are among the strongest that any book can produce. In my childhood I was often set wondering delightedly by Fenimore Cooper. Later, I read with intense feeling, and always re-read with the same admiration, the works of Edgar Allan Poe. And I am still keenly interested in the romances of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

"Since his death occurred only so recently, one may regard as a writer of the present day the great Bret Harte, whose master-touch so delicate and yet so strong, created the profoundest impressions upon me.

"The originality of Mark Twain and his irresistible flights of fancy have constantly fascinated me. There are many others of your great authors whom I do not recall on the moment, and how many more, alas! of whom I know nothing. But nobody has ever yet discovered how to be able to read other works, and to write one's own, at the same time.

"As for the future, I believe that America, with the glorious health of her young race, with her great universities, and with her habit of excelling in everything she undertakes, in industry, the sciences, art, war and politics, is even now generating a literary soul whose wings will extend across the universe."

PAUL HERVIEU.

It was under the dome of the historic institute, the home of the French academy, that I met, the other afternoon, M. Ludovic Halevy. His life has been such a busy one that I should not have been surprised if he had never had time to read a single sample of American literature. He has himself written, or collaborated in the writing of, more great plays and opera libretti than any other man living, so I was more than astonished when he said to me:

"You catch me unprepared for replying to such a comprehensive inquiry. Thus forced to consult my memory, I can only give you quite cursory impressions. Of a few of your authors I retain the most vivid recollections. My admiration goes out first of all to Bret Harte, whose works have always entranced me, but perhaps with all their literary charm, I miss much of their exquisite flavor from being able to read only the translations.

"Thanks to Baudelaire's translations, I have also read with the keenest delight the fantastic reveries of Poe. Longfellow's muse has carried me on many an entrancing flight.

"I have always been a voracious reader of Henry James, about whose works I discover a peculiarly attractive flavor of originality, but I am half inclined to think James belongs rather to English than to American letters. Yes, I know he is of American birth, but I fancied he had adopted British nationality. Well, to whichever country he belongs, he is first of all a citizen of the great empire of letters.

"Both my sons are particularly devoted to the literature of the United States, and one of them, M. Daniel Halevy, has published an exhaustive critical essay on the works of your great female genius, Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"It would be useless for me to hazard a guess as to the future of your literature, but nevertheless the subject interests me to a high degree. Just as the ethnologists regard the evolution of your race with surpassing interest because of the many distinct races of which it is blended, so do I, and for the same reason, look with wonder towards the literature of the future produced by such a remarkable nation."

LUDOVIC HALEVY.

What a Scotland Yard Man Thinks of Sherlock Holmes

The Worm Has Been Trodden upon Until It Has Finally Turned upon Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

SHERLOCK Holmes has confided to Dr. Watson so many times his unreserved opinion of the official detective, or "Scotland Yarders," that Conan Doyle's readers will be especially interested in what Sir Robert Anderson, head of London's criminal investigation department, has just written—apropos of Holmes' "return"—concerning the estimate which the "regular men" hold of the amateur sleuthhound of Baker street.

Perhaps it will be best to give Sir Robert's views as a practical criminal agent upon certain details of the "Adventures" before quoting what the famous ex-commissioner of police has to say regarding Holmes' jibes at the methods of the regular force.

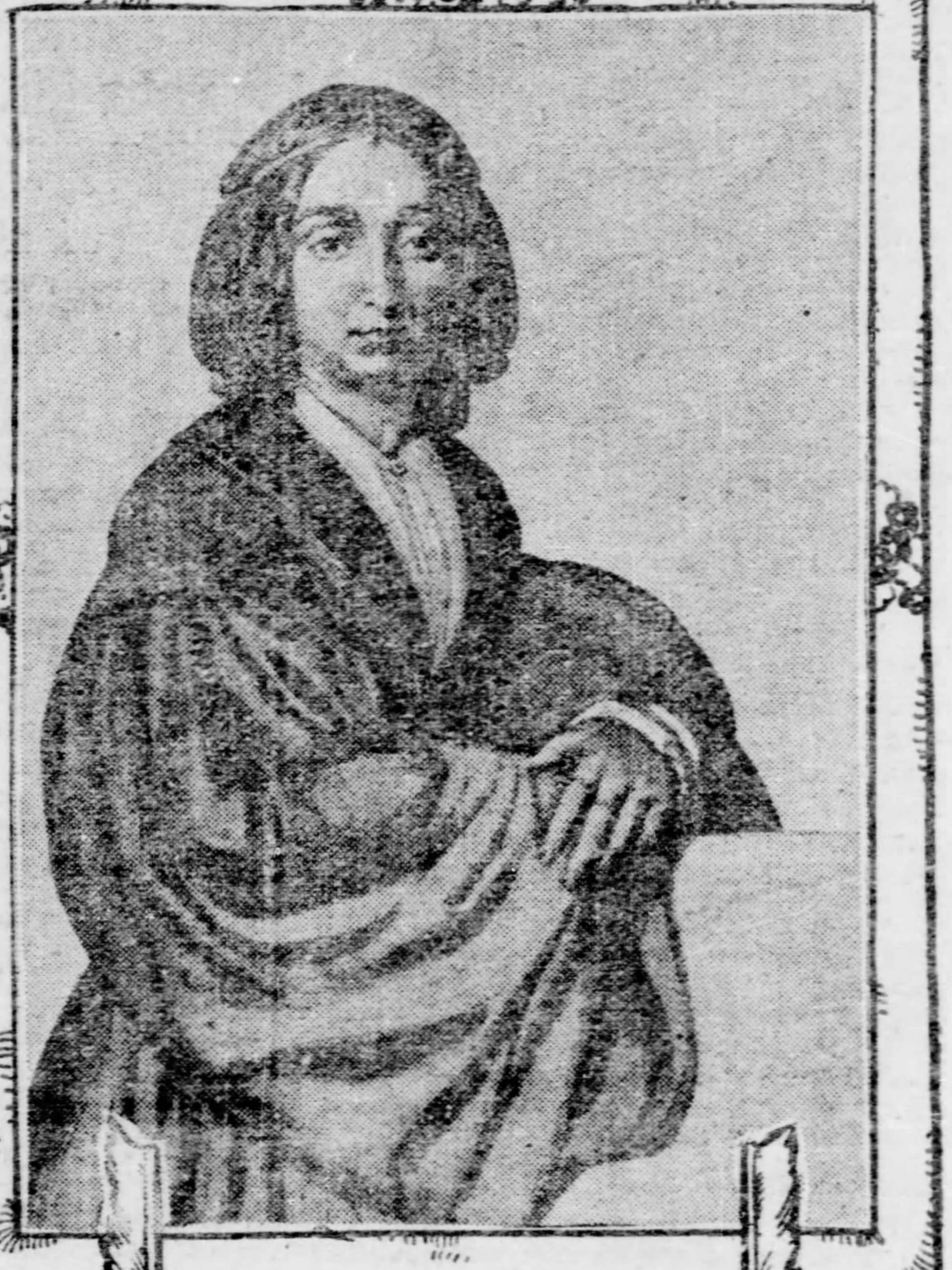
"It implies no disparagement of Dr. Doyle's art," he says, "that in the 'Adventures of Sherlock Holmes' the element of exaggeration is seldom wanting. 'The Final Problem' exemplifies this in a notable way. To an expert, at all events, the story of Moriarty's tracking Holmes to Switzerland is preposterous."

Sir Robert goes on: "In this country, an accused person must without the slightest delay be brought before a magistrate. But, in the 'Study in Scarlet,' we are told that Jefferson Hope was to be 'put before a magistrate in the course of a week.' In 'The Man With the Twisted Lip,' the police at Bow street 'hush the thing up,' apparently without the intervention of a magistrate at all. And in 'The Sign of the Four' the closing scene reminds us of one of Dickens' bagmen stories. Jonathan Small makes a quartet with our two friends and the Bow street officer, whose prisoner he is, in the Baker street lodgings we know so well; and ensconced in a comfortable chair, with a glass of spirits and water at hand, he spends a pleasant hour in telling the story of his crimes. And even this is capped by Dr. Watson's being allowed to carry away the treasure chest, the corpus of the crime, which is supposed to contain jewels of priceless value. He conveys it in a cab to the house of his fiancee, and in her presence he breaks it open with a poker!" And thus the practical detective goes on at length.

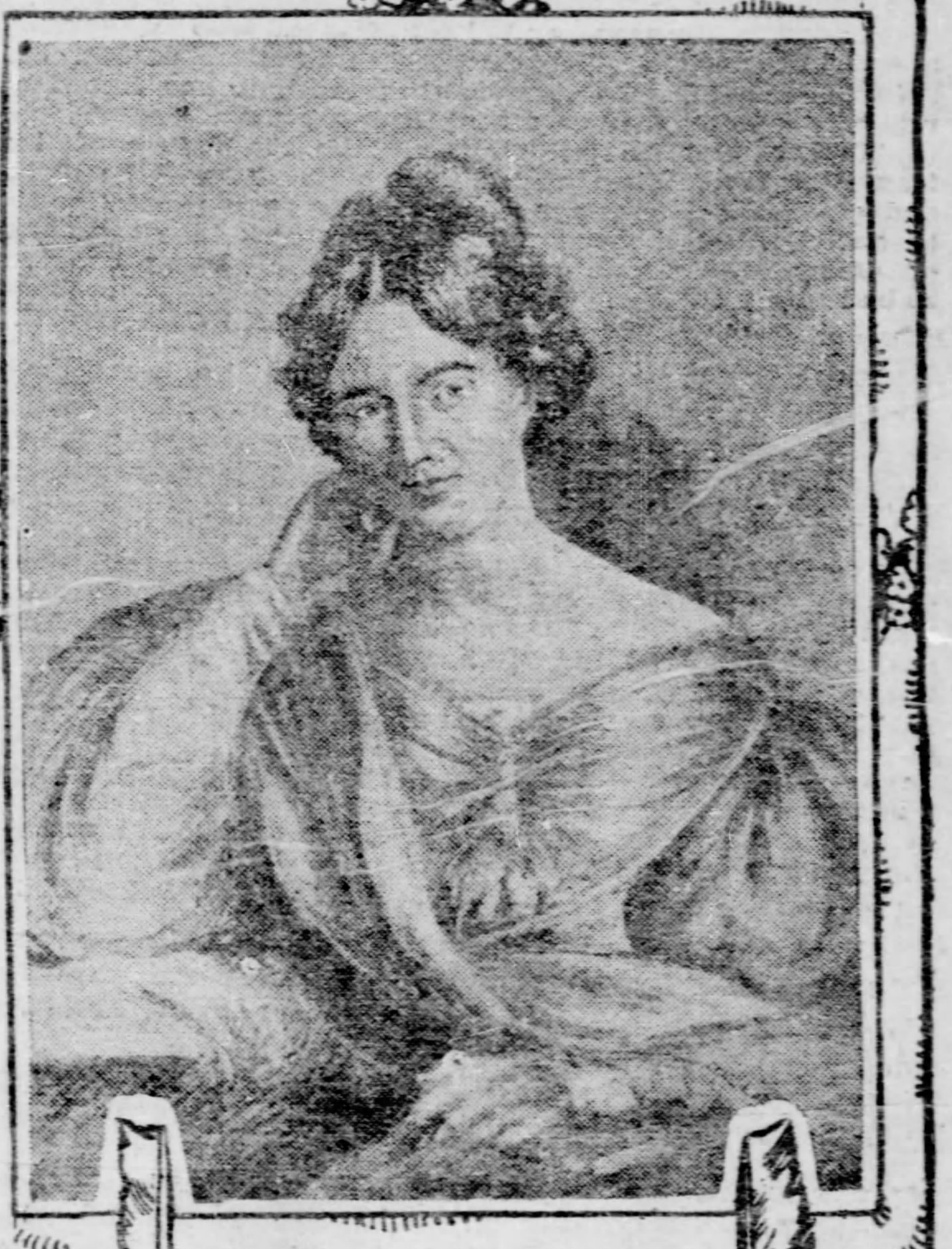
Evidently, however, Sir Robert Anderson does not take Holmes' jibes at the expense of Scotland Yard with great seriousness. "There is a wide difference," he says, "between the work of the responsible police officer, whose business it is to bring criminals to justice, and the work of the 'private detective' who has merely to ascertain facts and to solve seeming mysteries. But the difference is not so vital as that which distinguishes the fancies of the novelist from the facts of real life. He must be a poor sort of creature who cannot solve his own problems. And it is delightful to notice how accurately the Sherlock Holmes keys invariably fit the Sherlock Holmes locks, and how invariably his two and two makes four. But in real life keys are apt to get mixed or mislaid, and two and two have sometimes a way of making twenty-two; all of which may be quite unpreventable and is always most embarrassing."

The Pen of the Novelist as the Scepter of Woman

By George Seibel



George Sand



Jane Austen

IN a general survey of the arts one is struck by a peculiar phenomenon. In none of them has woman achieved greatness save only in literature. In vain we look for a female Michael Angelo or Raphael, for a female composer to rank with Beethoven and Wagner. Women like Sonya Kovalevsky, the Russian girl who became professor of mathematics at Stockholm university, like Roza Bonheur, whose animal pictures won world-wide fame, are exceptions that prove the rule. Not their knowledge nor their artistic genius gave these women pre-eminence, but the exceptional fact that women should display such knowledge and genius in fields while Homer reaped the glory. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that the queen of Sheba wrote Solomon's Proverbs.

But if we turn to literature the case is different. Here the names of great women are almost as frequent as those of great men. Even among the ancients women held a distinguished place in literature. As the old Greeks called Homer "the poet," so they called Sappho "the poetess." That impassioned singer of Lesbian love songs had even gathered a circle of women poets about her, among them Erinna—the first woman's club on record. A learned critic has gone so far as to contend that the "Odyssey" is the work of a woman, believing that Nausicaa wrote the poem while Homer reaped the glory.

Since Sappho sang her deathless hymn to Aphrodite, woman has held and strengthened her position in literature. Though Michael Angelo had no female rival in sculpture and painting, the verse of Vittoria Colonna rises far above his own. The lyrics of Annette von Droste-Huelshoff compare with Goethe's. Elizabeth Barrett was not an unworthy mate for Robert Browning. Louise Labe, "la belle Cordiere," and Marcelline Desbordes-Valmore wrote poems as full of magical melody as Lamartine or Hugo. In fact, the names of English women poets alone would make a long roll—Felicia Hemans, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Norton, Hanna Gould, Joanna Baillie, Hannah More, Helen Jackson, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Sigourney, Celia Thaxter, Alice and Phoebe Cary—these are only a few of the better known.

But it is in the novel that woman has done her best work and won her richest renown. France boasts three great writers of fiction—Dumas, Balzac and George Sand, who was Madame Dudevant. England has three classics in George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans), Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen. Sweden is proud of Selma Lagerlof, Poland of Elise Orzesko, Italy of Matilde Serao, Spain of Emilia Pardo-Bazan, Austria of Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Roumania of its queen, Carmen Sylva. The work of these women writers need not shrink from a comparison with the best of their brother authors, even such men as Bjornson, Sienkievicz and De Amicis.

America has furnished the most striking example of all, for the American book of which the greatest number of copies have been sold and which has been translated into the greatest number of foreign languages, is a novel by a woman—Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." America has been the paradise of the female novelist. It is safe to say that three-fourths of our fiction writers are women. Taking the lists of a most conservative publishing house—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who give little encouragement to the fiction fad and have many old-time giants on their list—we find the names of 52-men and 62 women. Everywhere else the women have an even greater preponderance. Here are the names:

MEN.

Aldrich,
Bates,
Bellamy,
Bishop,
Buchan,
Bunner,
Bynner,
Cahan,
Carryl,
Chesnutt,
Child,
Coffin,
Cooke,
Cooper,
Dickens,
Fawcett,
Ford,
Friedman,
Fuller,
Grant,
Haliburton,
Hardy, A. S.,
Harris,
Harte,
Hawthorne, N.
Hawthorne, J.
Henderson,
Holmes,
Howells,
James,
London,
Lush,
Lynde,
Mann,
Nason,
Parker,
Payne,
Robinson,
Royce,
Sage,
Saintine,
Saunders,
Scott,
Severance,
Smith,
Stevenson,
Stimson,
Story,
Thackeray,
Thompson,
Wallace,
White.

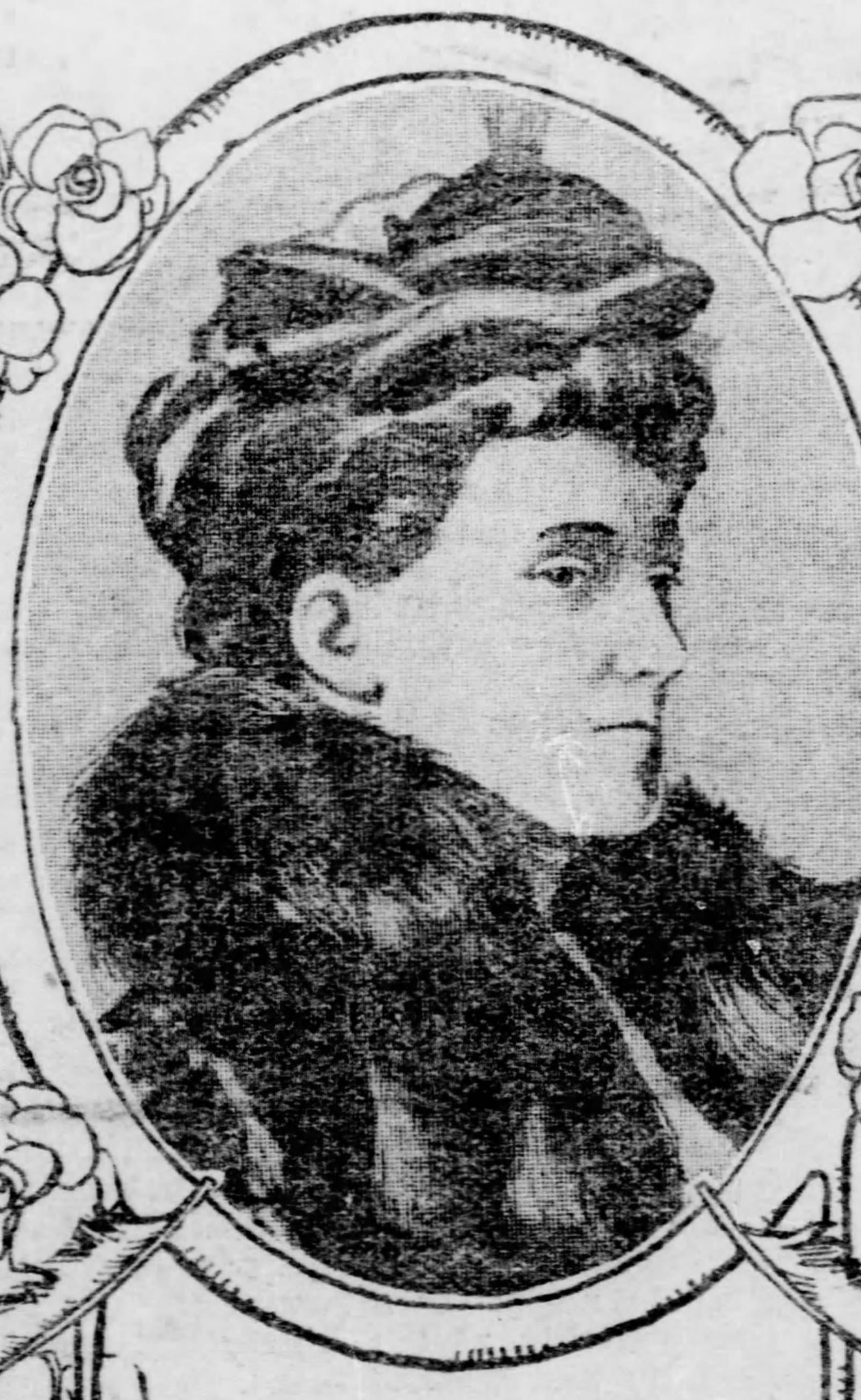
WOMEN.

Austin,
Baylor,
Brown, A.,
Brown, C.,
Brown, H. D.,
Burnham,
Catherwood,
Chopin,
Clement,
Converse,
Cooke,
Craddock,
Cummins,
Davis, M. E. M.
Deland,
Earle,
Edgeworth,
Ewell,
Fields,
Foote,
Foster,
Frothingham,
Graham,
Hale, L. P.,
Hall,
Hamilton,
Harris, M. C.,
Howard,
Humphrey,
Hutten,
Jameson,
Jamison,
Jewett,
Johnston,
King,
Kirk,
Lee, J.,
Lee, M. C.,
Lincoln,
Loughead,
McIlwraith,
Morse,
Murfree, F.,
Oliphant,
Ouida,
Owen,
Pangborn,
Perry,
Phelps,
Prince,
Putnam,
Sibley,
Stowe,
Thanet,
Tincker,
Wells,
White,
Whitney,
Wiggin,
Woods,
Woolley,
Yechton.

This list, with its scores of unknown names, not only affords an instructive commentary upon the oft-mooted question, "What is fame?" but also enables us roughly to estimate the number of women novelists plying their pens in this country. There are at least a dozen first-class publishing houses; and if they average 50 women novelists apiece, we have an army of 600 women writers. The minor publishing concerns, on whose lists the women play a yet larger role, will swell the army to over a thousand.

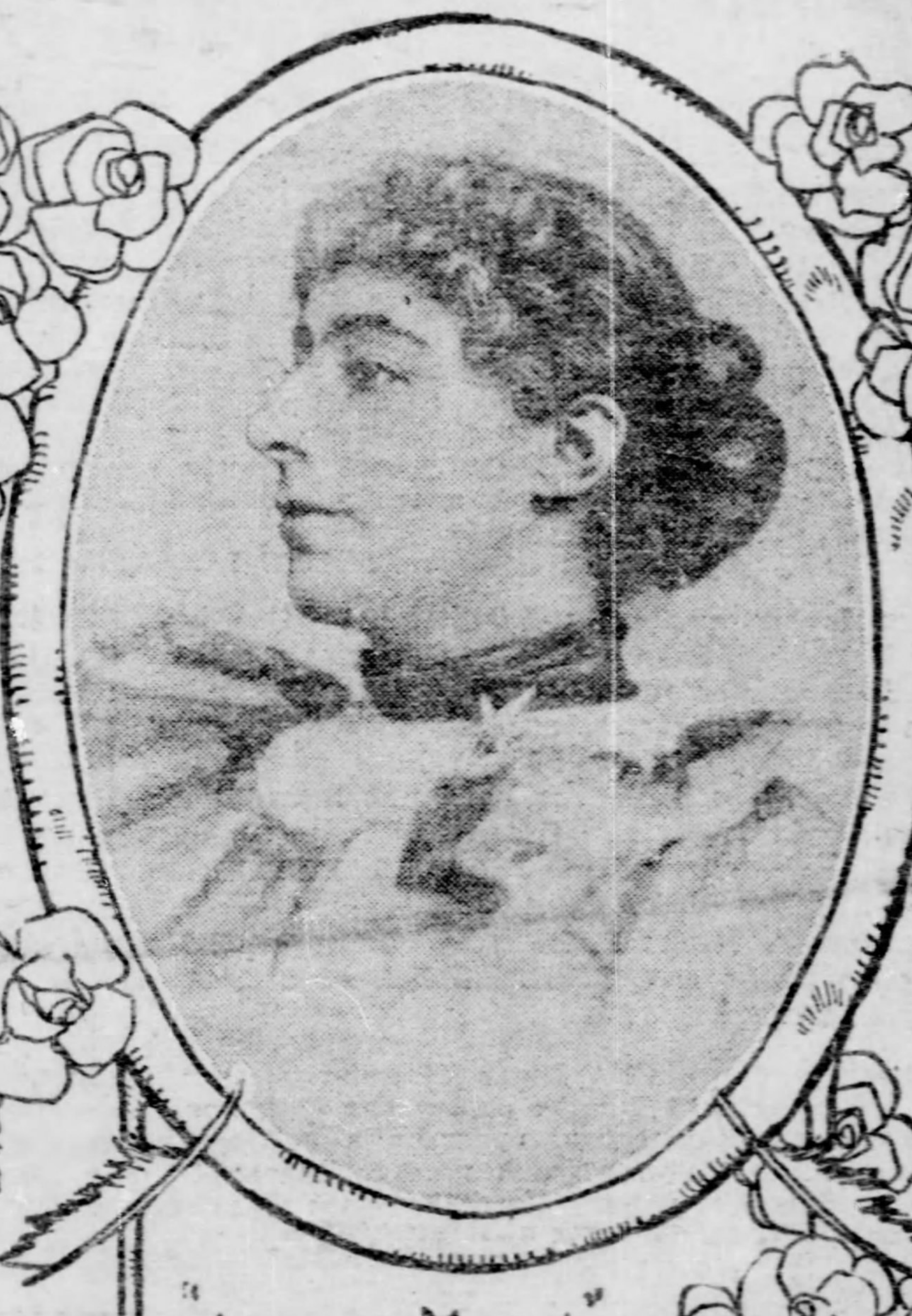
There must be a reason for this enormous increase in women writers since Dame Juliana Berners in the fifteenth century wrote her "Boke of St. Albans." The reason is to be found in the rise of the modern novel. Prose fiction requires gifts of minute and detailed observation, of intuitive psychological perception and delicate verbal expression, which woman possesses in much greater degree than man. In George Eliot's day tatting was the favorite employment of my lady's vacant hours; since George Eliot she has exchanged the crochet needle for the pen and puts in her idle moments weaving romances.

Although Fanny Burney, the author of "Evelina," won fame with that story in 1778, and Mrs. Radcliffe with her horror tales only 12 years later, novel writing as a profession for woman was still regarded askance. No wonder, for Miss Burney's realism was sometimes but little milder than Fielding's, and the language of Maria Edgeworth's Sir Philip Baddely might have been used to compile a swearing dictionary. So when gentle Jane Austen worked her wonderful tales, of which Guizot says we must go back to the Athenian age for a parallel, they were put forth and received with hesitant timidity. "Pride and Prejudice" was written 16 years before it found a publisher; "Sense and Sensibility" had two years less to wait. "Northanger Abbey" lay for years in a publisher's safe, forgotten by him, unclaimed by the author, who rather shrank from fame when it found her. The case of the Bronte sisters was even more striking. Charlotte published "Jane Eyre" under the pseudonym of Currer Bell; Emily published "Wuthering Heights" as by Ellis Bell; Anne published "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" as by Acton Bell. The literary woman was still regarded as somewhat of a monstrosity, and not altogether proper, as actors were a century and a half before. Even George Eliot as-

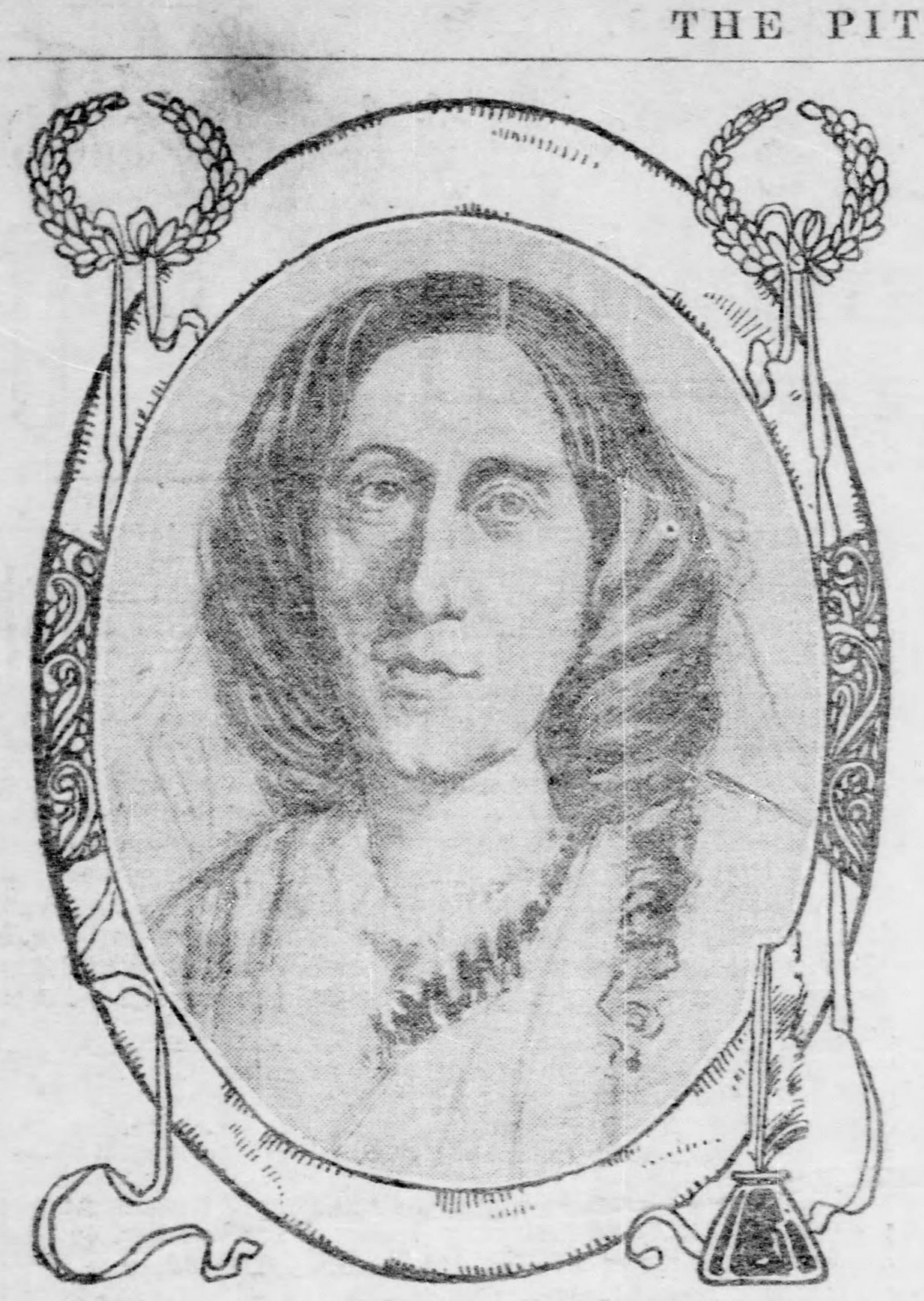


Edith Wharton

Mrs. Humphry Ward



"Lucas Malet"



GEORGE ELIOT.

sumed a masculine pseudonym. Perhaps it would best describe the state of public opinion to say that it thought a woman could not write a novel, and that if she could she ought not.

The three great names—Eliot, Austen and Bronte—have dispelled this delusion forever, though women still write novels under masculine pseudonyms; witness Lucas Malet, who is Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, and John Oliver Hobbes, who is Mrs. Pearl Craigie. Literary critics will dispute until the end of time which of these three is the greatest. Augustine Birrell thinks they ought to stand in alphabetical order—and his extravagant admiration for Miss Austen led him to declare that

> Faiths, fashions, thrones, parliaments, late dinners may all fade away; we may go forward, we may go back; recall political economy from Saturn or Mr. Henry George from New York; crown Mr. Parnell king of Ireland or hang him high as Haman; but fat Mary Bennett, the elder Miss Bates, Mr. Rushworth and John Thorpe must always remain wihin call, being not accidental, but essential figures.

We may not all dogmatise as Mr. Birrell does, and none can blame us for being worse perplexed than the muddled lover who could have been happy with either, "were the other fair charmer away." It is a difficult "trilemma"—to choose between Jane Austen's Homeric humor and exquisite art, George Eliot's lofty moral courage and vigorous thought, and Charlotte Bronte's realism and passion.

The problem becomes still more involved when one proceeds to compare this trio with George Sand, the great Frenchwoman, who has written more than her three English sisters combined. When one considers the bulk of George Sand's work one is amazed at its excellence. For 40 years she toiled tirelessly; her invention never flagged, her style never became flat through more than a hundred volumes. In her warm feeling for nature and in her mastery of French prose she ranks midway between Rousseau and Flaubert.

In the versatility of her genius, the ardor of her idealism, and the fertility of her invention she far surpasses her three English rivals. Her fame has been slightly dimmed in recent years because the reforms for which she pleaded have long ago been achieved and because the devotees of naturalism require strong effluvia as stimulants; but this can be only a passing phase of literary taste. Shakespeare himself was neglected and forgotten for a century or more, and George Sand's fame will not suffer from a slight temporary occultation.

Coming to the women who write novels in our own day, three names deserve special mention in English-speaking lands. They are Mrs. Mary Humphry Ward, who came before the public with "Robert Elsmere" in 1888; "Lucas Malet," the daughter of Charles Kingsley, best known by her recent "History of Sir Richard Calmady," and Mrs. Edith Wharton, who is an American and proved her right to stand in the foremost rank by "The Valley of Decision," published only last year.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, a niece of Matthew Arnold's and a granddaughter of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, is perhaps the foremost active English novelist of today—George Meredith and Thomas Hardy can hardly be counted active. Since "Robert Elsmere" she has written "David Grieve," "Marcella," "The Story of Bessie Costrell," "Sir George Tressady," "Eleanor" and "Lady Rose's Daughter." Her works are widely read, though one critic has been unkind enough to say that "her head would have been cut off early in the week if she had pre-existed as the story-telling princess of the 'Arabian Nights.'"

"Lucas Malet," or Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison, issued her first novel a year after "Robert Elsmere." It was entitled "Mrs. Lorimer: A Sketch in Black and White," and proved only a succes d'estime. Her reputation has grown steadily as each successive work from her pen appeared—"Colonel Enderby's Wife," "A Counsel of Perfection," "The Wages of Sin," "The Carissima," "The Gateless Barrier" and "Sir Richard Calmady." "The Wages of Sin" is probably her most powerful work, though "Sir Richard Calmady" has been the most popular. She says she wrote her first novel because she "was dreadfully dull and wanted a little money." An uncharitable critic might wonder whether that is why women write novels. Certainly Mrs. Harrison has not permitted the monetary consideration to rule her after work, for her novels stand years apart.

Mrs. Edith Wharton made her literary debut, I believe, in a volume on "The Decoration of Houses." Two volumes of short stories, "The Greater Inclination" and "Crucial Instances," revealed her as a disciple of Henry James with a dramatic instinct and a sense of style superior to her master's. By a short novel, "The Touchstone," and a long novel, "The Valley of Decision," she has firmly established herself at the head of America's woman writers. Her latest book, "Sanctuary," has just been published. Mrs. Wharton is a New Yorker by birth, is about 35 years old, has spent some years in Italy, and is well versed in continental literatures. Great things may be expected of Mrs. Wharton when one considers that George Eliot was 40 years old when her first work of fiction appeared.

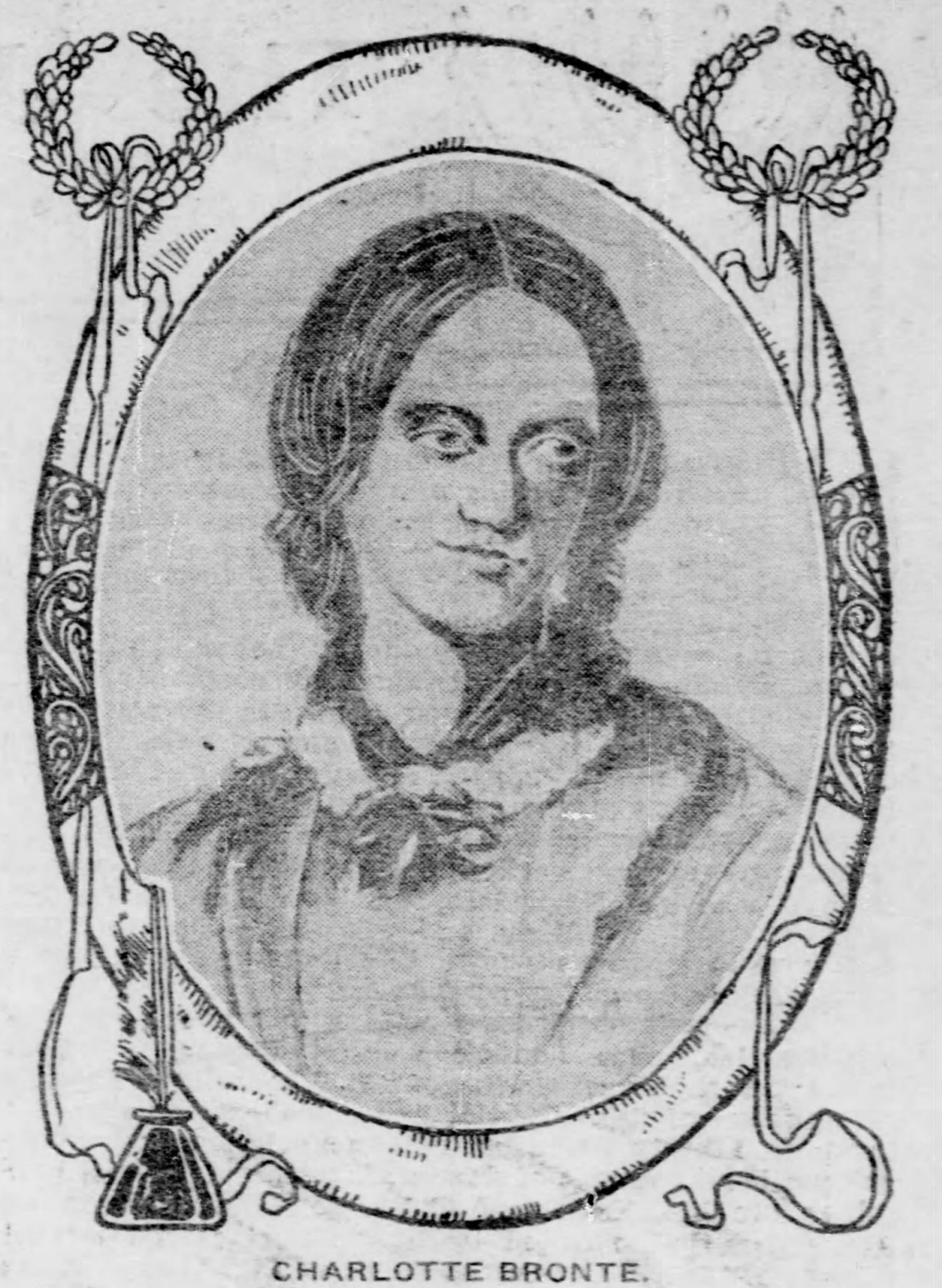
MARIE VON EBNER-ESCHENBACH.

Of course, as we have seen, this does not exhaust the roster of female novelists writing in the English tongue—their name is legion. Some have written little that can be considered as literature—Marie Corelli, for instance; others have written a single notable work, like Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm," or Beatrice Harraden's "Ships That Pass in the Night;" still others have an assured place, beyond which they will hardly rise, like Maxwell Grey, who wrote "The Silence of Dean Maitland," and Mrs. Craigie, the author of "The School for Saints." Nor must Sara Orne Jewett be forgotten, perhaps the truest artist of them all. Among the younger generation great things may be expected from Gwendolen Overton, whose "Heritage of Unrest" was a powerful first novel, and from Beulah Marie Dix, who made such a splendid beginning with "The Making of Christopher Ferringham."

In foreign lands the woman novelist is almost as numerous and industrious as here at home and in England. France has no worthy successor to George Sand, nor indeed any woman writer of equal rank with the men that write her novels; but this may be because the French novel, like the heathen Chinee, is peculiar, and French women may think it risque enough to read them without writing them.

Jeanne Marni in her little tales—mere sketches, bits of dialogue, fag ends of human dramas—is almost the only artist of first rank. The fine qualities of her work would evaporate in a long novel. It is the same with Gyp, that sparkling causeuse who runs on and on, utterly forgetful of the fact that she has a story to tell until she leads her readers also to forget it. She herself is "le petit Bob," whom she has made immortal as Thackeray did Jeames Yellowplush.

The three women who have written the best novels by their sex in France all hide their identity under masculine pseudonyms. Daniel Lesueur is Jeanne Loiseau; Jean Bertheroy is also a woman; Henri Greville was Alice Durand-Fleury. Daniel Lesueur writes touching love-stories with Parisian milieu; Jean Bertheroy writes historical romances of ancient Greece, Rome, Pompeii, Syracuse, Egypt and Spain with real historic atmosphere; Henri Greville, who died about a year ago, wrote graphic novels of Russian life, having spent many years in that land.



CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

Across the Rhine the women who write novels are more plentiful and more prominent than in France. The most distinguished among them is the venerable Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, born in 1830; though, properly speaking, an Austrian, she belongs to Germany's literature and has a niche between Friedrich Spielhagen and Paul Heyse, the greatest living authors of the fatherland's fiction. Then there is Ricarda Huch, who is still a young woman, but who has written three or four novels that place her in the front rank—unsurpassed in their psychological truth and marvelously fine in their style. She has also written a volume of lyric poems which have been compared with Goethe's own.

Turning to Sweden we find Selma Lagerlof, quite different from the cynical pessimism of most Scandinavian writers. Her "Gosta Berling" is a heroic figure like Sigurd himself and the stories have all the charm of fairy tales. "Gosta Berling" was translated into English, but didn't find many readers, I fear.

Elise Orzesko the Polish George Sand, and Emilia Pardo-Bazan, the founder of modern realism in Spain, have both been translated into English, but have not met with much appreciation. Greater favor has been shown to Matilde Serao, the Italian realist, many of whose books have been published by Harpers and seem to have found readers, as the publishers are adding to the list. She and all her tribe, like one famous Russian critic, "prize a piece of cheese more than a whole library of poems;" delving in depravity and gloom to find a few pearls until they come to regard the depravity and gloom as the real end and object of art.

We have seen that the woman with a pen plays a great role in nearly every country—even in Turkey a woman authoress named Nygiar Hanum created a sensation two or three years ago by writing a book. She was the daughter of an exiled Hungarian revolutionist; her mother was Turkish; she herself was married to a Turk at the age of 11, had borne three children and been divorced by the time she was 19. All this could not keep her from writing a book. In fact, as one looks through the lists and announcements of publishers, one wonders whether anything can keep woman from writing books, and especially novels. Whether they possess the gifts of observation, intuition and expression in a greater measure, or whether the invention of sewing and knitting machines has induced them to lay down the needle for the pen—this let others decide. The pen is as dangerous a weapon as the needle, and the ladies thus armed are such a formidable host that it is the better part of valor to say nothing and get all the pleasure you can out of reading their books.

RICARDA HUCH.

MATILDE SERAO.

The Jews in Literature from Hallevi to Zangwill

By Felix L. Oswald

A HISTORIAN of the Olympic festivals attributes the numerous victories of the Rhodian sprinters to the peculiar plan of their preparatory exercises, which consisted in running under heavy burdens, with a handicap, as we should call it, and often with weights attached to their very feet. When relieved of their impediments, the graduates of that school felt like moving on air, and easily distanced all competitors.

A similar system of training developed the marvels of Hebrew literature. For a series of centuries the children of Israel were so handicapped, so hampered and burdened by prejudice and preposterous legislation, that their ultimate deliverance seemed to result in miracles. No talents, no energy availed the competitors of mental athletes who had learned to bear up under the incubus of inquisitorial despotism, and whose liberated feet now appeared to move on wings, like those of their patron saint, the nimble god of commerce.

"Go on—it is so pleasant to sing in a shower-bath of criticism," Charles Reade's vocalist tells a fastidious friend; but the sweet singers of Israel had often to warble in a shower of fire. Gabriel Acosta's father composed a hymn to Liberty while his neighbor's home was undergoing a bombardment of flaming fagots, and Gabriel himself wrote his "Origin of Talmudic Traditions" in an Amsterdam jail, pinched by hunger and jeered by the whoops of superstition-crazed yahoos. Eight times in the course of a single year the family of Juda ben Gerson had to flee for their lives, and in the precarious intervals of that hegira the philosopher wrote his commentaries on the Revelations of Plotinus.

Hebrew poets, entering a public park to breathe the inspiring perfume of spring, risked to be received with a kick in the solar plexus.

The moon's silver beams,
Bringing magical dreams,

also brought showers of brickbats and antiquarian eggs. Kicked, cuffed and cudgeled, the votary of the Muses sought refuge in his attic and found an emissary of the Holy Hermandad searching his premises for implements of sorcery. If he approached a public pump, he provoked an indictment for well-poisoning; if he visited the public market, he risked to see his own grandmother burned on a charge of witchcraft.

Bribery might protect his home from invasion—but what a home! A smoke-grimy tenement in a back alley, so narrow, crowded and crooked that the rays of the sun reached only the rooftops or here and there a gap, left by the ravages of a conflagration. Jews had to pay city taxes, state taxes, house taxes, marriage fees, heresy fines, besides trade license and unending blackmail.

Struggling up the slopes of Mount Parnassus under the load of such discriminations gradually developed superhuman abilities, and when the burden was remitted, the liberated climbers speedily reached pinnacles which no human foot had trod before.

During the Moorish peace, as Hebrew writers call the era of transient tolerance in southern Spain, a galaxy of brilliant stars rose on the literary firmament: Moses Maimonides, the Seneca of the eleventh century; Hallevi, the inspired poet; the astronomer Hassan, and Benjamin de Tudela, the author of 15 works of travel, abounding with shrewd remarks and curious information.

Salomon ben Gabirol's ditties were echoed in the cities of the Moors, who understood them as Anglo Saxons would the broad Scotch of Robert Burns. Surging crowds of admirers attended the poet's appearance at the court of the Khalif, who loaded him with favors and now and then utilized his linguistic attainments in diplomatic missions. The gifted rabbi made him an unexpected return, and the publication of Historian Macaulay's poetical effusions could not have surprised critics more than the appearance of Gabirol's "Genius of Islam," a philosophical work that at once lifted him to the rank of an Arab classic. The Moorish writers of the day mistook it for a translation, but the author silenced them by turning a neglected mosque into a lecture hall and discussing problems of science in the pure Arab of Abul Atwar.

Abraham Maimonides, the son of the famous scholar, wrote medical treatises that were translated into all the languages of the Mediterranean coast lands, and when the conquerors of Cordova exiled him as a wizard, he was promptly invited to Cairo, where the sultan of Egypt made him his court physician, and hesitated to trust him out of sight, when 10 years later a monarch of Christian Spain offered an enormous sum to engage his services for a month or two. By way of security, the Spaniard then proposed to send a hostage in the person of Don Pedro Nunez, a peer of the realm and famous campaigner.

HEINRICH HEINE

"Well, all right, then," was the final decision of the sultan, "but it's hardly fair; I can replace a thousand good soldiers more easily than one such surgeon."

In Italy the "cabalist" Recanate sold prophecies at 10 ducats a peep, but had no sooner amassed the means of independence, alias bribery, when he rented a country seat in the Eugenean hills, and devoted his peculiar eyesight to squints at social questions of the day. His magnanimous countryman, Elias del Medigo, spent a fortune in charities and then used his popularity in strenuous attempts to mitigate the severity of the heresy laws, and now and then ventured to pit his eloquence against the threats of an inquisitorial bully. The magic of his appeals is described as almost irresistible, and often entranced his hearers till tears mingled with thunders of applause, but of course was attributed to witchcraft and came near ruining the orator, who finally desisted and wrote his "Meditations," in the less popular form of a Byzantine Greek dialect "for the benefit of posterity."

Manasseh ben Irsael, Moses Buzzano, Gabriel Acosta, had to flee from town to town, and in Turkey Sabbatai Zevi, the idol of his countrymen, had to embrace the creed of the Prophet, though they almost permitted him to dictate the terms of his surrender. Zevi's circulars announced the approaching fulfillment of the Messianic prophecies, and were distributed in thousands of copies; nay, had the honor of being twisted into pills and swallowed by Mussulman healthseekers. In 1666, the year of the London conflagration, he set all Macedonia aflame with enthusiasm, and gradually preached his way westward, fully intending to rally the Hebrews of the Austrian empire and raise the war flag of a second Maccabaeus. Violent measures of restraint would have provoked an insurrection, but the Turks finally overwhelmed him with protests and the private appeals of a renegade pasha. "We wish you all the good luck in the world," said the mediator, "but we cannot protect you after the moment when you actually cross the border, and there is no doubt that your Messiah badge will break your neck; your followers will be persecuted as no deserters were ever persecuted before. Power will prevail; it is not a question between old and new creeds, but between the Crescent and the Cross. Ask yourself how much better you might serve your friends by leaving them under the protection of our laws."

The would-be Messiah asked a week's time to commune with the spirits of his predecessors, and then compromised on a sort of Decalogue-Koran, a combination of Hebrew and Mussulman ethics, with reform trimmings of his own.

Chinese astronomers record the appearance of meteors dazzling enough to be visible in daytime, and a hundred years ago the sunburst of rationalism was almost eclipsed by the simultaneous effulgence of Hebrew literature. Moses Mendelssohn rose like a day-star of promise, dispelling the lingering shadows of rancor and intolerance; the genius of Benedict Spinoza, long hidden in clouds of prejudice, blazed out in a dozen translations, achieving posthumous triumphs in every country of the civilized world.

"Goethe," says his opponent Schlegel, "at last tethered his Pegasus near the rock of Pantheism, and sat listening to the hammer strokes of the Titan Spinoza."

Hebrew-French writers dazzled the critics of Voltaire, and both the prose and the poetry of Heinrich Heine has even nowadays often to be studied through smoked glass. Lights that eye has not seen, sounds that ear has not heard, flash and sing in his verses. The empress of Austria actually built a temple in his honor, near her Corfu fairy palace, and even when old age sobered that idolatry refused to give him a successor on the throne of her worship:

Yet how much less it were to gain,
  Though thou hast left me free,
The loveliest things that yet remain,
  Than thus remember thee.

Like the concetti of Metastasio, some of his poems are untranslatable, and flit only like shadows, even in the clever paraphrases of Charles Godfrey Leland, e. g., the selections from "Lazarus:"

. . . Now, in the gathering shades of death,
  These flowers ironically wave,
And waft a cruel, luscious breath,

One violet burns with purple fire
  And sends its perfume to my brain,
To think, I had but to desire,
  And in my arms the prize had lain.

* * *

Oh, Lethe, Lethe, thanks to Heaven,
  That thy dark waves forever flow;
Thou best of balms, still freely given
  To all our folly and our woe.

The strings of his lyre could serve polemic purposes and discharge far-reaching arrows, and none rivals him in the target practice of little epigrams that "stick to the memory like carpet tacks fired out of a bean-shooter."

England he calls a "country where machines act like human beings, and human beings very much like machines."

Some of his pen-pictures are almost equally hard to forget. Witness his description of Ary Scheffer's "Cromwell at the Coffin of Charles the First:" "What a contrast between the beef-and-bigotry visage of that Puritan bully and the face of that silent king, with the kiss of Melpomene upon his pallid lips."

Las Casas' memoirs remind him of Gulliver's travels, "but," says he, "Lilliput and Saint Helena are found wherever a great man falls into the clutches of dwarfs."

Heine's contemporary, Ludwig Boerne, is hardly known in America, but was his peer in controversial ability and epigrammatic conceits.

"Pythagoras," he says, "celebrated the solution of his famous problem by the sacrifice of a hundred bullocks; and since that time oxen tremble whenever a new truth is discovered."

The wit and wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli, author and statesman, are still in vivid memory. In the book of his successor, Israel Zangwill, a pyrotechnic wit illumines the horizon of the past; Max Nordau, a past master of two languages, wields his satire like a double-edged sword, handled with consummate skill, and often interposing its menace between bigotry and its victims; the plays of Ludwig Fulda are played everywhere, witness his "Lost Paradise," while George Brandes ranks as the world's foremost literary critic. The night of the middle ages is past.

Judaism, unchained, now walks earth like a daughter of Samson, threatening to avenge the wrongs of mankind, as well as those of her own people:

Did they think they had shorn you of strength?
  Strong maid with the raven black hair;
Their thrones thou shalt topple at length,
  And the kings of earth shall beware."

That mission will long continue to steel the arms of its champions. Its ultimate purpose will be accomplished in the complete emancipation of the downtrodden race, and the question as to the intrinsic gifts of the irrepressible Semites will be decided only in an arena where Japhet and Ishmael meet on terms of social equality.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

LUDWIG BOERNE.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

GEORG BRANDES.

Discrepancies in Fiction and Blunders of Authors

By Andrew Lang

ANDREW LANG

A MINUTE philosopher has recently discovered that Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," makes Dobbin give Mrs. George Osborne a gold watch as a wedding gift, and presently tells us that Mrs. George Osborne had no watch at all. A recent historian has made two statements as completely contradictory on one and the same page, and a still graver author has based a tremendous theory on an idea which he himself has flatly contradicted in the course of his book. Historical writing is in truth a kind of fiction; an author has a system and a "plot"—narrative converges from many directions to a given point. Yet the most serious writers contradict themselves so frequently; their plot, historical or scientific, is so often inconsistent with itself, "the end of the commonwealth" so often "forgetteth the beginning," that a new idea about education presents itself. Historians and scientific writers ought to be made to write novels, "not necessarily for publication," but merely to teach them "to jine their flats." "We don't expect grammar at the Vic, but you might jine your flats," cried a critic once from the gallery of the Victoria theater. Novel writing, or even novel reading, is instructive in the art of avoiding self-contradiction.

Even novelists may err, and have erred, as in the case of Mrs. George Osborne's watch; and "Esmond" is so full of errors that a German critic ought to pronounce it to be the work of several hands in several ages, though I am told that this opinion is refuted by the original manuscript. Dickens, also, has erred, as I hope to show, but one point in a novel by Dickens has long been a puzzle to me. It is not a question of Cockney archeology, and the precise sense of "my Proosian blue," but of the conduct of a story.

Take "Great Expectations," chapter viii. (p. 49, edition of 1891). Pip, on his first visit to Miss Havisham, is prowling in the deserted brewery, Estella is walking in a gallery overhead. "A strange thing happened to my fancy," says Pip. "I thought it a strange thing then, and I thought it a stranger thing long afterwards. I turned my eyes . . . toward a great beam in a low nook of the building near me on my right hand and I saw a figure hanging there by the neck. . . . The face was Miss Havisham's, with a movement going over the whole face as if she were trying to call to me." One is reminded of Mr. Stevenson's Thrawn Janet, hanging by a single thread, but Mr. Stevenson did not take that from Dickens; it was perhaps suggested by Hogg's "Confessions of a Justified Sinner."

For what purpose did Dickens introduce this hallucination of Pip's? Had he an idea which he forget to carry out? The reader expects Miss Havisham to hang herself later: the reader is disappointed. Dickens wrote the book in the high tide of Spiritualism under D. D. Home; he himself had two or three strange experiences and was interested in these matters. It looks as if Pip's vision was to be "a prediction, cruel smart," and I do not know, as will appear, whether Dickens forgot his idea, or thought that he had worked it out. Miss Havisham, in the vision, seems to be "trying to call to me." In chapter xxvi. (op. cit., p. 181) Pip is with Estella in the brewery, and she tells him that, on the distant day when he had the experience, she from the gallery saw him "standing scared below." "My involuntary start occasioned (sic) her to lay her hand on my arm. Instantly the ghost passed once more, and was gone." It is not clear whether the ghost is Miss Havisham's wraith, or some suggestion connected with Estella which Pip cannot trace to its source, "the dim suggestion that I could not possibly grasp." The association is really with Estella's mother, Mr. Jaggers' homicidal housekeeper.

Finally (chapter xlix., p. 303,) Pip on a visit to Miss Havisham, is mooning in the brewery. "A childish association revived with wonderful force . . . and I fancied that I saw Miss Havisham hanging from the beam. So strong was the impression that I stood under the beam shuddering from head to foot before I knew it was a fancy, though to be sure I was there in an instant."

You expect Pip to rush into the house and cut down the inanimate form of Miss Havisham, who has brought her eccentricities to a climax by hanging herself. He goes upstairs to "assure himself that Miss Havisham was as safe and well as I had left her;" he finds her so, but as he leaves the room her dress catches fire.

If the specter of Miss Havisham hanging was meant by Dickens for a premonition of Miss Havisham being accidentally set on fire it is a most unsatisfactory premonition, and would not have appealed as a good one to the Society for Psychical Research. Did Dickens mean at first that the poor lady should hang herself, or be hanged by Provis or Mr. Jaggers' housekeeper, or Orlick, or somebody? Certainly he did not mean all to end well, and Estella to be a converted character and Mrs. Pip. That was a concession to the taste of Charles II.: "In my reign tragedies must end well." At all events Miss Havisham escaped hanging and the specter in the brewery remains a puzzle, at least to one reader.

Take another instance, "Dombey and Son" (chapter xlvii.). There has been a row in the house of Dombey. Mrs. D. has been very cold and strange to her stepdaughter Florence. "Why it is," says the stepmother, "I cannot tell you. It is neither for me to say nor for you to hear, but that it is, and must be, I know . . . my love and remorse go with you." I appeal to the experienced reader, is not the mystery this—that Mrs. Dombey is no longer, like the celebrated Tess of the d'Urbervilles, "a pure woman?" Well, there is a row at dinner, Mr. Carker and Florence being present. Mrs. Dombey had been about to go into society, but she let down her back hair, plucked off "her tiara of bright jewels," her bracelets and other feminine apparatus, so Mr. Dombey went alone to the gilded saloons of his friends, the aristocracy. Mrs. Dombey retired to her own suite of apartments, whence at a later hour Florence sees Mr. Carker coming down alone. "No bell was rung to announce his departure"—it was not very probable that a bell would be rung in the circumstances! Mr. Carker retreated "sans tambour ni trompette."

This is distinctly compromising. But that there may be no doubt in the reader's mind, Florence meets Mrs. Dombey alone in the house. Mrs. Dombey recoiled and shrieked. "Don't come near me!" she cried. "Keep away! Let me go by!"

"Mamma!" said Florence.

"Don't call me by that name! Don't speak to me! Don't look at me, Florence!" shrinking back, as Florence moved a step toward her, "Don't touch me!" Then Mrs. Dombey "shuddered," and "crouched," and "crawled," and "sprang up," and "fled away." Florence, like a dutiful heroine of Mrs. Radcliffe, fainted.

Is the conduct of Mrs. Dombey compatible with innocence? Coupled with the mysterious retreat of Mr. Carker, I do not think that it is, or that Dickens intended it to be compatible with innocence. But look at chapter liv., especially at the picture by Mr. H. K. Browne. We are at Bijou, in a "French appartement," probably in the excellent Hotel de la Cloche. Mrs. Dombey has run away and is to meet Carker, teeth and all. She is in evening dress, but without her tiara. Mr. Carker, in morning dress, embraces her in the waiter's sight and calls her his wife. Two bottles (champagne and burgundy), one loaf, a cheese and a large bowl of flowers are on the table, quel luxe! The waiter departs, "the cathedral clock strikes 12." But Mr. Carker does not "remember having heard a clock strike 12 in his youth" and becomes a converted character on the spot. He approaches Mrs. Dombey "gaily." She, like Tess, "caught the knife up from the table." The familiar scene follows. Mrs. Dombey explains to Mr. Carker (or rather to the reader) that Carker had kissed her on the night when she let her back hair down and pulled off the tiara. Carker knows nothing about her shrieking and crying "Don't touch me" when she met Florence afterward, but the reader knows, and so Mrs. Dombey gives Carker the explanation of her avoidance of Florence. All the shrinking, and shuddering, and crouching, and crawling were about a kiss. "It is jolly thin," as the man says in a play by Mr. Jones. The real explanation is simple. Jeffrey, who had become extremely sentimental in his old age, "won't believe (positively refuses) that Edith is Carker's mistress," as beyond all doubt she was. Dickens, writing to Forster, goes on: "What do you think of . . . a tremendous scene of her undeceiving Carker, and giving him to know that she never meant that?" So she "undeceives" him at Dijon, in the scene of the carving knife, which had formed no part of Mr. Carker's profligate scheme of pleasure. But Dickens cannot have intended this when he wrote the scene about "Don't touch me!" and the fainting of Florence. He left all that behind him, because he was too lazy to alter it, and he ran in the explanation that Carker had kissed Mrs. Dombey. Other novelists have been as idle, and the clay on a gentleman's clothes, in a recent romance, is due to the fact that originally he had killed the villain in a duel without seconds, and dug a grave and buried him. But this irregular proceeding was deleted, leaving only the clay.

The Hundred Worst Books and They That Read Them

By

Willa Sibert Cather

AS IT has been found possible to tabulate, to the satisfaction of some people at least, the world's Hundred Best Books, so, 20 years ago, it might have been possible to enumerate and set down the hundred least worthy that had then appeared under the imprint of reputable publishers. The enormous output since that time, however, has made such a task impossible in a literal sense. Even the most patient and plodding student, tabulating for his doctorate degree, would sink appalled before the herculean task of selecting the hundred worst from the thousands sufficiently poor.

The causes for this unprecedented eruption of inferior literature have been several, and the invention of the American typewriting machine is surely not the least of them. When one of the first of these machines was shown to George Eliot by an Oxford professor, she exclaimed with prophetic fervor: "Ah, I can see that it will be responsible for many a bad book, and we have poor ones enough as it is." There can be no doubt that the mere facilitating of the mechanical labor of authorship has induced many young people who were otherwise unemployed to try their hands at literature, and only too often they have produced what other idle youngsters like themselves found readable enough. A class of ephemeral fiction has resulted which might well be called that of the stenographers' school, consisting of novels made by the almost unassisted efforts of the machine.

The great increase of publishing firms, many of which are frankly and solely interested in satisfying the lowest element of the reading public, has had, no doubt, much to do with this plague of books which, rated at nothing, would be overestimated. But it seems probable that the public library, despite many a good turn it has done for culture, is even more guilty in this general debauching of public taste. People will read a great many more novels borrowed from a public library than they would ever buy, and the great majority of people, reading many, will happen upon more poor ones than good. In the old days, when there was no getting at a new book except by the outlay of $1 or $1.50, reading people thought awhile before they chose, and were not likely to select a novel by a man never heard of before, even if the title was as alluring as the publisher could make it. The young man with the nimble typewriting machine found the road to fortune slower then. The public library has, with one class of readers, largely taken the place of the old "Seaside library" of fiction; it supplies them with books that they read, but would never care to keep. The sale of works of fiction to the public libraries alone is now almost large enough to justify the publisher in issuing them.

The hundred poorest authors would perhaps be easier to classify than the hundred poorest books, though they are, for the most part, a most respectable company, who stand well in the eyes of their readers and publishers. The day has quite passed for making sport of such unpretentious frauds as the "Duchess," Bertha M. Clay and Laura Jean Libbey. These innocent purveyers of sentiment to loverless maids and husbandless spinsters have been superseded by a much cleverer generation of charlatans. The alarming peculiarity of the mountebank in fiction today is that he has learned something about his trade; that he is usually wily enough to keep clear of the flatly ridiculous, and can trick out his sham with some garnish of wit or bravery. The very complexity of life today makes it possible that almost any shrewd fellow can make a novel that will interest some one, merely for the subject's sake, if for nothing else.

We have innumerable industrial novels, dealing with all sorts of trades, with every complexion of politics, and with geographical and sociological conditions. We have novels purporting to picture the conditions of almost every city and state in the union; novels of Washington, Chicago, San Francisco; of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, etc., which doubtless command a considerable local sale, quite irrespective of their literary merits. We have copper, steel, lumber, tar, wheat and corn stories, the great majority of which treat very superficially of temporary conditions and present characters which are but the exponents of more or less abortive theories. The general run of these inventions, however, do not offend more seriously than by their dreary commonplaceness.

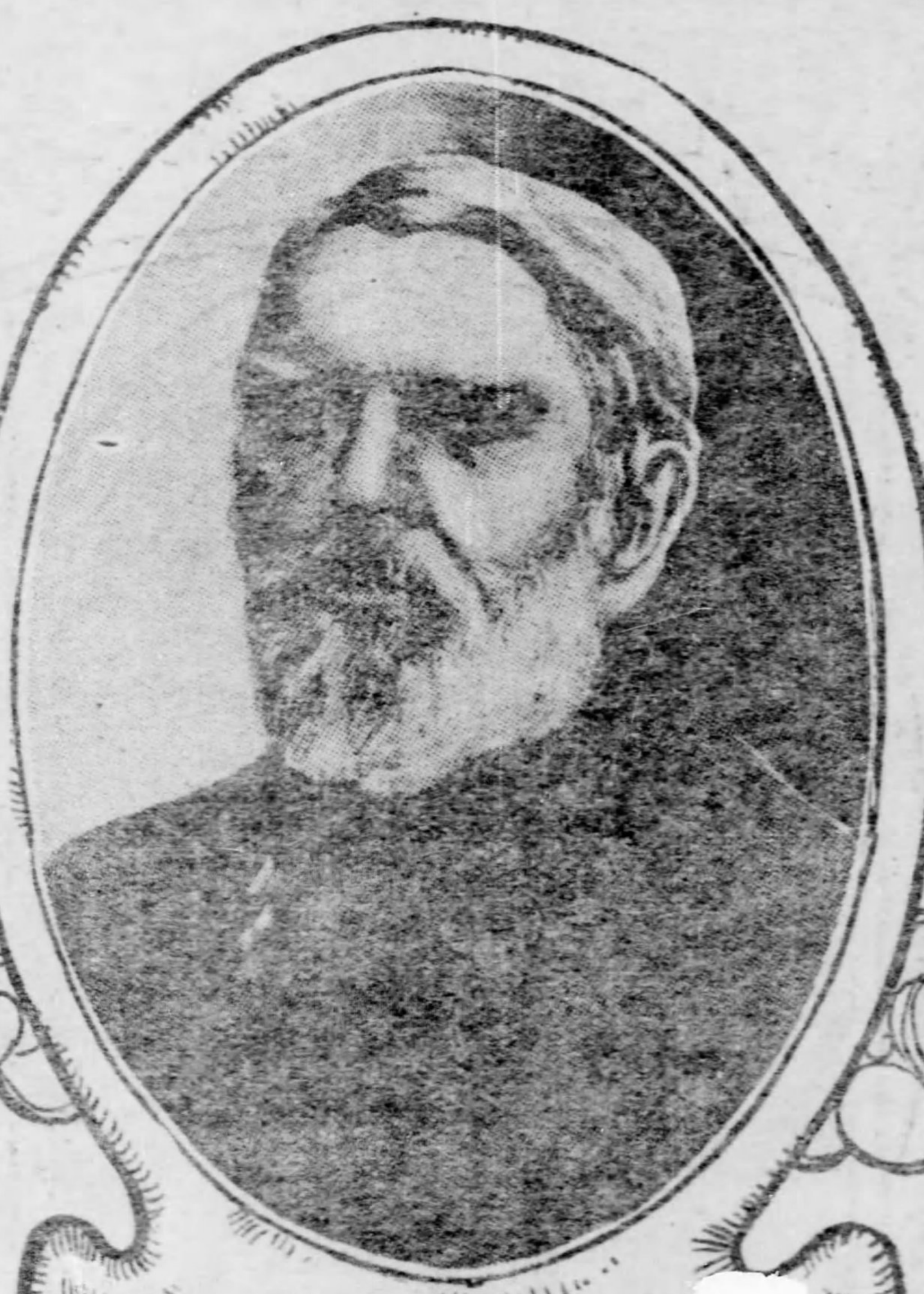
The most extreme and outrageous books, however bad they may be, are never the worst. The Mary MacLanes of fiction are self-limited, like certain disease-bearing germs, and they exterminate each other, even in the regard of the most depraved public. The books which sell by such thousands as make one ashamed of his country are of another order. Probably the most glaring and inexplicable instance of successful fraud that we have to admire today is that Ashtoreth of the pen, Marie Corelli. Miss Corelli is rather more picturesque than our own Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Hallie Erminie Rives because, preposterous as that may seem, she takes herself even more seriously. Her residence at Stratford, her championship of "the bard" who sometime inhabited there, her fanciful portrayals of herself in several of her novels, all indicate that here we have a female genius of the good old school—rapt, ethereal, art-dedicated. Among all the estimable women who turn out their two novels a year and eat the bread of toil, there is no second to this inspired and raving sibyl, who could have been fitly described and adjectived only by Ouida in her vanished prime. It is this very high-seriousness of Miss Corelli's that seems occasionally to hypnotize sensible people until they accept her ludicrous philosophy, distorted ethics and sophomoric pyrotechnics of style at very nearly her own estimate. In all the dull grind of contemporary literature we have nothing else so rare as this Stratford Sappho, unless it be Hall Caine, trumpeting superlatives from his Manx castle, and if we lacked other evidence that the same brush had tarred and immortalized them, their recent exchange of hostilities would suggest it.

But Miss Corelli and her tribe, all their tempestuous passions and madness of adjectives, have never done so much to deprave the novel and the taste of its constant readers as has the ill-starred renaissance of the historical romance. The doublet and the dagger are calling us to account again, and the word "colonial" has as much to

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 14.)

Authors That Died in 1903

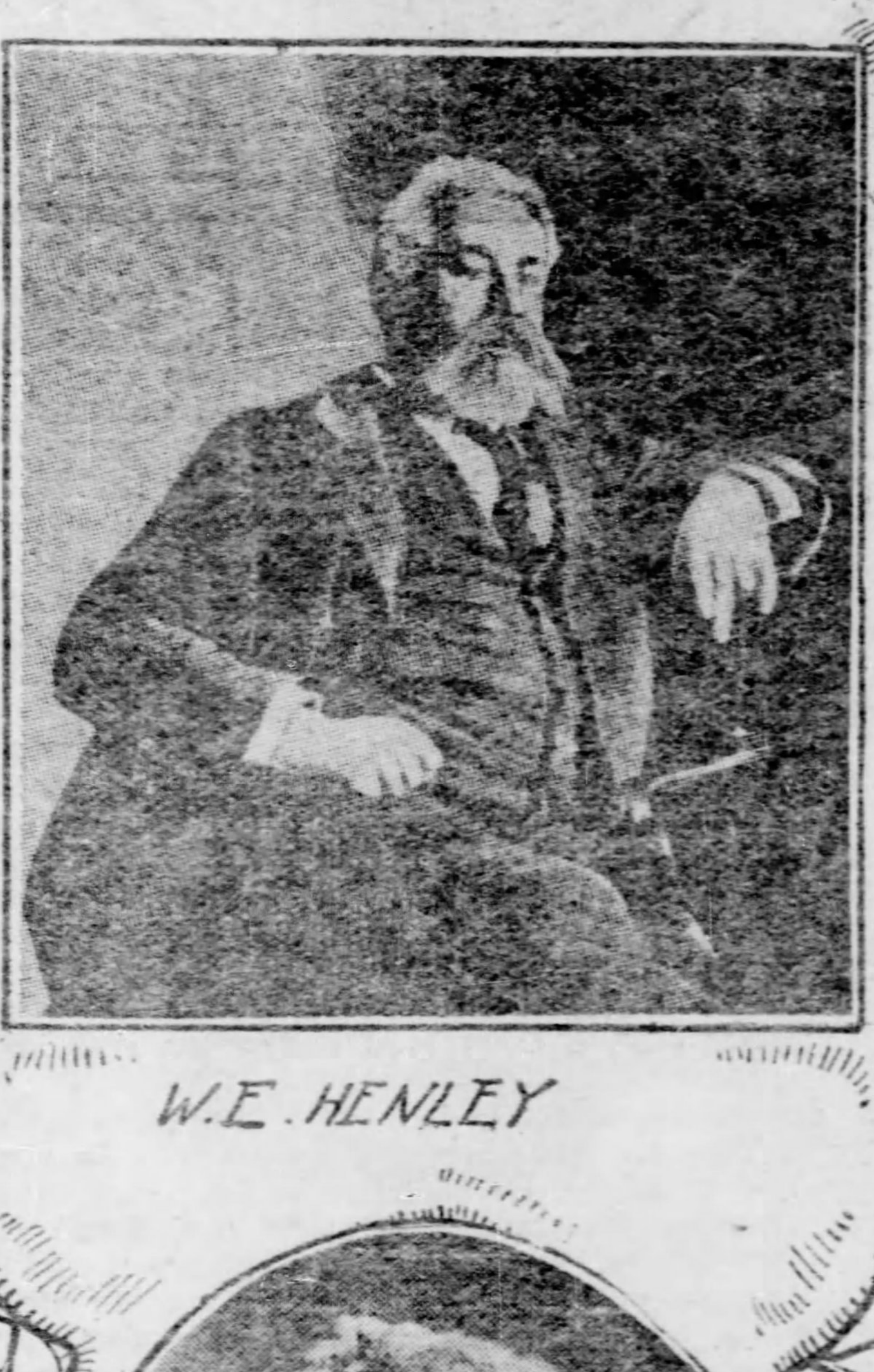
ERNEST LEGOUVE'



RICHARD HENRY STODDARD

JOHN HENRY SHORTHOUSE

PAUL DU CHAILLU

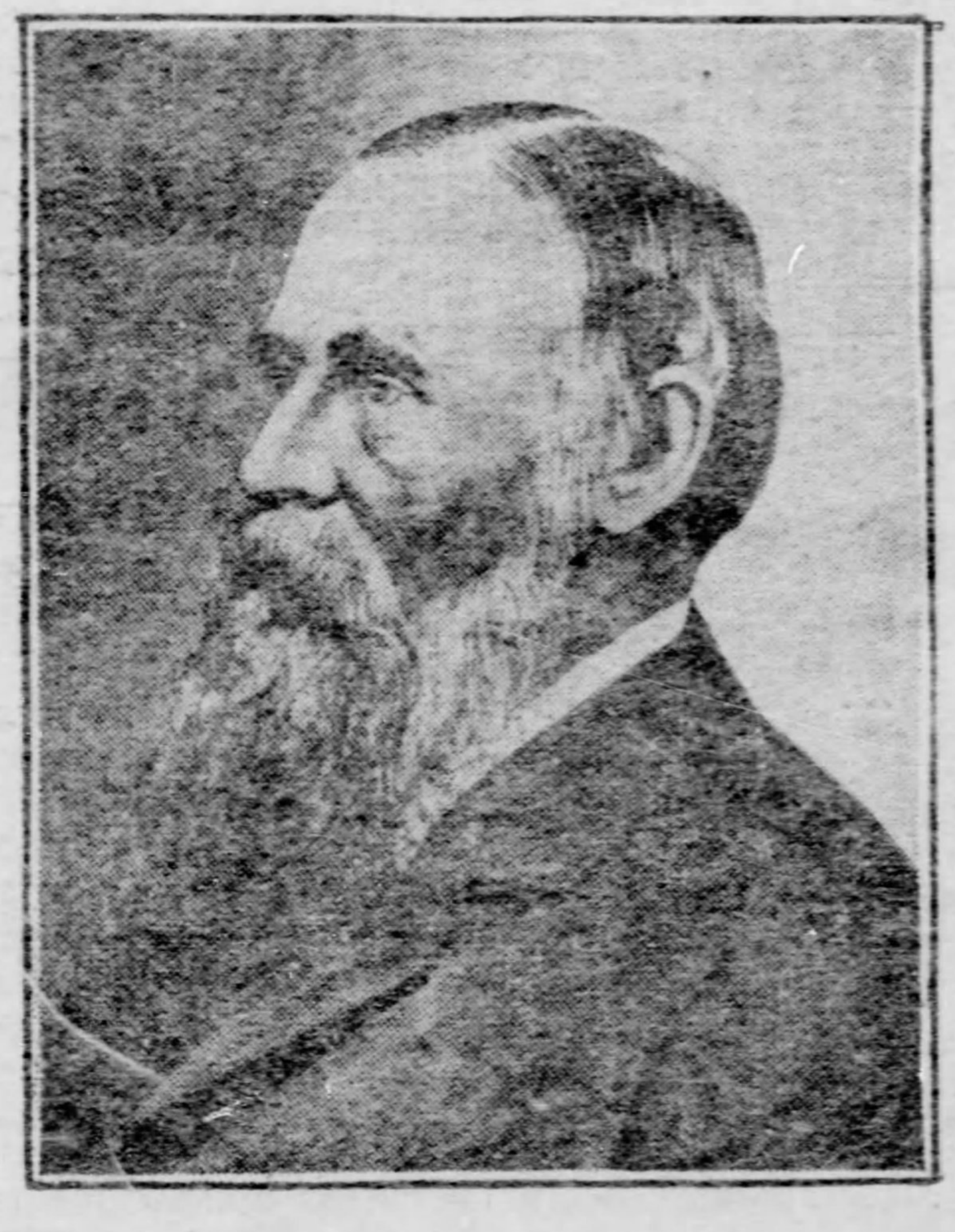


W. E. HENLEY

NOAH BROOKS

THEODOR MOMMSEN

ELIZABETH CHERRY WALTZ



CHARLES GODFREY LELAND

THE year that is closing has not been as fatal to authors as was the preceding year, yet many great ones have been taken away. The oldest, and excepting Mommsen, the most renowned, was Ernest Legouve, who died on March 14, aged 96. He had sat in the French academy for 48 years. His most famous work was "Adrienne Lecouvreur," written in collaboration with Scribe.

John Henry Shorthouse, who wrote "John Inglesant," died in February at Manchester, England, where he was a manufacturer of chemicals. His one novel of 18th century Italy will insure his fame.

Another prominent English author, who died July 11, was William Ernest Henley. He was a friend of Stevenson, a poet and a critic, and as an editor of various periodicals discovered many "young geniuses."

A somewhat similar position in America was occupied by Richard Henry Stoddard, who died on May 12, after having been blind some time. He was a poet of the old guard, of which Stedman and Aldrich now alone survive,

Two great historians died during the year—Theodor Mommsen and William Edward Hartpole Lecky, both in November. Mommsen's researches in the history of Rome are among the most notable works of the kind during the last century, while Lecky, both as historian and as parliamentarian, was almost equally distinguished, despite his strong rationalistic bias.

An American scholar of considerable note died in March—Charles Godfrey Leland. He won fame by his researches in Indian legends and by sympathetic translations of Heinrich Heine's poems, but even more by "Hans Breitmann's Ballads."

Col. Richard Henry Savage, the popular novelist, whose "My Official Wife" is his best known work, died in November as the result of an accident.

Andrew C. Wheeler, who died on March 10, was better known as J. P. Mowbray, author of "A Journey to Nature," and as Nym Crinkle, once noted as a dramatic critic.

Paul du Chaillu, the African explorer, who died in April, was well known as a writer of books for boys. He was the discoverer of the gorilla and of the dwarf tribes in Central Africa.

Noah Brooks, journalist and author of many books, who died on August 18, was the friend of Bret Harte and Mark Twain in their early California days.

Nunez de Arce, the great Spanish poet and statesman, died in June. He wrote some dramas and many lyric poems filled with Byronic gloom.

Sweden also lost its greatest lyric poet in Count Carl Snoilsky, on May 19. He translated Goethe into Swedish.

Gaston Paris, a French literary historian and master of romance philology, died on March 6. Another literary historian, Gustave Larroumet, the perpetual secretary of the Academy, died on August 25.

Paul Blouet, better known as "Max O'Rell," who died on May 24, was a soldier at first, but turned to journalism after Sedan.

Pathetic was the death of Elizabeth Cherry Waltz in September. Her book of "Pa Gladden" stories was just being published by the Century Company and has since been warmly received by the public and the critics. Henry Seton Merriman, whose "Barlasch of the Guard" had added to his fame as romancer, died also in November.

Some New-Born Authors

CHESTER BAILEY FERNALD

EDITH ELMER WOOD

MEREDITH NICHOLSON

RALPH HENRY BARBOUR

JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

MARY MOSS

JOHN D. BARRY

THE new authors who have risen into prominence during the year include some young writers of much promise. Chester Bailey Fernald, whose stories "Under the Jackstaff" (Century Company) combine graphic realism and sunny humor, made his bow nearly eight years ago with "The Cat and the Cherub," stories of San Francisco's Chinese quarter. He has steadily risen and today may be considered as one of those that have arrived.

Edith Elmer Wood, whose "Spirit of the Service" (Macmillans) the critics say, "will stir some dry bones at Washington," is the wife of a naval officer and writes about the new navy. She spent her childhood following her father's ship along the coasts of America and Europe; and since her marriage to Lieut. Wood she is spending the years of her married life in the same way.

Meredith Nicholson is the Indiana man who wrote "The Main Chance" (Bobbs-Merrill Company), one of the best novels of the year. He was born in Crawfordsville in 1866; five years later his parents moved to Indianapolis. The public schools, a lawyer's office and every "desk" known to the modern newspaper built Mr. Nicholson's educational foundation.

Ralph Henry Barbour first attracted attention some years ago with his college stories for boys, which were far above the average of such books. He has done newspaper work in Boston, Denver, Chicago and Philadelphia, has tried ranching and cooking, but will probably stick to novel writing hereafter. His "Land of Joy" (Appletons) was very well received.

Justus Miles Forman is trying to get famous in a rush. I believe that four stories by him have been published within about a year, which is a pity, for he has real gifts. "Journeys End" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) was a clever variation of the lady or the tiger motif; "Monsigny," issued later, was a rather Ouidaesque and heavy compound of romance and problem.

Lillie Hamilton French has come to the fore with a charming book of essays—"My Old Maid's Corner" (Century Company). The critics have hailed these essays with delight and many have compared the book to the classic "Reveries of a Bachelor."

David Graham Phillips made quite a hit with his "Golden Fleece" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), which described the American adventures of an English fortune-hunting earl. He is another author who has graduated from the field of journalism. He is a young man, being only about 36 years of age, but he has acquired a position among novelists that might be described by the title "social censor."

Miss Mary Moss, known as the writer of some clever short stories, has entered the ranks of the novelists with "A Sequence in Hearts" (Lippincotts), a book of remarkable promise. She firmly believes that fiction should cover everything. "I want to write about the whole of life as it impresses my own retina—stories about our own time and our own people."

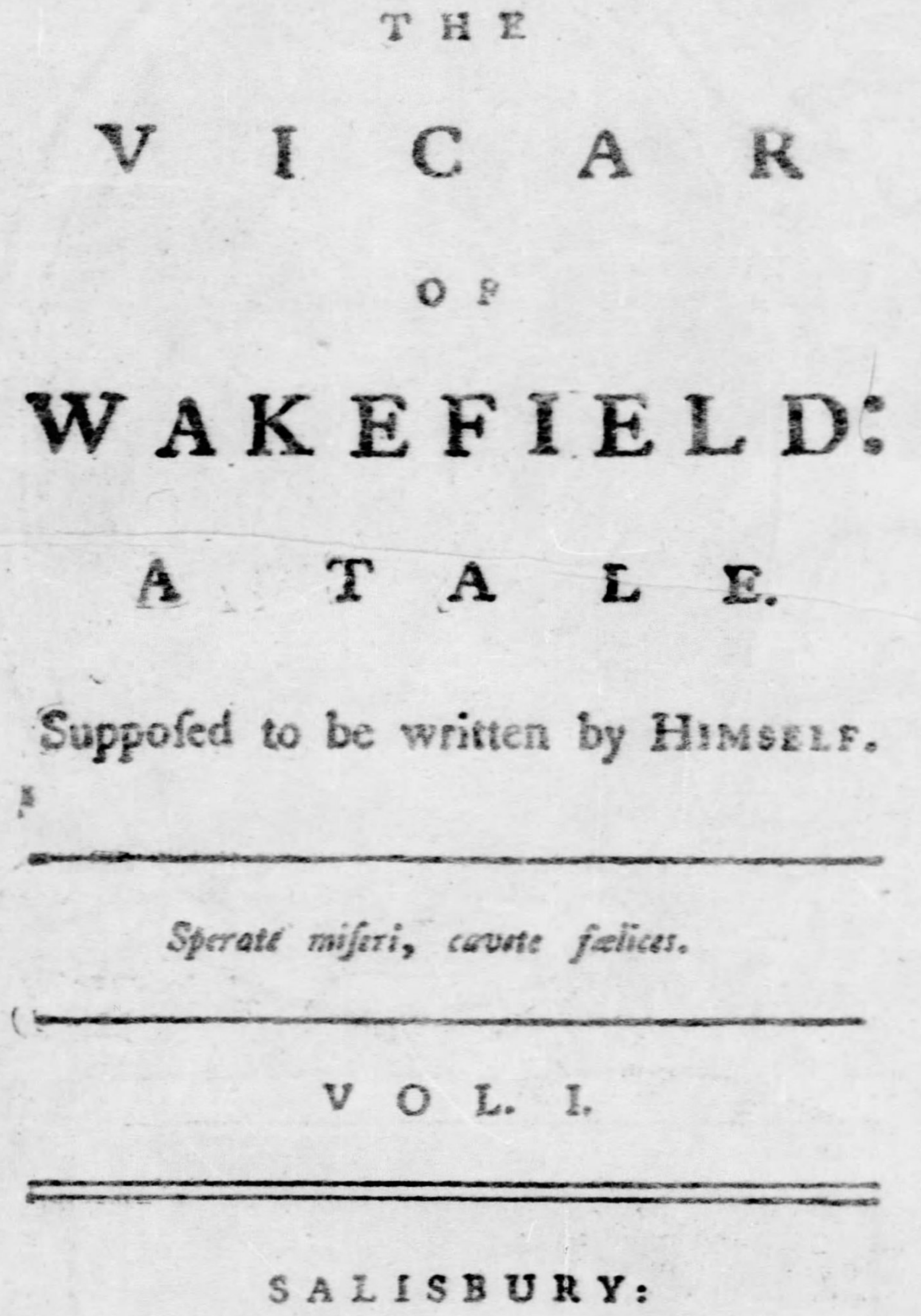
John D. Barry, dramatic critic of Collier's Weekly, has published a stage novel, "A Daughter of Thespis" (Little, Brown & Co.), which attracted considerable attention. He published a novel of circus life, "Mademoiselle Blanche," about six years ago, which went almost unnoticed. Now he seems to have come into his own.

Big Fortunes in Old Books and Rare First Editions

By H. H. Timby

NO great burst of eloquence is necessary in writing of old books. One is confined largely to facts and figures, but I must ask the reader to take the figures approximately, as in some instances an auction record is above and again it may be considerably below a fair market price for a rare item. In the case of extremely rare books, many of which are not met with in a lifetime, and are not on the market, becoming rarer every year, when one does happen to turn up at auction it is pretty certain that a new record price will be obtained. To the pleasure and passion for collecting "Firsts" and other rare literary bric-a-brac there is now added the conscious delight that the fortunate possessor of a literary nugget has a sure and positive investment, the enhancing value of which is almost fabulous as compared to other forms of property.

The mighty book-hunters and collectors of the past century are being superseded by collectors to whom the permanent and speculative value is of the first importance, and keen-sighted business men are diligently alert for literary rarities and nuggets with the same zeal that directs the securing of a valuable franchise or terminal site. The aggressive patron of junk dealers, and the bibliophile that worships in dusty garrets and plies an abominable craft with old and weak-minded folk, may sometimes pick up a two-dollar item, but the up-to-date collector contents himself with "doing" innocent booksellers, or secures his prizes in the open market. It is no longer a game of luck, the increasing demand and the decreasing supply send the prices but one way, upward. This is best illustrated by recent astonishing record prices, notably in the one case of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," which in 1895 brought a record price of $157; in January, 1901, the Arnold copy came to auction and fetched $410; six months later Libbie sold another copy for over $800. It is not many years ago that the wise ones poked fun at Mr. Manson for paying at auction $78 for a set (8 volumes) of the old "Massachusetts Magazine" (1889-'96), but when his splendid collection was sold at Libbie's in 1899, and this same item fetched $480, the laugh had changed around, and if Mr. Manson did laugh he might have been forgiven if he had "larfed violently for an hour or so," as Artemus Ward would say.



THE

VICAR

OF

WAKEFIELD:

A TALE.

Suppoſed to be written by HIMSELF.

Sperate miſeri, cavete fælices.

VOL. I.

SALISBURY:
Printed by B. COLLINS,
For F. NEWBERY, in Pater-Noſter-Row, London.
MDCCLXVI.

A copy of the first edition, measuring 4x6. 9-16 inches. Brought $640.00 at the rooms of John Anderson, Jr. (Appleton sale.)

It may be difficult for the uninitiated to comprehend the vastness of a subject embracing almost numberless treasures that would bring readily at auction from $100 to $50,000, to consider a single miscellaneous collection of books occupying over forty miles of shelving; indeed, one is reminded of Mr. Bancroft's index to his collection of Pacific Coast Journals, which index occupies half a mile of shelving and cost upwards of $30,000.

The highest price ever paid for a single book was $50,000 for a vellum missal, and while it is a fact that as high as $100,000 has been offered for a single book, there are still some treasures upon which no value in money has ever been set. The rarest book in the world today is said to be "Christianismi Restitutio," by Michael Servetus, who was burned at the stake by John Calvin in 1553, together with all his books and manuscripts. This brings to mind that William Tyndale was also strangled and burnt for translating the New Testament into English. Truly, authorship had its ups and downs in those times. Tyndale's "Pentateuch" comes to auction occasionally and is worth about $1,000; his New Testament is worth a trifle more.

Americana and first editions of American authors are sure of enhancement. No good items in this line ever go begging, at anything like a fair price. A good story is told of a wealthy New Yorker who gave an order for all of the books mentioned in the "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," which, he explained, he wished to donate to the library in his home village. He was somewhat surprised when told that a few of the items could not probably ever be found, and that a lifetime would be necessary to collect a good portion of the remainder, and that at an expense approximating a million dollars. It is needless to add that this particular village is not yet a notable repository for "Americana."

Considerable publicity has lately been given to one valuable item, the "New England Primer," which has been extensively printed. An original has been sold as high as $2,500. It will be of interest to Pittsburghers to know that an edition of this little book was printed in Pittsburgh, nearly a hundred years ago. One of these, in original paper covers, passed through my hands lately—the only one with a Pittsburgh imprint I have ever seen.

The Bay Psalm book, alleged to have been the first English-printed book in America, sold twenty years ago for $1,200. No copy has come to auction in late years, and if one should turn up, it is quite certain that an astonishing price would be obtained. The late Henry Stevens once secured a fine copy of this rare book for less than $5, it having been sold unnoticed with a parcel of other items. Only four perfect copies are known to exist.

The "Eliot" Testament (1681), the first printing of the Scriptures in any language in America, is worth about $1,200. The "Aitkin" Bible, the first English-printed Bible in America, is well worth $1,000, although the Edwards copy sold a few years ago for less than $600. The first printed "Douay" Bible in America, while scarce, indeed very rare, can be had for $50. It was published in Philadelphia in 1825; the "Aitkin" Bible was published in 1782.

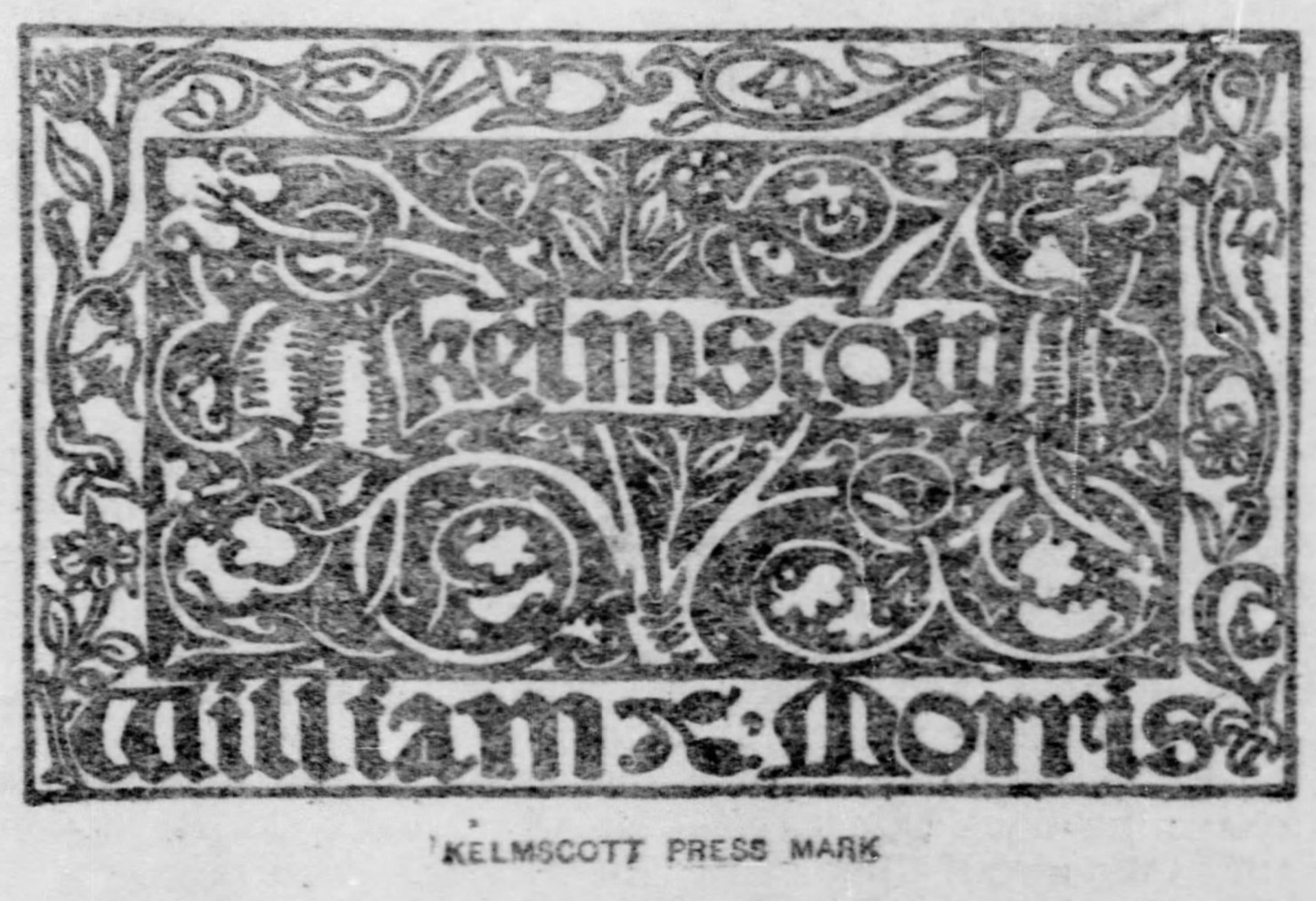
Still rarer are the books of early discovery and travels, in the original. A single one of the "Jesuit Relations," a genuine Cramoisy, would require a good long "hunt" and a still longer purse. A few volumes of "DeBry's Voyages" have fetched as high as $3,500. A single collection of De Bry, not yet complete, has cost over $30,000.

The "Concilios Provinciales Mexicano" in four large parchment-covered volumes, forming the three earliest ecclesiastical councils in Mexico, are easily worth six to seven thousand dollars. This is an interesting and curious work, showing the customs and condition of society about 1560, and proves beyond peradventure that the laity and clergy had then as now about ninety-eight percentum of human nature. "Checking the growing vanity of woman" is urged, while another petitions "that moderate forms of gambling among the clergy may not be interfered with."

Smith's "General History of Virginia," (1632) sold for $1,800. Hakluyt's "Voyages" (1599-1600) has sold at $655. Champlain's "Voyages" (1620) fetched $830 twenty-five years ago. Denton's "Brief Description of New York" (1670) is worth $600. Haviland's "Brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England" (1622) fetched $150 at the Deane sale. The "New England's Ensigne," an imperfect copy, fetched $155 in 1890. "New England First Fruits" (1643) fetched $190; "New England Election Sermon" (1669) recently sold for $200. "Filson's Kentuckey" (1784) brought $185. At the same sale William Penn's "Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania" (1682) fetched $200. "The Article of the Free Society of Traders" (1682) fetched $190, while a "Letter to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders," in London, (1683) brought $210.

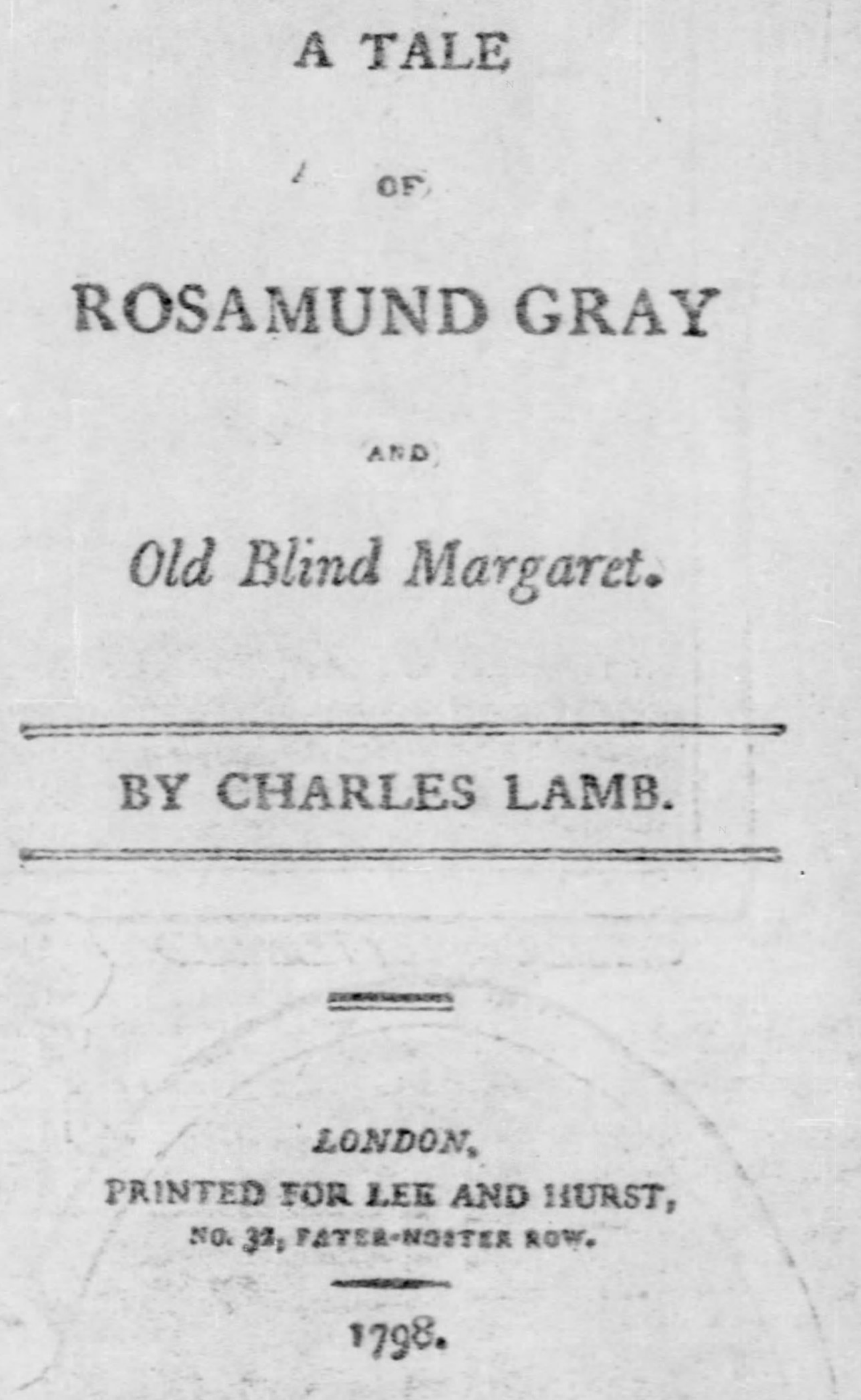
Among first editions of American authors, those of Edgar Allan Poe are the rarest. "Tamerlane" (McKee copy) sold a short time ago for $2,050, while "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems" (1820—Pierce copy) fetched $1,825. "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" (1840) fetched $320. "The Raven and other Poems" (first edition of "The Raven" in book form) brought $85. Other Poeana at the same sale fetched enormous prices; an original manuscript of "The Bells" sold for $2,100.

Firsts of Nathaniel Hawthorne follow next in point of value. Omitting "Fanshawe," noted above, "The Celestial Railroad" (1843) sold at the Arnold sale for $124. "Peter Parley's Universal History" (1837) brought $50. "The Gentle Boy" (1839) sold at $57. "Grandfather's Chair" (1841) sold at $60, and "Liberty Tree" (same date) at $48. At this sale DeWitt Miller paid $220 for "An Ode Recited at the Commemoration of the Living and Dead Soldiers of Harvard University," July 21, 1865, by Lowell; this copy was No. 30 of 50 copies printed, and it also bore Lowell's autograph. Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $175 for "Mason and Slidel, a Yankee Idyll," by Lowell; while George Smith bought a copy of "Il Pescebella" for $140, the highest prices ever paid for Lowell's "firsts." Eugene Field's "Tribune Primer" sold for $300 at the Pierce sale; "Symbol and Saint" brought $150. "Echoes From a Sabine Farm" (1891) brought $90. These are now very high prices, but Field is a big favorite, and collectors who want these must pay the piper, or doubly pay him a little later on.



KELMSCOTT PRESS MARK

All the issues from William Morris's Kelmscott Press bring fancy prices.



A TALE

OF

ROSAMUND GRAY

AND

Old Blind Margaret.

BY CHARLES LAMB.

LONDON,
PRINTED FOR LEE AND HURST,
NO. 32, PATER-NOSTER ROW.

1798.

First Edition. A good copy, with wide margins. Brought $300.00 at the rooms of John Anderson, Jr. (Appleton sale.)

At this sale Longfellow's "Evangeline" (1847) sold at the record price of $137. Five years ago this book sold for $56.

First editions and association copies of other American favorites—Holmes, Emerson, Bryant, Thorean, Walt Whitman and others—bring good prices, as also do the earlier American writers. All the imprints of William Bradford, even Almanacs, are good for an even $100, and the earlier numbers of "Poor Richard," in fine condition, will bring as much.

The first American edition of Shakespeare (Philadelphia, 1795-96) has sold as high as $200. An original "First Folio" of 1623, is worth $3,500 or more.

The extra-illustrated and privately-printed books of value would make a long story, but I must mention at least a couple of notable copies. The well-known "Daly" Bible was extended to fifty volumes, at an expense of at least $25,000. At the Daly sale, it was sold at a much lower figure, but certainly the most notable work of this kind is that of D. McN. Stauffer, entitled "A History of Philadelphia." Thirty years of diligent collecting, of thousands of documents, autograph letters, of persons connected with the early history of Philadelphia, broadsides, printed documents, colonial money, lottery tickets, rare maps, play bills, a proclamation of Penn's offering a reward for the scalps of Indians, male and female, water color sketches, and over one thousand pen and ink sketches, with a host of other matter, go to make up the 2,500 pages and over 8,000 illustrations of this unique and wonderful book, which is said to be worth at least $80,000. But this class of books rarely repay their cost. If one wants to make money in collecting, stick to "originals" and especially "association" copies, keep shy of "fads," and beware of contemporary authors.

The Hundred Worst Books and They That Read Them

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 11.)

answer for in fiction as it has in architecture. Tricked out in knee breeches and identified with an historical period, anything will go. The mere costuming of such a romance seems to render it attractive, and the introduction of any colonial hero, however basely he may be used, gives it a certain authority with the average patriotic reader. However frequent the anachronisms, however grossly facts may be wilfully distorted, the tradition that historical novels are "instructive" remains unassailable.

If there are not more than a hundred of them in themselves, I should surely put into the category of poor books most of these insincere historical romances, from sweet "Janice" and "When Knighthood Was in Flower" down to the least successful and least convincing of the lot. Their gross distortion of facts, their barrenness of any true imaginative power, their false standards of beauty, together with their overwhelming sentimentality and their atrocious unreality, make them formidable adversaries. Not the most repulsive product of realism can possibly tend to the general vitiating of public taste as does the mawkish idealism, the absurd sentimentality and the misinterpretation of life, in which many of these stories abound.

There can be but a narrow enough future for a mind brought up upon the priggish distortions of the "Elsie books," weaned upon translations from Mrs. Marlitt, and finally graduated into the pseudo-historical novels with which our presses are groaning and of which our public libraries keep 30 copies in circulation at a time. The question critics are continually asking, why people, and especially young people, no longer read Dickens and Scott and Thackeray and George Eliot, why they never open the books in which their fathers delighted? this question "Janice" and her ilk must answer.

Books for the Holidays and Books of the Year

THE YEAR has been a prolific and prosperous one for writers and publishers of books. Whether the quality has kept pace with the quantity, there may be some reason to doubt. Yet there have been issued some works that will take their place in the literature of the world—perhaps not as classics, but as books that will not die. Most important of these is Morley's "Life of Gladstone;" in the field of fiction, James Lane Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture;" in poetry, Kipling's "Five Nations;" a second collection of Darwin's letters, and a few other volumes. Most of the new books, of course, came under the head of

FICTION

We may well look upon James Lane Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture" as the author's masterpiece. All the qualities of his other books are fused in this story of a woman's disillusionment and a man's courage of truth—style, imagination, humor, ethical uplift and poetic idealism.

Courtesy of Bobbs-Merrill Company.

From "Under the Rose."

Next to Mr. Allen's book I should be inclined to rank Meredith Nicholson's novel, "The Main Chance," a western story, the action taking place in Omaha. It is so vivid and real a book, although a first novel, that it ought to live.

Lovers of stirring romance have been gratified by Stanley Weyman's "Long Night," a story of Geneva in the early days of the seventeenth century. A ruffling young theologue new to the city; a beautiful and innocent girl suspected of witchcraft; a crafty scholar and metaphysician seeking to give over the city into the hands of the Savoyards; these are the elements of which Weyman has composed one of the most brilliant and thrilling of his romances.

The famous "lost waters" of Rome play an important part in Marion Crawford's latest novel, "The Heart of Rome." The adventures of Mr. Crawford's hero and heroine in the rambling cellars under the old Palace of the Conti, when the "lost water" overflows its channels and threatens to drown them, are described with vividness and unusual charm.

"Lady Rose's Daughter," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, is a picture of modern English society, with all its scraps and quibbles, its jealousies and its numerous frivolities, and would scarcely suffice to arouse our interest were it not portrayed with Mrs. Ward's strength of stroke and ironical sense of humor. It is a delicate subject finely handled.

Quiller-Couch's new novel, "Hetty Wesley," is a remarkable human document, founded on the correspondence and the records of the famous Wesley family, revealing the characters of the father, the mother, the two famous sons, John and Charles Wesley, and the six noble and beautiful sisters.

Charles Major's "Forest Hearth" is a simple and vigorous narrative of life and love among Indiana poineers in the 30's.

"The Ambassadors," by Henry James, is a story of Americans abroad—such a study of men and women as only Mr. James is capable of making.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's story, "Sanctuary," deals with a psychological situation of a most interesting and novel kind, arising from a question of heredity and covering two periods a generation apart. The whole is worked out with the subtle power which is characteristic of Mrs. Wharton's best work.

George Moore's short stories, "The Untilled Field," deal with Irish life and give a sad picture of the hopeless misery, the pathetic acquiescence, the dumb submission to fate, of the Irish peasantry.

Frank R. Stockton's posthumous novel, "The Captain's Tollgate," was a love story full of his sunny humor, and was received with much favor.

John Fox's "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" pictures boy life among the Kentucky mountaineers; life at a blue grass college in the days before the war; the way in which Kentucky was rent asunder by the war, and the romantic glory of Morgan's men. The book is bound together by a beautiful love story.

"Gordon Keith," by Thomas Nelson Page, is another splendid story of the south—full of chivalry and sentiment and dramatic action and quiet humor.

A new novel by Louis Becke bears the title "Helen Adair," and in many points is the most finished piece of work which Mr. Becke has yet written. Mr. Becke probably knows more about the South Sea than any other man living.

"Barlasch of the Guard," Henry Seton Merriman's new book, tells the story of those black days when the starving fragments of Napoleon's army were straggling back in defeat across the frozen plains of Moscow. In Barlasch, the gruff, camp-bred, but honest and tender old soldier, Mr. Merriman has done the best work in the book.

Hamlin Garland's "Hesper" portrays a western mining camp in the mountains and a stern revolt of the miners as it has never been done before—with an accurate idealism that gives the book a distinctive American quality.

Irving Bacheller's third novel, "Darrel of the Blessed Isles," has a vital motive, strength of plot and interest of character, and is written with all the idyllic charm which is his when he tells of the North Country before the war.

"Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained," is an anoymous romance, written evidently in the time of Charles I., discovered by the Rev. Walter Begley, and by him attributed to John Milton. There are adventures with robbers and pirates, and the course of true love had never so many barriers to stop its flow as found in "Nova Solyma." But as to whether or not Milton was the original author, that is another matter.

In W. D. Howell's new book, "Questionable Shapes," are three entertaining stories going back to one of his earlier fields, that of psychical phenomena.

Richard Whiteing's new work, "The Yellow Van," does for rural England what "No. 5 John Street" did for the London slums. The story tells of a lovable American girl who marries a really noble English duke, and who is more impressed with the responsibilities of her position than with her newly acquired dignities.

Those who have thought Sherlock Holmes the single creation of which Conan Doyle was capable, found how mistaken they were when they read "The Adventures of Gerard." Gerard is a brigadier in Napoleon's army, according to his own narrative about next in importance to Napoleon himself. He is a quixotic fellow of many loves and gallantries, but most of all a man with a passion for perilous escapades and opportunities for unique risks.

"The Fortunes of Fifi" is the daintiest bit of work that Molly Elliott Seawell has yet done. Fifi, the little Rue du Chat Noir actress at 25 francs the week, first ordinary actress, then leading lady of the Imperial, then winner of the hundred thousand franc lottery prize and spender thereof forthwith in her own clever manner and for her own clever purpose, the discovered cousin of a reigning pope and a source of interest to Napoleon, how many sides has Fifi, how vivacious, how imperious, how ingenious and yet how true!

"Anne Carmel," by Gwendolen Overton, is a story of the French-Canadian near the border. The value of a woman's good name—how great it is, how frequently it is sacrificed upon a worthless object—the singleness of a priest of the church, the self-denial, the repression of human instincts involved in preserving celibacy, these are welded together in a story that is more strong than delightful.

Of Jack London's dog story, "The Call of the Wild," it may be said that no modern writer of fiction, unless it be Kipling, has preserved so cleanly the distinction between animal virtue and human virtue. There is something magnificent in the spectacle of the dog's gradual detachment from the tame beaten-in virtues of uncounted forefathers.

Aquila Kepster, a new author, in a novel of Hindu mysticism and romance, "The Mark," has written a story full of the glamour and fascination of the east, dealing convincingly with matters that western minds pronounce impossible.

Thomas Thompson, the hero of Cutcliffe Hyne's "Thompson's Progress," is a worthy rival of "Captain Kettle," in the point of gifts. Thompson begins very low, an orphan, son of a drunkard, with no name but that applied to him by neighbors, "Tom's Son," but he makes inventions and money, between poaching escapades, and finally marries a fine lady and plays at the game of diplomacy.

"McTodd," by Cutcliffe Hyne, introduces a hero quite as popular in the last Captain Kettle book as that fiery sailor, and Mr. Hyne has made him the chief character in a story full of incidents and experiences of the liveliest and most fascinating kind.

"Pigs in Clover," by Frank Danby (Mrs. Frankau), is a powerfully realistic novel of upper English life, winding on through various phases of London politics and society, the Transvaal war coming in at the end.

"The One Woman," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., is the story of a preacher Socialist, who deserts his wife for another woman—a crude and sensational tale with the Hallmark of Caine upon it.

"Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is a story of the most remarkable of all buccaneers. The author shows his ferocity and cruelty, and depicts him without lightening the dark shadows of his character. Yet at the same time he brings out the man's dauntless courage, his military ability, his wonderful fertility and resourcefulness, which awaken admiration in spite of ourselves.

"Trent's Trust and Other Stories," by Bret Harte, contained seven stories, all dealing with the old pioneer life in California. New chapters are given in the lives of the famous Colonel Starbottle and the redoubtable Jack Hamlin.

"In the Red Triangle," by Arthur Morrison, tells several connected adventures of Martin Hewitt, investigator; rather an imitation of Holmes, though a fairly good one. He possesses less of that great detective's phenomenal instinct and remarkable constructive analysis, and he works to a greater extent in conjunction with the police force.

"A Master Hand," by Richard Dallas, is another detective story of unusual merit.

A beautiful story of child life is Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Thomas Bailey Aldrich, author of "The Story of a Bad Boy," does not profess to be an authority on girls, but he considers that Rebecca "is just the very nicest child in American literature."

The American novel of all kinds has been very much in evidence, especially the novel of the west. One of the best was Stewart Edward White's "Conjuror's House," the story of a lone trapper who incurs the enmity of the great fur-trading company, is made a prisoner, but succeeds in enlisting the sympathies of a girl, and the tale of his attempted escape and of their finally taking the journey together, forms a thrilling and delightful narrative.

"The Sherrods," George Barr McCutcheon's latest novel, was somewhat of a disappointment. The bigamous marriage of the hero is improbable, and the plot in general strained and sensational.

The Red Keggers," by Eugene Thwing, has for its scene a lumbering town in Michigan. It tells of big men and strong, who, while they are sometimes rough, have hearts of gold.

Samuel Merwin's "Whip Hand," is the story of a business fight in the Michigan pine country and the market history of six million feet of pine.

Miss Caroline Brown's "On the We-a Trail," the scenes of which are laid on or near the famous Indian war trail, pictures the struggles and triumphs of the pioneers and the British and Indian atrocities.

"The Edge of Things," by Elia W. Peattie, is a story of sheep ranching in the Sierra Nevadas, with some love making, Chinamen, bits of adventure, and at last a trip to the north and the new gold regions.

It is not unheard-of for a stenographer to marry her employer, but the romance of it has never been presented with more delicacy than by Will Payne in his new novel of Chicago, "Mr. Salt."

"The Vulgarians," by Edgar Fawcett, tells of some young parvenus, who "came out of the west" with an underlying current of humor that is delightful. The character of Marian Warrender, who, out of the goodness of her heart, moulds the manners of her proteges and, unknowingly, their destinies is full of a tender and appealing interest.

Arthur Stanwood Pier's "Triumph" is a realistic story of the Pennsylvania oil fields, by an author born in Pittsburgh. It is a well-conceived sketch of life in a small but interesting community.

"The Beaten Path," by Richard L. Makin, is another story of life in a large manufacturing town in Pennsylvania. Its principal character is owner of a mill, who is the hero of what may be styled the business side of the story, though there is also a love side with a young collegian for hero.

Alfred Henry Lewis' striking novel of American political life, "The Boss," furnishes some amusing sketches of reformers, as well as of the followers of the boss. Mr. Lewis' other story, "Peggy O'Neal," was a historical romance of President Jackson's day.

The American historical novel has received some notable additions. About the best was Nancy Huston Banks's "Round Anvil Rock," the scenes of which are laid in Kentucky. Though we meet Andrew Jackson and some others of historic fame, and read much of the actual political conditions of the time, we yet find the tale true romance.

In "The Captain," Churchill Williams weaves his story around the hero of sixty-three, Ulysses S. Grant. Incidentally there occur scenes of strife and battle that keep the pulses stirring.

"A Spectre of Power," by Charles Egbert Craddock, deals with the period before the thought of union was abroad in the colonies, and while yet the Spaniard and the Frenchman were as deadly enemies as the Indian.

"The Shadow of Victory," by Myrtle Reed, is a story of Fort Dearborn, showing the development of character amid the rough scenes of a little western trading post a century ago.

"The Little Chevalier," by M. E. M. Davis, is a romance of the French regime in New Orleans in the early 18th century, dealing with family honor, love, and adventure with the Indians.

"The Middle Course," by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, concerns itself with a London society woman whose husband is unsympathetic and even brutal, and who becomes sensationally involved, although innocent, with a much lionized sculptor through a jealous woman's malicious gossip.

The historical novel has abated somewhat, yet it has not gone out of fashion altogether. Harold MacGrath, in "The Gray Cloak," has combined sword-play, love, intrigue and mystery with the regulation number of thrills.

Much interest was aroused by the publication of a volume entitled "The MS. in a Red Box," because of the mystery surrounding the authorship of the work. The manuscript was sent in a red box to the publisher, without anything to indicate from whom it had come. It was a historical novel slightly above the average.

"A Rose of Normandy," by William R. A. Wilson, is a clever story of La Salle's expeditions to the new world. The scenes are laid partly in France and partly in America and mingle the excitements of early explorations with a beautiful and touching little romance.

"Under the Rose," by Frederic S. Isham, is a romance full of attraction, of the gorgeous court of France, in the time of Rabelais.

Under the title of "Long Will," Florence Converse has written an attractive narrative of love and adventure, which gives an admirable picture of England in the century of Chaucer, dealing with the peasants' revolt, with the young king Richard II., the poet Long Will Langland, author of "Piers Ploughman," Chaucer, Wat Tyler and other picturesque personages of the age.

"Blount of Breckenhow," by Beulah Marie Dix, of which the scene is laid in England in the years 1642-45, is not a historical novel, nor a romance, nor an adventure story; it is the story of the life of a brave man and a noble woman as set forth in the letters of a prosperous family of Yorkshire gentry.

"Katherine Frensham," by Beatrice Harraden, is a study of character development. The hero is a man thwarted in his life work by the incompatibility of his wife, even after her death. Fortunately for him, "Katherine Frensham" brings all into harmony.

Elinor Glyn's new book, "The Damsel and the Sage," is somewhat of the type of Mrs. Glyn's own particular Elizabeth, piquant and worldly wise, and full of epigrams and aphorisms.

Stephen Crane's unfinished story, "The O'Ruddy," has been completed by Robert Barr, and is a gay romance of life in the England and the Ireland of an earlier day; a rattling tale of love and adventure, duelling and the like, spirited and amusing.

Another Irish story—one of 1798—is "John Maxwell's Marriage," by Stephen Gwynn. The tale opens with one of the strongest and most dramatic situations in recent fiction—a wedding frustrated by an elopement, and another wedding on the spur of the moment.

Another powerful Irish novel, "The Squfreen," by Shan F. Bullock, tells the story of a self-indulgent young Irishman, who, finding himself in difficulties, throws over his true love and marries for money, leading to unhappy results and his tragic death.

Norman Duncan's new book, "The Way of the Sea," deals with the life and character of the Newfoundland fisher folk, and consists of about a dozen stories.

Courtesy of the Century Company.

From "Madame Butterfly."

BIOGRAPHY.

Morley's "Life of Gladstone" was by all odds the book of the year, and also the most important contribution to English biography of the last decade; but it turned out to have more than its expected value as history. The work is almost more history than biography, for Gladstone's part in the affairs of his country was so important and so constant that Mr. Morley has been able to give but little space to the biographical details which make up a large part of the contents of the "lives" of lesser men. Out of more than 150,000 letters read during the preparation of this work, Mr. Morley has contented himself with quoting entire not more than a few dozen. From the rest he has gleaned, here a paragraph, there a pregnant sentence, a striking clause, or an illuminating passage, and these he has wrought with splendid results into the fiber of his narrative. Morley was Mr. Gladstone's close ally and friend through the later years of Gladstone's parliamentary life, and wrote in complete sympathy with his subject.

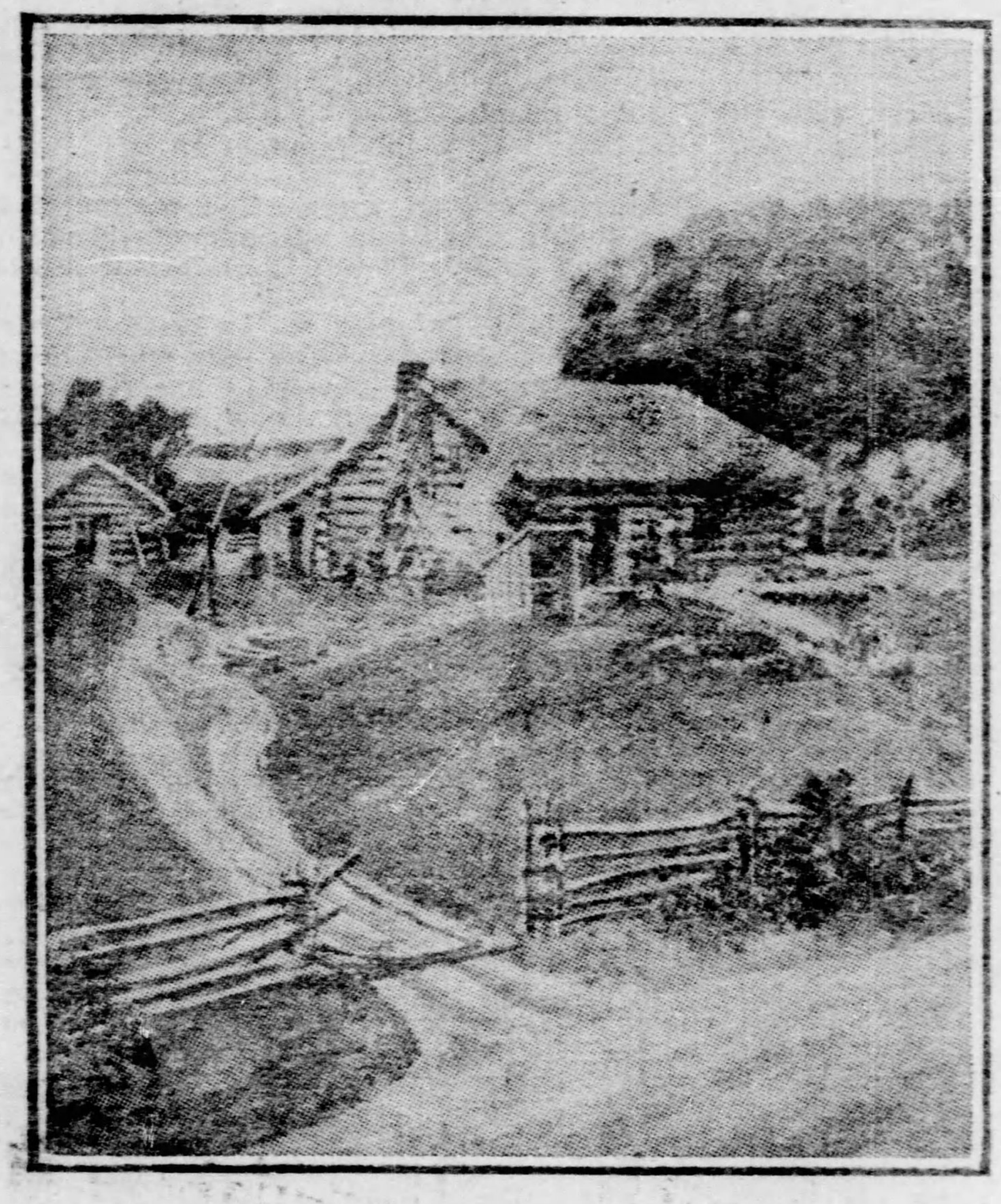
Two new volumes entitled "More Letters of Charles Darwin," were supplementary to the three volumes of the "Life and Letters," published in 1887. They illuminate, as could no other source of light, Darwin as a scientist, a man of peace, patient, minute and almost incredibly accurate as an observer, but also Darwin as a man who must be loved.

The biography of Disraeli, by Wilfred Meynell, was hardly a biography in the ordinary sense. As the author states, "Disraeli the man—Disraeli as son, brother, husband, friend—is the theme of this book. It is an informal study of temperament."

General Gordon's "Reminiscences of the Civil War," seem destined to take the place on the southern side held by General Grant's "Memoirs" on the northern side, for from Bull Run to Appomattox General Gordon was in most of the great fights of General Lee's army. He knew the leaders of the confederacy intimately, and he was the friend of General Grant to the end of his life.

The "Life of William Wetmore Story," by Henry James, is a fascinating study which brings before us one of the most versatile and brilliant men America has produced, and a circle of unique interest.

At the age of 76, J. T. Trowbridge, the famous writer of boys' books, poet, and novelist, has published his autobiography, "My Own Story," a very pleasing volume of reminiscences, which one may take up with the certainty of finding interesting things about interesting people on almost every page.



Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

From "My Own Story."

Where J. T. Trowbridge Was Born.

"The True Abraham Lincoln," by William Eleroy Curtis, gives a new and sympathetic picture of the great Emancipator.

Christabel Coleridge's life of "Charlotte Mary Yonge" is the story of a long and honorable literary career, told with wonderful interest.

"The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte," embodies the reminiscences of one who was widely known as a man of science and notably as a geologist.

The life of "Theodore Leschetizky," by the Countess Angele Potocka, is a romantic account of the career of the great music teacher, who taught Paderewski, Slivinski, Bloomfield-Zeisler and many other famous artists.

Simon Newcomb's "Reminiscences of an Astronomer" tell with charming modesty of his own career, and he has much of value to say on such subjects as great telescopes and their work, the transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882, President Garfield's illness, and the Lick Observatory.

The "Life of Voltaire," by S. G. Tallentyre, written in a bright, telling style, portrays the character of Voltaire with truth and sympathy, and should arouse a fresh interest in the great mind who turned the trend of Europe.

Ellis P. Oberholtzer's "Robert Morris: Patriot and Financier," is a biography of one of the great men of the revolution and the early days of the United States, who has been comparatively neglected by historians and biographers.

The life of "Henry Ward Beecher," by Lyman Abbott, is a study and interpretation of the great preacher's life and character rather than a formal biography. Dr. Abbott was Beecher's successor in the pulpit of Plymouth church.

"Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil, and What He Taught Her," by Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall, two of Dr. Howe's daughters, is the authentic story of Dr. Howe's successful pioneer efforts with the deaf-dumb-blind. that the management have ben carful in sleting'"mr ,, for.-

HISTORY.

Among new works of history prime interest attaches to the three volumes that have appeared of "The Cambridge Modern History"—respectively dealing with the Renaissance, the Reformation and the United States. This great work is realizing the most sanguine expectations of those that looked forward to it since the plan of it was formulated by the late Lord Acton. It will be completed in 12 volumes, each chapter being written by some scholar of special authority in that field—in the volume on "The Reformation," for instance, 19 of the most learned historians and scholars of England have combined forces.

A work of almost equal interest is "Christopher Columbus," by John Boyd Thacher, a man of large means and associated with American research, who has issued what is intended to be a monumental history of Christopher Columbus. It opens with a sketch of the first two historians of Columbus' voyages, Peter Martyr and Las Casas. It is proposed to succeed this with a discussion which will reprint in fac-simile all the important printed works which appear upon the voyages before 1500 and all the letters extant by the explorer, together with a minute account of the discoverer in all his various relations.

The publication of the seventh volume of "The Royal Navy," by Sir William Laird Clowes and others, completed this monumental naval history, to which President Roosevelt, Capt. A. T. Mahan and others made important contributions.

The first two volumes of Herbert W. Paul's "History of Modern England" give promise of an important and significant political history of England in recent years by one of the most skillful writers and keenest observers of the day. Mr. Paul is one of the more prominent modern English critics, occupying a place between Andrew Lang and G. K. Chesterton.

Martin Hume has been digging into "The Love Affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots," and, fortunately or unfortunately, there are few who have had more love affairs than the late lamented lady. From a mass of newly discovered historical material, the investigator deduces that Mary's little eccentricities of morality were not so much the expression of a warm and friendly nature, as they were studied political plans.

"American History and Its Geographic Conditions," by Ellen C. Semple, is a fresh interpretation of our national history, showing the tremendous part that geography has played in emigration, war, travel and commerce. The position of mountains, the size and direction of rivers, the course of trails, are seen to have been powerful factors in the life of the nation in determining the course of emigration, the plan of campaigns in war, and the distribution of settlements.

"The Mother of Washington and Her Times," by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, has peculiar historic value because it gives for the first time the true story of Mary Washington's life. The origin of George Washington's name is also set forth, and so are many related facts hitherto unknown. But the most attractive portions of the book are its pictures of Virginia social life throughout the eighteenth century.

"The Russian Advance," by Senator Albert J. Beveridge, is a study of the Russo-Japanese controversy over Korea, and a complete investigation of Russian conditions as compared with those in the United States.

One of the most stirring chapters in the new world's history has been written by Sir Gilbert Parker, in his new book, "Old Quebec, the Fortress of New France."

"Ireland Under English Rule," by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., a grandnephew of Robert Emmet, covers in outline over seven centuries of Irish history, and constitutes a formidable accusation of England and English rule.

TRAVEL.

Sven Hedin's new book, "Central Asia and Tibet, toward the Holy City of Lhassa," is the first adequate description of his remarkable expedition and its accomplishments, an expedition so rich in adventure, as well as solid achievement, that he has been called "the modern knight errant of science." All these experiences he describes graphically, including, among many others, his several narrow escapes from death; his navigation of 1,500 miles in a ferry boat; his discoveries of the remains of cities dating from the 3d century, A. D., his crossing of the mountains of Tibet with the largest and strongest caravan which has ever traversed that country; his discovery by Tibetan spies warned of his intention to enter Lhassa; and finally his captivity and escort by 500 Tibetans.

"In Search of a Siberian Klondike' is the result of the chance meeting of Washington Vanderlip, expert geologist, and Homer B. Hulbert, editor, author and historian. Vanderlip went on an extended prospecting tour in Kamchatka, through the territory north of the Okhotsk sea, and along the shores of the Bering sea, to seek for copper, for sulphur, and for gold, and when he reached white men again Mr. Vanderlip for days could not speak his native tongue; he was worn to a skeleton; his clothes were vermin-infested rags.

Prof. Rufus B. Richardson during a residence of 11 years in Greece as head of the American Archaeological school, had an opportunity to visit many parts of Greece less frequently visited by the tourist, but most picturesque and interesting. "Vacation Days in Greece" describes his excursion into these regions in a series of sketches of great informal charm.

While C. L. Brownell, author of "The Heart of Japan," adds chiefly to the gayety of nations and the happiness of individuals by his book of amusing experiences in travel among the "Frenchmen of the Orient," he has added a great deal to our knowledge of the occidental.

"The Hill Towns of Italy," by Egerton R. Williams, Jr., is a narrative of a journey through Central Italy, with visits to the hill towns which will prove of special interest to students of art and history.

LITERATURE.

Prof. William P. Trent's "History of American Literature," is a highly satisfactory account, beginning with the year 1607—and the inevitable Captain John Smith. Professor Trent divides his subject into four periods, respectively entitled the Colonial, the Revolutionary, the Formative and the Sectional. While it might be objected that these titles represent political rather than literary history, the choice can be easily justified for the convenience it gives in studying our literary development. American literature, Professor Trent points out, is the creation of the nineteenth century, though the historian, in order to complete his survey, cannot neglect the early and arid tracks of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"America in Literature," by Prof. George E. Woodberry, is a critical account of the most important periods in American letters, with a trenchant summing-up of the work of Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne and all the greatest names in our literary history.

"Shakespeare and His Forerunners," represents the longest and in some ways the most ambitious prose work left by Sidney Lanier. The volumes are made up of a number of lectures delivered on English literature before the students of Johns Hopkins university during the time that Sidney Lanier was lecturer there.

"The Moral System of Shakespeare," by Prof. R. G. Moulton, is a study in morals based upon the Shakespearean plays. The author does not pretend to have discovered an ethical system used by Shakespeare in the composition of his works, but he regards the plays as a great imaginary world of personages and incidents which it is possible to survey as the moralist surveys the real world.

"The Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe," by James A. Harrison, editor of the "Virginia Edition" of Poe's works, who has devoted the last 15 years to collecting new material, throws additional light upon Poe's career during the last decade, by magazine articles and letters.

"Hawthorne and His Circle" is the title of Julian Hawthorne's important volume of reminiscences of his father and his father's friends. The book relates chiefly to the personal side of the greatest American writer of romance—his domestic ways, and his relations to his family and his friends.

Among various studies of authors, biographical and critical in their nature, mention must be made of G. K. Chesterton's brilliantly paradoxical volume on "Robert Browning;" George R. Carpenter's authoritative life of "Whittier;" Alfred Ainger's monograph on the poet "Crabbe," and Austin Dobson's on "Fanny Burney." The first two volumes of the "Contemporary Men of Letters" series, "Bret Harte," by W. H. Boynton, and "Walter Pater," by Ferris Greenslet, have received a deserved welcome.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in his new volume, "Ponkapog Papers," touches upon a variety of topics—critical, autobiographical, anecdotical, and descriptive—all handled with rare literary skill.

"Tolstoy and His Message," by Ernest H. Crosby, is an account of Tolstoy's boyhood and manhood, the basis of his moral and social code, and the Tolstoy of today.

POETRY.

Of greatest interest to Americans is Whitcomb Riley's new book of poems, called "His Pa's Romance" from the initial poem, which is a delightful account by a small boy of the courtship of his father and mother. The volume contains 40 poems, none of which has appeared in book form. Writing of "The Poet in Modern Life," Bliss Carman, in the Reader says: "Rudyard Kipling and James Whitcomb Riley are perhaps the only English-speaking poets of the day who can command a respectful hearing. Others may be listened to by a few hundred admirers, but these men, when they speak, address an audience commensurate with their brilliant powers."

Rudyard Kipling's new book of poems, "The Five Nations," was one of the literary events of the year. The book contains not only famous poems that have been cabled the world over as never has been done with the writings of any other living author, but additional new verse of the old Kipling vein. The London Times hails the new book as "the fruit of years, an imperial creed for 'the five nations' crystallized and set forth" beyond anything he has done. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, in the Bookman, says that "Rudyard Kipling is the poet of poets, unique among all living writers and the one author in his life-time to have whole nations for his audience; he is a poet for humanity and all time."

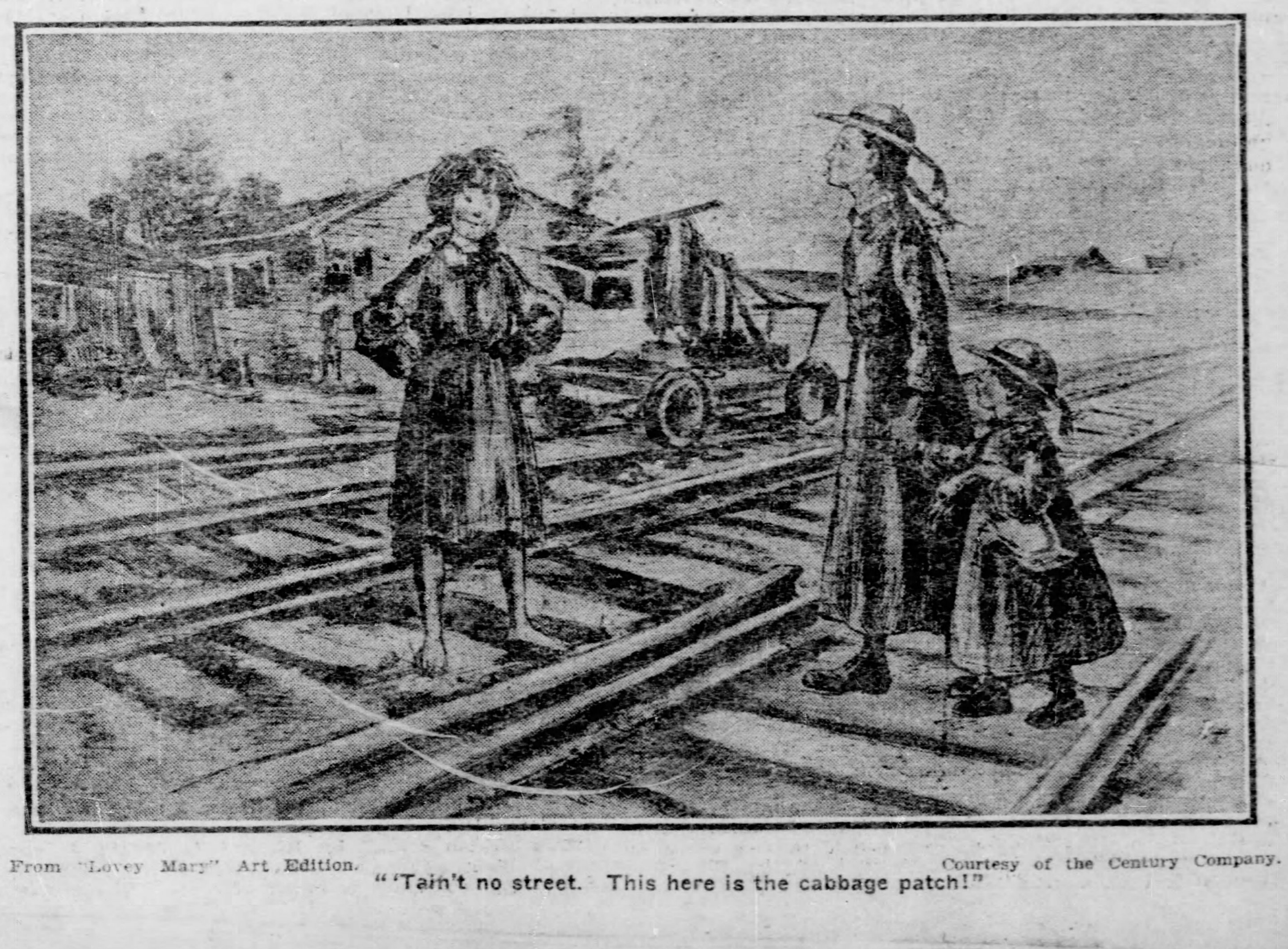
Bliss Carman's series, "Pipes of Pan" promises to form a very pleasing collection of short poems. Three volumes are now ready. Mr. Carman's poems have a smoothness that pleases, while at the same time it penetrates.

Other poets who have been heard from during the year are Charles G. D. Roberts, with his "Book of the Rose," Lloyd Mifflin, with a volume of sonnets entitled "Castalian Days;" Richard Burton with a volume of "Message and Melody," and Josephine Dodge Daskam, whose volume, entitled simply "Poems," collects some of her verse in various moods.

ART AND GIFT BOOKS.

"Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," is appearing in a new edition in five fully illustrated volumes. The first edition of this work was published in 1816; since then it has held its place without a rival as the most complete and trustworthy authority on the facts and lives of the painters and engravers with whom it deals. The latest revision will add upwards of five hundred new biographies, and freshly written accounts of various masters rendered necessary by modern research. The preparation of this new illustrated edition is under the supervision of George C. Williamson, Litt. D.

Under the title "Old London Silver; its History, its Mak-



From "Lovey Mary" Art Edition.

Courtesy of the Century Company.

"'Tain't no street. This here is the cabbage patch!"

ers and its Marks," there has appeared an invaluable work by Montague Howard, a work which, with its two hundred illustrations and its four thousand and more facsimiles of maker's marks and hall-marks, is as elaborate and complete as it is authoritative. The title "Old London Silver" might indicate a local flavor, but as more than ninety per cent of all the silver in England has always been made in the city by the Thames, it completely covers the whole subject.

The first of the volumes upon the life and work of the late James A. McNeill Whistler, is by Arthur Jerome Eddy, who for a number of years enjoyed the friendship of the distinguished American painter, wit and critic, and was a close observer of his character and habits. The volume will bear the title, "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler."

The Gibson Book for 1903 bears the title "Eighty Drawings, including The Weaker Sex, the story of a Susceptible Bachelor."

"World's Children," by Mortimer and Dorothy Menpes, is one of the most beautiful and richly illustrated of the holiday books. The text of this attractive volume is by Miss Dorothy Menpes; the pictures, numbering one hundred, are the work of Mortimer Menpes. Children of all sorts and kinds and social conditions are pictured in this volume, from the beautiful English girl with flaxen hair, who forms the frontispiece, to the splendidly vivid Russian Una, clad in a daring red and wearing a dark blue cap on her brown locks. Another new book by the Menpes is "The Durbar," a hundred reproductions in color of paintings by Mr. Menpes, picturing the brief revival of the ancient artistic splendor of India.

Charles H. Caffin has now written a book on "American Masters of Sculpture," including special chapters on Saint Gaudens, MacMonnies, Ward, Bartlett, French, Borglum, Adams and Barnard.

Lorado Taft's "History of American Sculpture" is the first volume in a series edited by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke on the History of American Art, and is a careful and elaborate study of the whole course of American sculpture from its beginnings to the unveiling of the Sherman monument last spring.

"Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes," by Gustav Kobbe, gives intimate sketches of the domestic life of America's celebrated actors and actresses, superbly illustrated with photogravure frontispiece of Julia Marlowe from a painting by Irving Ramsay Wiles, and by over 50 full-page half-tones and vignettes, printed in tints.

Thousands of people will gladly hear that there are beautiful holiday editions of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch", and of "Lovey Mary," Alice Hegan Rice's two great successes. For each book of this new edition Florence Scovel Shinn has made twelve water-color drawings and twelve in black and white.

A new edition of John Luther Long's "Madame Butterfly" is illustrated with sixteen reproductions of photographs from models, taken by C. Yarnall Abbott, and the cover is by the Japanese artist, Genjiro Yeto.

SCIENCE.

Alfred Russell Wallace, author of "Man's Place in the Universe," was known previous to the publication of his latest book chiefly as the co-discoverer with Darwin of the theory of natural selection. In his new book he returns to the old theological theory that the earth is the center of the universe and man the ultimate object of creation.

Professor William H. Pickering of Harvard university has at last completed his "Atlas of the Moon," which has to do with everything from the origin of the lunar satellite to its present-day vegetation and snow, and fills a gap that has long existed in our popular scientific literature.

"Infection and Immunity; or the Causes and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," by George M. Sternberg, surgeon-general U. S. army, is a popular treatise on preventive medicine which will be found useful and suggestive by a wide circle of readers, especially among parents and teachers.

"The Nature of Man," studies in optimistic philosophy, by Elie Metchnikoff of l'Institut Pasteur, Paris, is an important scientific book written in an easy and pleasant style, with a refreshing naivete and a large-hearted simplicity that are characteristically Russian.

RELIGIOUS.

Perhaps the most notable book on a religious topic was "Babel and Bible," by Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch. These lectures upon the relations between the Bible and the recent results of cuneiform research, attracted attention from men of science everywhere. What caused so much pleasure in the "Babel and Bible" lectures was that it was all so freshly and temperately set down, yet the champions of the older learnings assailed it from all sides.

To all who are interested in pure religion, the book "Religions of Authority," by Auguste Sabatier, was a welcome volume. M. Sabatier, up to the time of his death, was Dean of the Protestant Faculty of Theology in the University of Paris.

"Agnosticism," by Robert Flint, is at once a history and a criticism of agnostic positions. Peculiarly interesting are its discussions, among others of the views of Hume, Kant, Huxley, Roberty, Leslie Stephen, Paulsen, Spencer, Balfour, Sabatier and Ritschl.

"The Direct and Fundamental Proof of the Christian Religion," by Prof. George William Knox, does not follow the lines of traditional apologetics. It describes the modern view of the world and its effect upon the traditional position, discusses the nature of reality and of religion, sets forth the essential principle of Christianity and shows its validity and its adaptation to the ethical and religious needs of man.

"The Beginnings of Christianity," by Prof. Paul Wernle, presents a clear conception of the nature of the Gospel, and contends that from the beginning Christianity has suffered grievous things at the hands of theologians.

"The Life Radiant," by Lilian Whiting, is a sequence of her "World Beautiful." Miss Whiting has studied the exposition of the mysterious new element, Radium, and she draws an analogy on the spiritual side of life that, as this marvelous element gives off perpetual rays of light and heat without diminishing its store, so in life one may radiate sympathy, and joy, and energy from an infinite source.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jack London spent several months in the East End of London as an American sailor ashore looking for work. He was accepted by toilers and outcasts alike as one of themselves, and his latest book describes all that he saw and did among "The People of the Abyss." His book is a graphic and vigorous picture of London slums.

In "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home," Jacob Riis sets forth the great and serious peril that besets the American home, especially in the slum districts of our large cities.

"Letters From a Chinese Official" is a series of letters which, ostensibly a setting forth of the Chinese point of view, are in reality a startling arraignment of our boasted Anglo-Saxon civilization.

"Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, is very interesting to the student of the negro character who regards the race ethnologically and not politically, not as a dark cloud threatening the future of the United States, but as a peculiar people, little understood by the best of its friends or the worst of its enemies.

The anonymous "Kempton-Wace Letters" embodied a unique as well as clever idea of the conflict between poetry and science—poetry enthusiastic, imaginative, intense, science calm, practical, and cold.

"The Home," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, is a discussion of the problems of domestic life, and a rather radical plea for the emancipation of woman.

Helen Keller's first essay in original and independent authorship is in a volume entitled "Optimism," which is even more remarkable than her recent autobiography; it is wonderful for a deaf-blind person to write of herself, it is still more wonderful for her to deal with the world of thought outside of herself.

MUSIC

By CATHARINE TALBOT.

The fifth set of concerts of the season by the Pittsburgh orchestra will be given on Friday evening, December 4, and Saturday afternoon, December 5. While the program as given below is notable the concerts will have peculiar interest because of the first appearance at Carnegie Music hall of Alois Burgstaller, tenor, as soloist. Mr. Burgstaller, it will be remembered, took the part of Siegfried in the great performance of that work Grau's Metropolitan Opera House Company gave in Pittsburgh last April, and it is a matter of great good fortune that Pittsburgh hears Mr. Burgstaller at all in concert, as during the present season he will not sing again in concert in any city, Mr. Conried commanding his entire time for the opera in New York. The program in full is:

Overture, "Prometheus Bound"......................Goldmark
(First time in Pittsburgh.)
Forge Songs from Act 1, of "Siegfried"...............Wagner
Prelude; Good Friday Spell, from "Parsifal"..........Wagner
Symphonic Poem, "The Battle of the Huns"..............Liszt
With organ: Walter E. Hall, Organist.
(First time in Pittsburgh.)
Aria, from "Der Freischuetz"........................Weber
Fete Polonaise ....Chabrier

At this time, when the musical world is awaiting the first performance of Wagner's "Parsifal" in New York at the Metropolitan Opera house, it is peculiarly timely that Pittsburgh should hear from the Pittsburgh Orchestra some of the music of this festival play, so Mr. Herbert has chosen the Prelude, and the exquisite "Good Friday Spell" music from Act III. The three dominating motives of the Prelude are taken from the scene of the love feast with the knights of Grail at the close of the first act among these are the "Dresden Amen." The scoring is very full and the spiritual quality of the work very beautiful.

It is peculiarly appropriate that in connection with this choice of "Parsifal" music by Mr. Herbert there should appear in the same program the singer who has been chosen to interpret the part of Parsifal in New York this season, Alois Burgstaller. Mr. Burgstaller was, it may be said, discovered by Mme. Wagner and educated at Bayreuth, and at the festival there in 1902 assumed the part of Parsifal. His selections for this concert include extracts from the stupendous Forge Songs, with which act one of "Siegfried" terminates, and undoubtedly nothing more satisfying to the Pittsburgh public could have been chosen for his concert appearance.

ALOIS BURGSTALLER,
Soloist at Pittsburgh Orchestra CoCncert.

The usual free organ recital will be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock by Edwin H. Lemare at Carnegie Music hall. Mr. Lemare's program touches on schools and styles beginning with Bach and ending with the English composer, Elgar. The Bach number is the Prelude and Fugue in G Major. Elgar is represented by his march, "Caractacus," from one of this composer's oratories. The program also contains the Prize Song from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," and as a concluding number Mr. Lemare's Concert Fantasia on the tune "Hanover."

H. P. Ecker continues to present unusually interesting programs at his Monday evening organ recitals at the Allegheny Carnegie Music hall. The next recital will be given Monday evening, Nov. 30, and will be the thirty-ninth in number. The soloists assisting Mr. Ecker will be Miss Gertrude Shannon, a soprano possessing a remarkable voice, and Mr. J. L. Bennett, baritone. The organ program is a charming one, opening with a finely written offertoire by Tombelle and closing with Mr. Ecker's own fantasia on Scotch Folk Songs.

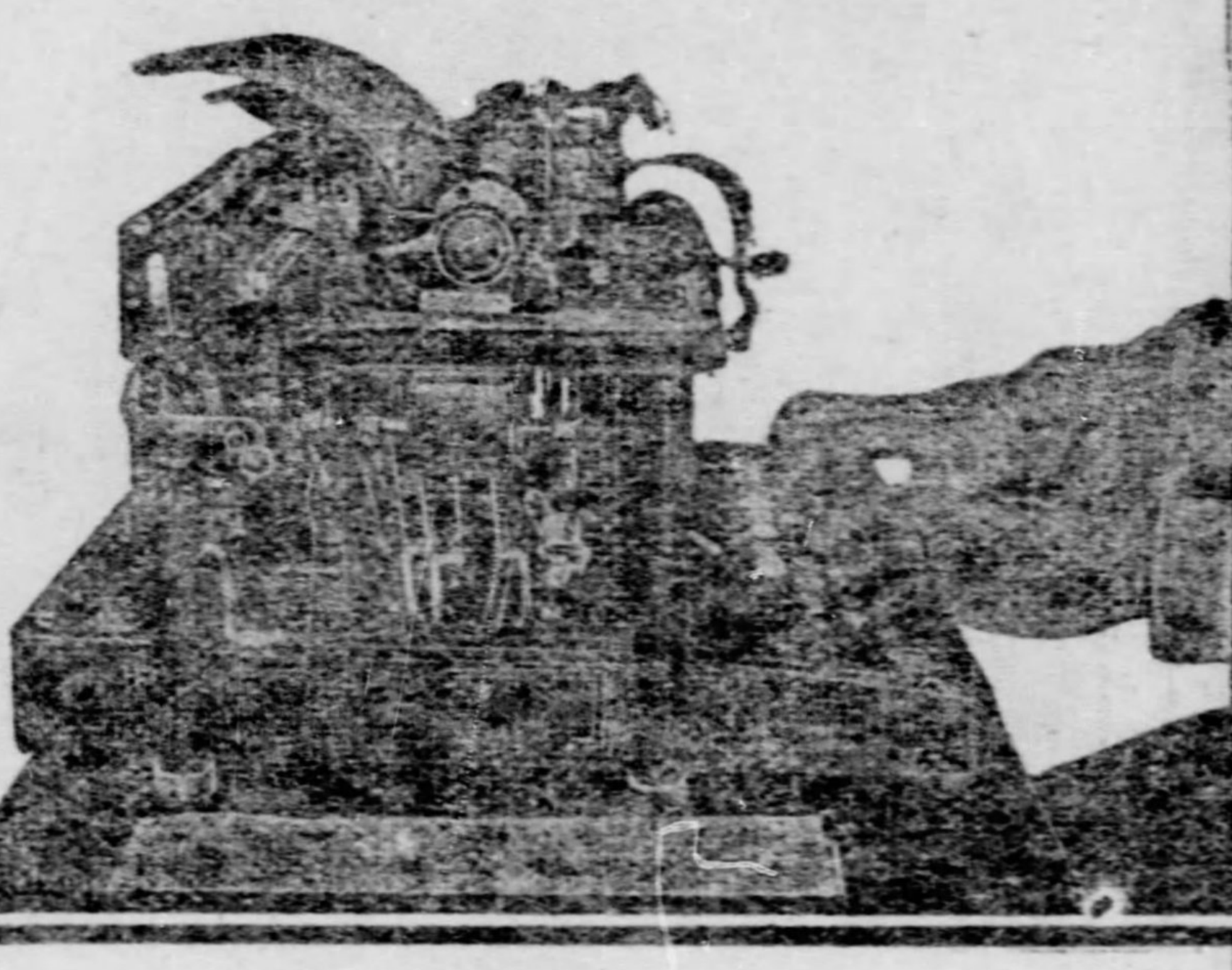
The Apollo club of Pittsburgh has made the announcement of its work for the coming season in an attractive booklet, from which we quote the following:

"Following the club's custom, three concerts are scheduled for the season of 1903-04, the first on Tuesday evening, December 8. Assisting the club at this concert, two artists of wide reputation will appear—Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano, and George Hamlin, tenor, both of Chicago. For the second concert, Thursday, February 18, the club has procured the services of Miss Maud Powell, recognized as the world's greatest lady violinist. The third concert will be given late in April. The club is in correspondence with an eminent baritone for this occasion, and assures its patrons that the season will be rounded out with a concert equal in merit to the preceding ones."

The three hundred and second reception of the Art society will be given in Carnegie Music hall on Tuesday evening, December 1. For this occasion a recital has been prepared in which Mr. Bougea Oumiroff, baritone, and Miss Mary Hallock, pianist, wil be associated. Mr. Oumiroff is a Bohemian musician who has sung a good deal in London and New York the last two years. Miss Mary Hallock of Philadelphia was heard with the Pittsburgh Orchestra three or four seasons ago and is one of the most intellectually musical of the graduated disciples of Leschetizky. The program in full is as follows:

An attractive concert is to be given in the Eighth United Presbyterian church, Euclid and Perrysville avenues, Allegheny, under the auspices of the Young Men's Bible Class league, Tuesday evening, December 8. Mr. Valdemar Papenbrock, the Couch Symphony sextet, Mrs. Emma Porter-Mackinson and Mr. Julius Cohn will render an attractive program.

The Test



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ALICE MAILYON AS MAJORIE

ALVIN—"A Country Girl."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

By CHARLES M. BREGG.

FROM a theatrical condition of great opulence during the past three weeks Pittsburgh will this week drop back into the class labeled "commonplace." Nor would I be understood as in any sense underrating the importance or value of what we are to receive, but, comparatively, the week is devoid of startling novelties. A musical comedy of somewhat distinguished reputation and prestige, the revival of a Clyde Fitch play that had fitful existence under the Goodwin flag, a book play in which James K. Hackett caused a great fluttering among feminine hearts two years ago, a melodrama of well-known vintage and vaudeville of the usual quality will comprise the week's bill of fare. If I could bring myself to view the several attractions from the standpoint of the press agent no doubt this preview would ooze platitudinous praise, but as much as I admire the industry, literary skill and perseverance of that genial individual, I must stick to my text and insist that compared with what we have had for three weeks past the present week's bill is commonplace. There is, however, comfort in the reflection that this week is but the lull before a real and what promises to be a continuous storm of great attractions. Indeed the present week closes one epoch in the history of Pittsburgh theatricals, to be followed by the opening of another and more interesting one. If the builders and promoters of the Nixon theater realize their hopes and open that beautiful playhouse one week from tomorrow evening Pittsburgh's ability to take care of two theaters playing the higher priced attractions will be put for the first time to a real test. I shall have more to say upon this subject later on.

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"A Country Girl," which comes to the Alvin, is a musical comedy flower plucked from the same garden that gave us "The Geisha" and "San Toy." The piece was originally produced in this country September 3, 1902, by the Daly Musical Company, an organization that has long enjoyed an international reputation for excellence. Previous to its American production "A Country Girl" saw the light of day in London, and it is still running on the other side, though I believe its original production dates from January, 1902. An examination of the present roster of the company reveals 11 of the original cast in the comedy. This could hardly be the case under any other system of management than that which has been handed down as a relic of the Daly dynasty. Mr. Daly in his life time did not deal in "road shows" as that term has come to be understood in theatrical parlance. "A Country Girl" was playing to successful business in New York for many weeks, and a No. 2 company would no doubt have been a profitable venture, but the Daly law intervened so that we have the rather unusual spectacle of almost an entire original company in a musical play of nearly two years' standing on our stage. These facts are stated not as any evidence of the merit of "A Country Girl" as a show, but as an illustration of methods peculiar with Mr. Daly.

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Of the changes in the cast the most important was the replacing of William Norris with Johnny Slavin, the nimble-footed young comedian who is remembered here in various and sundry musical comedy guises. We all remember Hallyn Mostyn and Melville Stewart as members of the Daly forces for some years past. The young ladies of the cast are less known here. Miss Helen Marvin, who plays the title role, is an American girl, born in Chicago. It was Miss Marvin's privilege to create the role she is now playing, for she was in the Edwardes cast when the comedy had its first London production. Miss Deyo, another prominent member of the cast, is unknown in Pittsburgh, largely because she has been abroad. For several years previous to this she was connected in a singing capacity with several of the E. E. Rice productions. If we should print a list of the other principals you would doubtless be none the wiser, though they are all Daly people and that has come to be a sort of sign manual for excellence. As for the actual merits of the piece itself, I am, of course, going to leave you to judge for yourself. Certainly we have about run the gamut in the way of musical plays, and the coming of "A Country Girl," with its reminders of George Edwardes and his numerous contributions to our stage, looks like we were getting back to first principles. Perhaps the reversal will be something of a relief after the inanities of "A Girl from Dixie" and the smothering splendor of Miss Held's girl from Paris. If the musical comedy really wants to become a fixture upon our modern stage it must adhere to fundamental principles. Clean comedy and bright original music, with sufficient book to give entertaining coherence without making the piece top heavy or draggy, are constituent elements of a form of amusement that had its rise on the English stage and which, spreading to this country through "An Artist's Model," "The Geisha" and like compositions, has very nearly swamped the amusement field, departing, however, so radically from the original models as to become in some instances nondescript and in others idiotic, if not actually coarse and worthless.

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HELEN MARVIN AS NAN ·

The dominant vagary of the modern musical play, or comedy, is the disposition on the part of the managers to give it scenic and costume magnificence. This tendency to stage opulence has advanced so rapidly and extended to so many forms of stage entertainment, reaching its climax probably in the extravaganzas and pantomimes, that the standard of comparative worthiness is in danger of being misplaced. If it come to a question in the end as to which manager can put forward the most sumptuous feast for the eye, the last remnant of the stage's usefulness will in time be eliminated. But there is no occasion for pessimism. There are signs that not only has the public tired of the game, but the managers themselves are growing alarmed at the possible outcome of a competitive struggle that costs such enormous sums and entails such heart-breaking risks. An illustration close at hand is the truly gorgeous production that Mr. Florence Siegfeld has provided for Anna Held. This "musical play" is so magnificent in its sartorial and ensemble effects that it is no wonder that the theatergoer is dazzled into raptures. But the reaction is growing steadily more pronounced as the public becomes more and more blase on the subject of spectacular greatness. If the production of "Mam'selle Napoleon" had been sprung on an Alvin audience five years ago there would have been loud and joyous acclaim, into which no discordant note of critical dispraise would have entered. The Richepin story is certainly as coherent and considerably more interesting than a majority of the original musical play plots, and I am sure Messrs. Herbert and Luders have not done worse in Americanizing the "book" than many of their predecessors in the same field. The explanation of the frequent expressions of discontent with the Held piece cannot rationally be charged to any unusual "badness" in the book and music. We must go farther in our search for the causes of the apathy with which we receive these big productions nowadays. The real truth is that the modern theatergoer has been so bombarded by scenic glory and frequently startled by the glittering devices of electric light and color effects that he has grown aweary and regards these things now as not unusual accessories, instead of hailing them as the "real thing." He has come back to the point where he demands the "real thing" as his right, and regards opulence of stage scenery, if allied with poverty of resource in stage performance, as something of an insult to his intelligence.

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Miss Held's really beautiful production emphasizes another important fact in this connection. The effort to force stage entertainers into positions for which they are not fitted, either by tastes or attainments, is going to find its end in disaster. In common with everyone who saw Miss Held's performance of M'll Mars, the heroine of the Richepin story, I was surprised to find that the little Parisienne could do approximately well a role requiring even the mildest departure from concert hall methods. But Miss Held no where nor at any time measured up to M. Richepin's story. On the other hand, Richepin's story had evidently been brought down to Miss Held's level as an entertainer. This was so palpable that the public could hardly be blamed for resenting it to some extent. But the growing disposition to wrench players from the places for which they are fitted in order to meet the sometimes mixed demands of producers is playing sad havoc wih artistic consistency in other directions. Arthur Lawrence and Henry Bergman, for instance, are quite as much out of place in the atmosphere of an Anna Held show as I believe William Norris and George Denham to be misplaced in a musical play of such excellence as "Babes in Toyland," no matter how well either of these four capable players may do the work assigned him. Now if Julia Marlowe can be induced to head the beauty chorus in a musical extravaganza, E. H. Sothern play the comedy role in a pantomime, or Miss Anna Held be persuaded to try Hamlet, the tendency to muddle stage talents in the interests of the merely spectacular will have about reached the limit.

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A vivid example was afforded last Wednesday evening at the Avenue theater of how far excellent discipline and training will go in averting a catastrophe in a critical moment. Instead of having to offer condolences to Manager Davis on Thanksgiving morning, in common with nearly everybody else I felt inclined to congratulate him. By noon on Thursday very nearly every vestige of the blaze in the gallery of the Avenue theater the afternoon before had disappeared. Of course there was a loss, and the idea of fire to a theater manager is filled with awful terror, but there is in the slight fire at the Avenue an instructive and hopeful lesson. Manager Davis has drilled his employes and has won the confidence of his public to such an extent that the danger of a panic, always the most dreaded accompaniment of fire, has been reduced to a minimum. The accident at the Avenue was most admirably controlled, there not being so much as a fright among the audience. This was due in large measure to the coolness of the employes of the theater and the excellent discipline established to meet just such emergencies. That the loss and damage to the pretty play house was not greater is a source of gratification, but the main thing over which Manager Davis and everybody else are congratulating themselves is that under careful direction fire need not be more dangerous in a play house than anywhere else. It was also an astonishing evidence of enterprise that in 18 hours after the accident a crowded audience calmly enjoyed a performance amid surroundings that neither by sight or smell gave the slightest hint of what had taken place the day before. You will remember that in reviewing at some length the inaugural performances of the new Avenue theater this fall I commented upon the character and fine appearance of Manager Davis' employes, from program boys to press representative. The conduct of these same employes on Wednesday last would seem to indicate that they are, when called upon, able to be something more than "good lookers."

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I am not apprised of the success of the production of "Marta of the Lowlands" at the Duquesne theater last week from a box office standpoint, but I fear it was not encouragingly large. More's the pity. It would be hardly fair to use a play of the character of this Spanish translation and the circumstances of its production, as regards time and place, as a basis for judgment of the popular dramatic taste and desire. At least for the sake of the public, in whose taste and intelligence I have great confidence, I would prefer not to accept the failure of the people to witness this truly beautiful play as evidence that they do not want real dramatic worthiness. Other circumstances controlled both in the Fiske engagement and during the past week. But for whatever cause they may have stayed away I am persuaded that theatergoers missed an opportunity to see the drama serve in the noble purpose of bringing clearly and beautifully before us the ideal in life and making symbolism pregnant with instruction and wholesome in inspiration. "Marta of the Lowlands" is a play of constructive force, and in its use of the elemental truths of human nature is in startling contrast with the artificiality of the modern play of the so-called realistic school. I do not recall, and I say this despite my loyalty to English authors and playrights, anywhere in the English tongue a play of recent authorship of such fine sentiment, such appealing idealism and pervaded by a symbolism so striking and beautiful as the Guimera play, "Marta of the Lowlands." This old Catalonian dramatist is said to have written many plays too broadly suggestive for our stage, but "Marta," in the American form given it by Messrs. Gilpatrick and Marburg, is a sex problem play from which idealism and tender symbolism have taken all the coarseness, without anywhere robbing the piece of its dramatic force and cumulative moral

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In passing it is well to say that the Spanish play did us another service. It revealed a new emotional actress of fine promise. Miss Fernanda Eliscu played the role of Marta with simple but intense power. Undoubtedly this young woman has a future as an actress if only opportunity is put in her way. Miss Eliscu tells me that she is to remain under the management of Mr. Fiske for the present. I believe "Marta of the Lowlands" will be sent on tour again, though for the present it is to be withdrawn, largely by reason of a lack of bookings for it. Which is another pity.

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If the building of new theaters may be taken as a sign for the future, it is quite evident that there is no lack of confidence on the part of capital in the stability and continuance of the present prosperity in the amusement world. Five or six new play houses were dedicated during the past week in different parts of the country, the most important being the new syndicate house in Chicago, the Iroquois. The question naturally arises, where will the managers get the attractions necessary to keep all the high-priced houses going, if the building boom keeps up? For example, when the Nixon opens next week the Pittsburgh demand for attractions that are supposed to command high prices will be doubled. Will the booking arrangements be able to meet this demand at all times by providing entertainment fully worth the price charged at the box office? These are questions that I shall not attempt to answer. When it comes to establishing a standard of money value for admission to a theater there are as many different opinions as there are investors.

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At the Grand opera house this week Clyde Fitch's play, "The Cowboy and the Lady," will be presented. The play is a little unlike the later Fitch social series, but in some respects it is stronger and more virile than his later attempts. At the Bijou "For Her Children's Sake" will be seen. At the Empire Mr. Edward Mawson, an actor of sterling reputation, will be seen in a revival of "The Pride of Jennico." At the vaudeville houses, including this week the Duquesne, which goes back to that form of entertainment, there will be excellent if not exciting bills on view.

Between the Acts

NEWS AND NOTES FROM STAGELAND—PERSONAL GOSSIP FROM THE THEATER AND ITS PEOPLE.

MISS GENEVIEVE FINLAY, who is playing the role of the "princess" in "A Country Girl," is a daughter of the late Hon. Francis Finlay of the city of Quebec, from which province he was elected to parliament. Her father was educated for the priesthood and possessed a rich baritone voice. His talents to a remarkable extent have been handed down to his daughter. Miss Finlay's father died at the age of 40, leaving a widow and six small children, Miss Finlay being the youngest. The family then moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where they have since lived.

At the age of 10 Miss Finlay's talents as a vocalist were recognized, and she became at that early age a popular favorite. A few years later, after graduating from St. John's convent and the High school, she entered the Syracuse university and worked her way through by her own efforts, singing at public and private functions to support herself. She is a graduate of the Fine Arts college of the Syracuse university, and is well known in that city.

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"Eight Bells" has been before the public 14 years.

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Joseph C. Miron, who is supporting Paula Edwardes this season, has his 10th brigand role. When handed his new part, he exclaimed: "If the morals of the actor were affected by the roles he played, I'd be a bad, bold man pretty soon. Whenever a manager has a nice, juicy role, crammed full of iniquity, he sends for Joe Miron. Why, even my three daughters and the wife of my bosom for 20 odd years, are beginning to view me with suspicion. I notice that my nearest neighbor is putting up a fence, and after he has seen 'Winsome Willie' he will probably invest in a bulldog."

GRAND—"The Cowboy and the Lady."

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"Mask and Wig Club" is the name adopted for the new dramatic organization started last Tuesday evening in this city, and, judging from the enthusiasm evinced and the amount of business gone over, the club will prove a very healthy youngster among the big clubs of similar nature in this state, for a number of prominent people have expressed their intention of interesting themselves in it. At a meeting, which was held at 1226 Park building, which will be the business office of the organization until regular headquarters are secured, Paul W. Hyde was chosen president and business manager, James S. Russell secretary, and J. W. Smith treasurer. A committee for drawing up a constitution and bylaws was appointed, including Miss Florence Richards, Mr. Frank Bigley and P. W. Hyde, to report at the next meeting, which will be held at the club office Thursday evening, December 3, at 8 o'clock, sharp.

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"Arizona" is on its way to the Duquesne.

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Politics, they say, makes strange bedfellows. How about the show business? Of the six big theatrical syndicators,

S. F. Nixon started life as a notion salesman.
J. F. Zimmerman was a baker.
Marc Klaw a lawyer.
A. L. Erlanger served his apprenticeship as an usher.
Al Hayman as a financial clerk.
Charles Frohman was with a minstrel show.

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"Hearts of Oak" is the Empire underline.

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A private cablegram from London says that George Fuller Golden, who has been seriously ill in that city for several weeks, has fully recovered and is again working in the big music halls over there.

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Sager Midgley, the comedian, who is at the Avenue this week, is a cousin of Dr. Harry Midgley of South Oakland square, who has arranged a box party in honor of his talented relative.

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Weedon Grossmith, the well known English actor, intends to visit this country again. It will be a new play that will surely appeal to us more than "The Night of the Party," and there is no English actor who will be more warmly welcomed.

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Marguerita Sylva is a Belgian Hebrew and her family name is Smith.

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Quite a number of people were under the impression that Daniel Frohman was married on Sunday to Margaret Illington, and he received a number of telegrams of congratulation. As a matter of fact, Mr. Frohman is still a bachelor and does not expect to be married until after the holidays.

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"The Stain of Guilt" comes to the Bijou next.

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Again congress has been called upon to listen to the question of a National theater, for Congressman Miers of Indiana has reintroduced his bill, which provides for an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchasing of a site for the Theater of National Education, the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission which in its discretion may accept donations for a perpetual endowment of the National theater.

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Mr. George Francis Beard of "A Country Girl" business staff, says that there is a reaction on the stage in favor of dark-haired girls. In speaking of this matter he said: "The blondes have had it their own way for several years, and the poor little dark-haired girl has been kept in the background. But now conditions have changed and all the managers are seeking the dark-haired girl for the front row, and I myself think they make the prettiest picture on the stage."

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"Garrett O'Magh" is the Grand underline.

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S. F. Nixon of the firm of Nixon & Zimmerman was born in Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. F. Zimmerman, his partner, in Philadelphia. Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger was born in Louisville, Ky.; A. S. Erlanger, his partner, in Cleveland, O. Charles Frohman was born in Sandusky, O., and Al Hayman in Wheeling, W. Va. The middle west has certainly done her share for the theatrical world.

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Fay Templeton was the wife of the late minstrel, William H. West.

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"The Society Woman on the Stage" has a striking example in Miss Isobel Mulhall Delmont, who is at the Alvin this week. Miss Mulhall was a prominent society belle in St. Louis before her marriage and subsequent divorce from Abert Royal Delmont. By a strange turn of fortune's wheel Mrs. Delmont was forced to earn her own living and chose the stage.

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Miss Mary Wilzcek, concertmistress of the Fadettes orchestra, is a Pittsburgh girl, and during the orchestra engagement at the Avenue she will stop at her home in the East End. Miss Wilzcek was formerly prominently identified with Pittsburgh musical affairs and frequently appeared in concert in this city. She is considered one of the most gifted woman violinists in the country.

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The stock business in Philadelphia has fallen through. There is but one house with a stock doing weekly changes where two years ago there were no less than six.

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Neil McNeil, the comedian of the "Miss Bob White" company, who was stabbed in the face by an ex-convict at a little town opposite Parkersburg, W. Va., while endeavoring to protect a smaller man from the brutal assault of the criminal, has returned to his original role of Artie Trebillion in the "Miss Bob White" company. It is feared at the Parkersburg hospital, where he was treated, that he will be scarred for life. His assailant has been sent to prison for 30 days, pending further trial.

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Francis Wilson has played Cadeaux in "Erminie" over 1,200 times.

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The report sent out from Chicago that Grace Elliston had a misunderstanding with Richard Mansfield has been emphatically denied by Lyman B. Glover of the management. Miss Elliston has been troubled with her eyes, which the glare of the footlights has aggravated, and it may be possible that she will retire. Mr. Mansfield is rehearsing "Ivan, the Terrible" and expects to produce it at the Grand opera house in Chicago, on December 14.

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Mrs. Carter in "Du Barry" will follow "Erminie" at the Nixon.

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In learning the part of Nan in "A Country Girl" Miss Helen Marvin greatly surprised Manager Edwardes of London by producing on short order a Devonshire dialect that fairly amazed that Britisher. "Where did you get it?" said the astonished manager.

"I advertised in the Times for a Devonshire man," said Miss Marvin, grimly, "and I succeeded in getting hold of an old man with a twist in his tongue that would curdle milk. I have been conversing with him a couple of hours every morning during the last three days, and in a couple of more days I'll be ready to graduate."

That settled matters then and there, and when Miss Marvin made her first appearance the audience left the theater loudly proclaiming, as was heard on all sides, that the statement that she was an American girl was all "tommy-rot," that it was nothing but a clever advertising dodge to stir up their interest in the play, and that she was a genuine Devonshire girl, because no other could ever have given the dialect as she had it. And yet Miss Marvin is a true blue American.

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E. H. Sothern in "The Proud Prince" comes to the Alvin next.

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The Rev. Morgan Wood of Cleveland, O., is evidently a champion of the theater, like the Rev. S. Edward Young of Pittsburgh. So rarely does a minister of the gospel take sides with the stage, that a clear enunciation of a minister's ideas along this line are interesting. The Rev. Mr. Wood, by the way, created something of a sensation when Hall Caine's play, "The Christian," was produced in Cleveland, by admonishing his congregation to go to see it. The same gentleman delivered a sermon at the Plymouth Congregational church in Cleveland two weeks ago, a copy of which was received by Manager Harry Davis of the Grand opera house. In part he says:

EMPIRE—Edward Mawson, in "Pride of Jennico."

"There is no place today for the Shakespearean drama. It is attempted with nothing but misgiving. Actors and actresses are deserting the legitimate for the vaudeville stage. Thinking is just what we don't want; that is why we go to the variety shows. We have had enough of the tragedy of life all day, we say, when we suggest seeing "Hamlet." Nok, it will do you church people good to go to the theater once in a while. Not as often as I go, perhaps, but it is clean as far as I can see. It is all right. It would give you sweeter dispositions.

"What we need is not a revival of religion—we have had too many of them, with longer periods of darkness on each side—but a revival of living. The simple life opposed to the complex is the question which confronts us. Go to the theater. It will do you good."

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"Quo Vadis Up-Side-Down"
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THE POPULAR PITTSBURGH TRIO
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"FUN ON THE WIRE."
BAKER AND DOYLE
THE DANCING WONDERS
—AND—
MYLES McCARTHY
ASSISTED BY HIS OWN COMPANY,
in "THE TOUT'S DREAM"
POPULAR PRICES
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ONE WEEK STARTING MONDAY, NOV. 30.
Second Annual Tour of the Romantic Actor,
EDWARD R. MAWSON,
in the Melodramatic Success,
The Pride of Jennico
New Scenery, New Costumes and a Good Company.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
NEXT ATTRACTION—"HEARTS OF OAK."

In New York Theaters

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM FINDS A ROLE THAT FITS HIM. CHARLES RICHMAN IN DUAL ROLE. GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—R. N. Stephens, who wrote E. H. Sothern's success, "An Enemy to the King," had the satisfaction this week of seeing another romantic play of his make a hit in the Criterion theater. I say it is Stephens' play. So it is to some extent, but he had a collaborator this time in the person of E. Lyall Swete. I do not know how the work was apportioned—but I recognized the facile work of Bob Stephens in the dialogue, while most of the situations were such as could easily have emanated from his brain. The name of this play is "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," and it fits William Faversham, who is the "prisoner," Captain Harry Peyton, perfectly.

It is the old story of a girl caught between love and patriotism. Miss Elizabeth, charmingly presented by Hilda Spong, cannot give up the dashing Captain Harry whatever may happen as the result of her yielding to his blandishments, and so we get a play, and a good one, too. Charles Harbury and Maud Hosford are two sterling players in the cast of "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner."

ACADEMY—Lottie Iver.

Charles Richman, after proving to New York and other cities for six or seven years that he was a strong, forcible "leading man," has burst on us as a star. It is in an American drama of revolutionary times by Victor Mapes, entitled "Captain Barrington," that we have the versatile Richman. After trying the play on the road for some time he opened at the Manhattan theater on Monday and achieved an instantaneous hit. He plays a dual role, that of two brothers. One brother, Captain Barrington, is an English officer, and the other, Lieutenant Fielding, of General Washington's army. Although the twins are so much alike in feature, stature and complexion that one might be confused with the other if they were in the same costume and of similar disposition, the author has made it easy for the audience to identify them by making the American grave, dignified and thoughtful, while the Englishman is a dashing, merry fellow, who takes life as it comes, lightly and joyfully.

In "Captain Barrington" Mr. Richman is required to be two entirely different men. That he makes each character clean-cut, so that one does not suggest the other except to some degree in personal appearance, is to his credit as an artist.

Joseph Kilgour appears as General George Washington. He has not much to say, but his make-up is so good that when he presents his profile he might have sat for the Stuart painting of the father of his country. For this he gets a round of applause every night. What he has to say is not of much consequence. In fact, he would be as effective if he did not say anything. Suzanne Sheldon as Ruth Langdon, the tearful sweetheart of the hero, is charming, while all the other members of the long cast are in the picture.

George Ade, after showing us that he can write a good comic opera in "The Sultan of Sulu" and one not so good in "Peggy from Paris," comes to us this week at Wallack's with a rough-and-ready American comedy of the good old bucolic western pattern. There is not much plot in "The County Chairman," but there is a heap of fun. Rural epigrams of the kind that Ade can make so smoothly abound in the new comedy, while it fairly bristles with quaint characterizations and bubbles over with horseplay.

This is Ade's first production of "straight" comedy without musical interruptions, and it proves that his humor can be effective even without a score or two of show girls and all the gorgeousness of a comic opera "production." Whether "The County Chairman" will be as generally successful as the "Sultan" I do not know. The sentiment here appears to be that George Ade with music is more entertaining than George Ade without. It is hard to find comedians who fill the place of a stageful of pretty girls and lusty choristers, while the absence of the patter song like "R-e-m-o-r-s-e," cannot but be regretted. However, for what it is, a laugh-provoking comedy, "The County Chairman" deserves a niche in the rather bare temple of theatrical successes in New York this winter.

Maclyn Arbuckle, a good but rather unfortunate actor of late, is the Honorable Jim Hackler. He is just the village oracle who may be seen in any comedy of the b'gosh type. He is slow of speech, shrewd of countenance and amusing throughout. The part is one that suits Arbuckle.

Of course there is a grand opera at the Metropolitan. But you have heard all about that—how "Rigoletto" was the opening opera, and how the new tenor, Caruso, pleased the patrons. Then how "Die Walkuere" was given on Wednesday and how gorgeously it was presented. Then you know that the swells have been exhibiting themselves in the grand parterre, and how the common people have spread themselves over the other parts of the house and enjoyed every minute of their time. All this is an old story. I repeat it merely as a matter of record.

Dan Daly is playing in a vaudeville theater. It is said his salary is $1,000 a week. He makes up before the audience in several of his old comic opera characters and sings some of his old songs, including "Nothing New," from "The Rounders." He pleases his audiences so much that probably he is worth his salary to the management.

The theatrical sensation promised for next week will be Marie Tempest in "The Marriage of Kitty," at the Hudson theater, driving out Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate." Robert Mantell will be at the Fourteenth Street. "The Worst Woman in London" goes to Philadelphia next week. "Winsome Winnie" will displace "Erminie" at the Casino.

One of the new melodramas to be produced on a large scale either this spring or next fall is "The Triumph of Justice," under the management of J. H. Davis, who is well known in Pittsburgh.

The London Stage.

NEW COMEDY, BY GANTHONY—CLYDE FITCH'S "TOMBSTONE," IN LONDON—SARAH BERNHARDT IN ANOTHER ROLE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—If any further proof were needed that Germany is a cheerful and jolly land, it can be found in Gerhardt Hauptmann's new play, for only a race that is superabundantly jovial could be expected to pay money for being amused by the most profoundly lugubrious, melancholy and revolting play that even the author of "The Weavers" has yet succeeded in producing. The story of "Rose Bernd" is worth sketching for the sake of showing what sort of thing it is that the man who is regarded as the foremost of German playwrights turns out in the height of his powers, and for which he is called before the curtain again and again by his first-night audience.

The play takes its title from the name of its heroine, the daughter of a decrepit and desperately poor peasant. An invalid woman befriends her, and the invalid woman's gross middle-aged husband seduces her. Rose's father wishes her to marry a melancholy-looking bookbinder of mature years and pious tendencies. While the girl hesitates in terror a drunken mechanic who has discovered her secret threatens to tell it unless she yields also to his solicitations. She goes to his cottage to plead with him, and he assaults her. Later this drunken mechanic tells the village of his achievement. Rose perjures herself, her father believes her and sues the mechanic for slander. At the moment of victory the girl, wild with suffering, staggers in and announces that she has strangled her newborn babe. Her grim old father bids the village officer to arrest her, but the officer refuses, believing the girl to have gone mad. As the curtain descends the wretched bookbinder holds the girl, half dead, in his arms, murmuring: "How she has suffered!" That is all. Cheerful, isn't it?

Such horrors may be due partly to the fact that Hauptmann lives persistently in solitude in a retreat which he calls "Author's Coppice" on the heights of Riesengebirge. It is said to be a fairly luxurious place, however, and the solitude is tempered by a telephone to the nearest town.

"Jeanne Vedekind," the new piece which Sarah Bernhardt is now giving in Paris, is the first in which the actress ever has played the part of a mother.

It will be rather interesting to see if Basil Hood's new comedy, which he calls "Love in a Cottage," will do anything in the United States. Most of Hood's pieces, particularly "Sweet and Twenty," have pleased London, but apparently American audiences have not cared for them. The "frosts" which the comedy writer and librettist who was supposedly the "successor of Gilbert" has suffered in the United States include "The Rose of Persia" and "The Emerald Isle," and his "Princess of Kensington" seems to have failed to set any American river on fire.

Ever since Richard Ganthony scored so hugely with "A Message from Mars" the newest hint of another piece from his pen has been enough to stir up interest, and a good deal of anticipation has been aroused by the copyrighting of a new comedy by the writer which he calls "The British Ambassador." Anthony's last play, "The Prophecy," was a failure, but it was as original in theme as the "Message" itself and came as additional proof that its author is not to be counted among the "light weights."

If the reports are true that Clyde Fitch's new play for Maxine Elliott is so great a success at home that it will be brought to London, Mr. Fitch would better waste no time in getting it here, for at present his stock is down away below par in the British capital. "The Climbers" has withered away at the Comedy after a brief run—repeating the record of "The Last of the Dandies" and "The Cowboy and the Lady," and so the only Fitch piece which can be said to have enjoyed any prosperity whatever here is "Sapho," with which Olga Nethersole did fairly well a year or so ago.

Since "The Medal and the Maid" was practically a failure at the Lyric, it is likely that Owen Hall's new musical comedy, "Twenty Thousand Pounds a Year," will hit the bullseye, Hall being one of the writers who alternate between hits and misses. "Florodora," for example, was, as everybody knows, no end of a success, but the librettist's next piece, "The Silver Slipper," failed to please. He struck oil, too, with the "Geisha," but was unable to repeat the performance with "A Greek Slave."

The announcement that Murray Carson had written a new play, called "Man and Himself," in collaboration with Miss Nora Keith, calls to mind how many vicissitudes this co-author of "Rosemary" and his erstwhile partner, Louis N. Parker, have known since together they produced that delightful play. They wrote one or two pieces in collaboration thereafter, if one remembers correctly—"The Jest" and "Change Alley," which Sothern produced in the United States, but both were failures, and since then the dramatists either have worked "on their own" or with other partners. No great luck has attended either, however. Parker scored recently with "The Cardinal," it is true, but his version of "Cyrano" was impossible, and one or two other plays from his pen have been damp squibs indeed. Carson had a share in the successful "Bishop's Move," the better part of which, however, was done by Mrs. Craigie—but his version of "Capt. Kettle" failed utterly, and "The Fly in the Wheel," written with Max Beerbohm," did no better.

CURTIS BROWN.

DUQUESNE—Aida Wolcott.

Burton Holmes' Lectures.

On Thursday evening at Carnegie hall, Pittsburgh, Burton Holmes will give the third in his all-American series, the subject for the evening being "The Grand Canyon of Arizona," Mr. Holmes revisited the grand canyon this last summer and his lecture, in addition to the magnificent illustrations which it contained when it was given in a few cities in the United States some seasons ago, will now have many added colored lantern slides, besides a new series of motion pictures. The lecture itself contains not only Mr. Holmes' personal experiences at the canyon with descriptions of its stupendous beauties, but will also detail his interesting journey to the Pueblo dwellings of the Moki Indians, and many of the motion pictures will give realistic glimpses of their snake dances and other religious ceremonies, as well as some of the barbaric sports. Motion pictures of Capt. John Hance telling some new stories will also be shown.

BURTON HOLMES.

This lecture will not be given in Allegheny.

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Francis Wilson at the Nixon.

As the time for the opening of the Nixon theater approaches, interest in the extraordinary event increases. A week from tomorrow night the doors of this magnificent playhouse will be thrown open to the public, consummating another imposing and altogether desirable public building. From the inquiries which have been made by mail and in person concerning seats for the first night, there are decided indications that the event, from a purely social point of view, will be the most brilliant that has occurred in Pittsburgh at any period of time.

In keeping with the occasion is the attraction which has been decided upon. The Francis Wilson Opera Company is, beyond comparison, the greatest organization of its kind that has been brought together. It is no exaggeration to say that there are at least five distinctive stage celebrities associated with Mr. Wilson in the performance of the splendid opera "Erminie." They are Jessie Bartlett Davis, Margarita Sylva, Madge Lessing, William Broderick and Signor Perugini. In addition to these there are other widely-known favorites of the public, and en ensemble of more than 100 persons. The production of this opera is characterized by all the splendor and magnificence which it is possible to concentrate in one stage representation.

If any seats remain unsold after the auction sale next Tuesday, which is extremely doubtful, they will be disposed of in the customary way at 9 o'clock on the following morning, at a specially constructed box office in the inner lobby of the Alvin theater.

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Chauncey Olcott's Play at the Grand.

Irish plays are among the most popular of anything the stock company produces during the season. Manager Davis, in following his custom of giving one or two big productions of Irish dramas each season, has made special arrangements with Mr. Chauncey Olcott for the presentation of the latter's former great success, "Garrett O'Magh," for the week commencing Monday afternoon, December 7. Mr. Ingersoll will play the role originated by Mr. Olcott.

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The Dramatic News of New York says: "It looks as though the Kittys are going to have it. Marie Tempest will give us 'The Marriage of Kitty' next week at the Hudson, while David Belasco falls in line with 'Sweet Kitty Bellaire' at the Belasco, and over in Philadelphia Virginia Earl is making splendid headway in 'Sergt. Kitty.' Not so long ago the Peggys held full sway, but in the flight of time these changes come, and it may be put down as merely a coincidence that these plays should all have for their heroine a girl named Kitty."

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Miss Marie Nichols, a young American violinist from Boston, Mass., played at St. James' hall, London, a few days ago, and covered herself with much glory. One critic said that her tone and technic were out of the common, and that she showed a decidedly interesting personality in her performance.

AVENUE FAMILY THEATER
HARRY DAVIS, Owner and Manager.
PRESENTING REFINED AND ARTISTIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
1:30 to 10:30 | Come When You Please, Stay as Long as You Like.
Week Beginning Monday Afternoon, NOV. 30
THE FAMOUS
FADETTES
WOMAN ORCHESTRA
FLORENZ TROUPE,
CALLAHAN & MACK,
HAINES & VIDOCQ,
MIDGELEY & CARLISLE, HARRIGAN,
IRVING JONES, ARNIM & WAGNER,
ARMSTRONG & WRIGHT,
REIFF BROTHERS, PASCATEL,
AND OTHERS.
15 Big Acts
POPULAR PRICES.
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DUQUESNE GARDEN
Skating Every Afternoon and Evening.
Dec. 1
P. A. C. vs. Bankers
HOCKEY
TUESDAY THURSDAY EVENINGS
Dec. 3
Keystones vs. Victorias

Theater Programs

MUSICAL COMEDY, MELODRAMA AND COMEDY, ALONG WITH GOOD VAUDEVILLE, COMPRISE THE WEEK'S OFFERINGS.

Alvin—"A Country Girl."

"A Country Girl" will be given its first local performance tomorrow night at the Alvin theater. It was written by James T. Tanner, and composed by Lionel Monckton.

The music is sparkling and catchy. The authors have already received the favor of American audiences through their successful plays "The Geisha" and "San Toy," and it may be expected that the men who wrote "Listen to the Band," "Rhoda and Her Pagoda," and the delightful "Geisha" numbers, have some agreeable melodies in this, their latest production.

Mr. John Slavin heads the list of fun-makers and is well remembered for his clever work with Alice Neilson. Mr. Hallyn Mostyn is another comedian, whose clever work in the past is well remembered. Mr. Melville Stewart, the stalwart baritone, who has been connected with all of Daly's productions in New York and London for several years, and who was last seen here with "San Toy." Miss Deyo returns returns to us after an absence of six years. Helen Marvin is another American girl who won fame in the part of Nan in the original London production of "A Country Girl;" Miss Genevieve Finlay, thec contralto, is a young woman that has been praised for her pleasing voice. Others of the great cast include such well-known favorites as Clarence Harvey, Harold Vizard, Richard Chawner, Percival Jennings, Alice Mailyn, Isobel Delmont, Marion Singer, Phyllis Mordaunt, Jessie Maillard, Edith Burbank and many others.

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Grand—"The Cowboy and the Lady."

Clyde Fitch has a greater number of plays to his credit in the repertoire of the Grand opera house stock company than any other native American dramatist. During the past couple seasons the Grand has produced "Barbara Freitchie" (two engagements), "Lover's Lane," two weeks; "The Moth and the Flame" (two engagements), "The Climbers," and now comes "The Cowboy and the Lady." This latter play, written originally for Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott, is probably his most serious work. The scenes are laid in Colorado, and the characters are interestingly diversified. Mr. Ingersoll and Miss Taylor will essay the same parts originally played by Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott. With the picturesque locality of Colorado Stage Director Huffman will have fine scope for his artistic stagecraft, while the cast will introduce every member of the stock company. "The Cowboy and the Lady" enjoyed prolonged engagements in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, where the critics were unanimous in pronouncing it the best American play ever written by Mr. Fitch, and the further claim is made that it has helped to place Clyde Fitch in his present exalted position among the foremost American dramatists. There is no lack of comic element and brilliant flashes of wit illumine the dialogue, while the strong dramatic scenes hold the interest of the audience throughout, and call for acting of a high order.

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Empire—"The Pride of Jennico."

"The Pride of Jennico," with Edward R. Mawson in the leading character, will fill an engagement of one week at the Empire theater, opening tomorrow night. "The Pride of Jennico" may be said to be a dramatization of a novel with widely different handling from that which has characterized the deluge of novel-built plays which have filled the stage in late years to the exclusion of most original works. In this case the playwrights, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss, have merely taken the chief incident of the novel, and with that as a theme, have built up an original play. Mr. Mawson is credited with a genuine success in the part of Jennico. Possessing a good voice and an easy stage manner, he is said to be natural throughout, yet sufficiently forceful to meet the requirements of every scene. We are informed that the management have been careful in selecting acapable company to support Mr. Mawson in this production. The scenery and costumes are said to be all new from original designs.

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Bijou—"For Her Children's Sake."

"For Her Children's Sake," the big melodramatic hit of last season, will be the attraction at the Bijou this week, beginning with tomorrow's matinee. The play is a companion piece to the celebrated "The Fatal Wedding," and is one of modern adventure, breathing with the spirit of the times. The principal characters are introduced at the outset, and the plot is evolved from the theme of filial duty and affection and mother love. The drama gives scope for fine scenic effects which are well taken care of. The cast, which includes some of the best melodramatic actors and actresses on the stage, has Lee Sterrett, John E. Ince, Jr., Frank M. Kelly, Edwin Walters, Richard Lyle, Master Clifford Lamont, Jr., Little Marie Lamont, Miss Beryl Hope, Adra Ainslee, Bertha Livingston and Margaret Fay Lyle.

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Avenue—Refined Vaudeville.

Refined continuous vaudeville of the most artistic character will prevail at the Avenue family theater this week, Manager Harry Davis having arranged one of the biggest and brightest bills it has ever been his pleasure to present to the amusement-lovers of Pittsburgh. That really excellent organization, the famous Fadettes Woman orchestra from Boston, will occupy the place of honor on the program. As a feature of high-class vaudeville entertainment, such as the Avenue's daily programs, they have already met the warm approbation of Pittsburgh and the great cities east and west. Their programs are a potpourri of classical and popular selections. Included among the other big acts on the 15-course menu will be the famous Florez troupe of acrobats; Irving Jones, Callahan and Mack, Midgley and Carlisle, Haines & Vidocq, eccentric comedians; Cora Miskell and her Pickaninnies; the Reiff Brothers, Lillian Walton and a host of others.

CAROLINE B. NICHOLS,
Leader Fadette Orchestra—Avenue.

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Duquesne—High-Class Vaudeville.

The company that is engaged for the Duquesne theater this week will prove to be one of the best that has been seen at this popular place of amusement this season. One of the very best acts in the business, and one that made a wonderful hit in this city last season when they presented it, is "Quo Vadis Upside Down." They have been prevailed upon to repeat this success instead of their new act. Ed. Latell, who presents one of the cleverest musical acts in the business, has an act that will certainly please. An act that is a big hit is that of Keno, Welsh and Melrose, three Pittsburgh boys who have made a world-wide reputation for themselves since they began their life as showmen. Miss Belle Hathaway with her educated baboons and monkeys; George E. Austin's act is almost an entirely new one, and his wire walking is better than ever. Miss Laura Bennett with her "Down Eastern" talk, will present her new act, that has made such a big hit everywhere. Baker and Doyle the dancing boys; Harry Thompson, that droll comedian, will present one of his funny talking acts. One of the leading acts on the bill is that of Myles McCarthy, who, with his little company will present his latest success "The Race Tout's Dream." This little comedy was written from actual life of a race tout's experience on one of the big race tracks.

BIJOU—Miss Beryl Hope.

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Academy—"Merry Maidens."

What may be considered as a positive novelty in the list of the season's attractions offered at the Academy, is the ever popular "Merry Maidens" company, which begins a week's engagement with a matinee tomorrow. This organization is too well and favorably known to the patrons of this house to need any introduction. Suffice it to say that the company will present one of the most pleasing programs ever seen on the vaudeville stage. It is headed by jolly Nellie Hanly, assisted by a coterie of charming girls, handsomely costumed, who sing well and dance gracefully, forming beautiful groupings in the choruses. Among the many specialties of the olio will be found Europe's sensational gymnasts, the Duffin-Redcay troupe, an act wholly new to this country.

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Sothern's Engagement.

Next Monday evening, at the Alvin theater, E. H. Sothern will open his annual engagement of one week in Justin Huntley McCarthy's dramatization of "The Proud Prince." In his performance of Robert of Sicily, E. H. Sothern has found a great role to add to his gallery of portraitures, and the success he has met with in the impersonation of the proud king and grotesque court motley, signifies that he has given a vital and impressive dramatic creation to the American stage. He has proven his wonderful versatility in this dual role, with its remarkable contrast of a proud, brilliant king and a deformed court fool, and it undoubtedly strikes the highest dramatic note Mr. Sothern has ever given the drama.

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"Babes in the Woods."

The first publication of the title of this year's Christmas pantomime, which has been a matter of much interest among the children and adults of the two cities, is made in today's Gazette. Conforming with his custom of using one of the popular "Mother Goose" series of nursery stories, Manager Davis has selected for the theme of this year's spectacle "Babes in the Woods," the book of which is written by Mr. J. C. Huffman. Seat sale will open December 7.

Daily Mats. at 2 P. M. **GRAND** Bell 'Phone 2524 P. & A. - 2200

Week Com. Monday Matinee November 30—
CLYDE FITCH'S BRILLIANT PLAY,
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY
With the Full Strength of
The New Stock Company
The Same Version in Vogue With Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott.

Next Week Chauncey Olcott's Garrett O'Magh

Seat Sale Opens Monday, December 7 at 9 A. M. For This Year's Gorgeous $50,000 Spectacle,
THE XMAS PANTOMIME
BABES IN THE WOODS
COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE, DECEMBER 21st.

Harry W. Williams' **ACADEMY** Matinee Daily.
Sign of the Big Electric Light.
COMMENCING MONDAY MATINEE, NOV. 30.
"A COPY OF NONE."
THE MERRY MAIDENS
BURLESQUERS.
HEADED BY
JOLLY NELLIE HANLY
ASSISTED BY
AN OLIO OF UNUSUAL MERIT,
Including the European Sensational Gymnasts, the Marvelous
DUFFIN-REDCAY
TROUPE.
Two Burlesques and Some Very Pretty Girls.

THE **NIXON** THEATER
SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD ST.
Samuel F. Nixon................ Owner and Manager.
INAUGURAL WEEK
Commencing Next Monday Evening, December 7
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman Present
FRANCIS WILSON
IN THE
Delightful Comic Opera **ERMINIE** The Great Cast Includes
Jessie Bartlett Davis, Marguerita Sylva, Madge Lessing, William Broderick, Sig. Perugini, Jennie Weathersby.
AN ENSEMBLE OF MORE THAN 100

Seats for the Opening Night will be sold at Auction in the Alvin Theater, Tuesday Afternoon, December 1, at 2 o'clock sharp.

The regular sale will begin at the Alvin Theater, Wednesday, December 2, at 9 a. m. Reserved seat prices, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

WEEK DEC. 14—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in DU BARRY.

ALVIN NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Owners and Managers
ONE WEEK COMMENCING Monday, Nov. 30 WEDNESDAY-SATURDAY MATINEE
THE RAGE OF TWO CONTINENTS—FIRST TIME HERE.
THE NEW YORK PRODUCTION
The Augustin Daly Musical Company in **A Country Girl** Direct From Daly's Theater, New York, and London.
20 PRINCIPALS CHORUS OF 60 LARGE ORCHESTA
The grandest musical comedy heard in years.—Boston Globe.
Sparkling music, clean comedy, the greatest girl of them all.—N. Y. Herald.
THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK COMPANY
NEXT WEEK:
E. H. SOTHERN In the Miracle Play, **The Proud Prince**
By Justin Huntley McCarthy, Author of "If I Were King."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY 9 A. M.

The History of the CarnegieSteel Company

AN INSIDE REVIEW OF ITS HUMBLE
ORIGIN AND IMPRESSIVE GROWTH.

By JAMES HOWARD BRIDGE.

(Copyrighted, 1903, by the Author.)

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

BUSINESS men of the borough generally admitted that the strike was lost to the Amalgamated association. On the other hand, between 2,000 and 3,000 idle workmen walked the streets, anxious, angry or despairing, and in hundreds of homes near by wives and mothers saw with dread the approach of a winter of suffering. Yet, obedient to the clique that ruled the local lodges of the association, these poor people watched strangers coming in, singly and by dozens, to take away their only chance of keeping their little home together. Here was "the terrible temptation" to violence which Andrew Carnegie wrote about in the Forum, and many of them yielded to it. Assaults on the new workmen became more frequent than ever, and even murder was done. Every day brought its story of outrage. Within two weeks of the withdrawal of the militia a new reign of terror had set in, and for their own defense many of the new workmen were sworn in as deputy sheriffs. At the same time a ringing protest against the prevailing outlawry was voiced at a public meeting of the peaceful citizens of Homestead, but with little avail.

In the meantime many letters and cablegrams were received from Mr. Carnegie of the same tenor as those previously quoted. A paragraph from one of these, sent early in October, has some bearing on Mr. Stead's unfair statement that "the responsibility for the industrial war at Homestead lies upon Mr. Frick and Mr. Frick alone." It is quoted in the following letter:

> October 12, 1892.
>
> My Dear Mr. Carnegie:
>
> * * * * * *
>
> I quote from a personal note received from you as follows: "The fight is too much against our chairman; partakes of personal issue. It is very bad indeed for you—very, and also bad for the interests of the firm." * * * *
>
> "There is another point which troubles me on your account, the danger that the public, and hence all our men, get the impression that it is all Frick. Your influence for good would be permanently impaired. You don't deserve a bad name, but then one is sometimes wrongly got. Your partners should be as much identified with this struggle as you. Think over this counsel. It is from a very wise man, as you know, and a true friend."
>
> I am at a little loss to know just why you should express yourself so. I know it is not from any other than a friendly interest, but, as you should know, it seems to me that I am particularly anxious that no action of mine should under any circumstances cause loss of any kind to the firm, and that I am not naturally inclined to push myself into prominence under any circumstances. It seems to me wherever it was possible to put any of our people forward I have not let the opportunity go by. That is to say, when they have been asked by anyone whether some arrangement could not be made by which this thing could be fixed up they have had instructions to reply, on their own responsibility, that we could not under any circumstances agree to a compromise of any kind; that we held no resentments against any of our old men; that we did not care whether they belonged to a union or not, but that we would expect, if they wished to re-enter our employment, that they would apply as individuals, and if their positions were filled they would be offered other ones, provided they had not been guilty of violating the law, &c., &c., and I think whenever any of our people here have had such an opportunity presented to them that they have most promptly acted, and thus identified themselves with the struggle.
>
> I note the counsel you give, but I cannot see wherein I can profit by it, or what action could be taken by me that would change matters in respect to that which you mention.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Yours truly, H. C. FRICK.
>
> To Andrew Carnegie, Esq.,
> Care J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England.

A wise move was made about this time by Mr. Frick. He brought Mr. Charles M. Schwab from the Edgar Thomson works and made him superintendent of Homestead in place of Mr. Potter, whom he promoted to the position of consulting engineer of all the Carnegie works. Mr. Schwab had graduated at Braddock under Capt. Jones, and, displaying exceptional ability as a manager of men, had quickly won his way from one of the lowest positions in the yards to the highest in the office. His cheery friendliness made him especially popular among the workmen, and he had many admirers among the strikers at Homestead. Tactful and conciliatory, he at once set himself to win back the heads of departments and foremen, and before many days had passed had secured the best of them. The immediate consequence was that better work was done inside the shops, and the foremen were soon followed into the works by their favorites among the strikers.

Meanwhile around the Union iron mills and at Beaver Falls some thousands of other workmen walked the streets in idleness, with feelings of anger and fear of the future, because of their sympathy with the men of Homestead. This was the aftermath of war.

During this eventful October, when the dead leaves were fluttering from the trees at Homestead, with dire whisperings of a winter of suffering for the strikers and their families, Andrew Carnegie was at bonny Ayr, the birthplace of Burns, where another library was being dedicated, with dinners, speeches, poems and processions. A local bard on this occasion burst into song:

"Independent and valiant from childhood to age—
To pretence meeting scorn, to unrighteousness rage—
In Carnegie 'the man and the brother' we see
Whom, 'for a' that and a' that' Burns sang with such glee."

And simultaneously another poet, in distant Winona, sang in tuneful prophecy:

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
And they grind exceeding fine;
And in the ides of November
You'll find us all in line.
Our bullets made of paper,
We'll plunk them in so hot
That the G. O. P. will wonder
If they ever were in the plot.

For we are the people and
We'll occupy the land
In spite of the Carnegies
Or Pinkerton's brigands."

The Republican Debacle.

In grace of diction, such as it is, the disciple of Burns has the advantage, but for blunt truth-speaking he of Minnesota takes the palm. For the Homestead battle became a national issue in the presidential election a month later and brought defeat to the Republican hosts. This was another of the sheaves gleaned from the crop sown on July 6. One of the disappointed leaders—Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio—stigmatized Mr. Carnegie as "the arch-sneak of this age," a judgment which Chauncey Depew ungraciously refused to reverse when it was submitted to him. "As a matter of fact," replied Mr. Depew, "the Homestead strike was one of the most important factors in the presidential contest, and led to a distinct issue in the campaign. It happened at a crisis and injured us irremediably. * * * The Republican leaders attempted early in the campaign to have the strike settled and cabled to Mr. Carnegie direct without consulting Mr. Frick. Every inducement was made to bring Mr. Carnegie into the canvass, but he persistently declined to lend his influence or to pay $1 to the campaign fund."

Another Republican leader was quoted by the New York Times as saying:

> "Carnegie four years ago was the best friend the Republican party apparently had. His contributions were heavy and spontaneous. The Fifty-first congress gave him all the protection he needed. By this legislation he increased his profits 50 per cent. The Homestead strike happened at the very worst moment for the Republican party. Every argument was used to Frick and Carnegie to end it."

President Harrison naturally expressed himself more cautiously, but he nevertheless ascribed his defeat to the discontent and passion of the workingmen growing out of wages or other labor disturbances, which did not permit of that calm consideration by these workmen of the effect of the protective system upon their wages. His exact words were:

> The facts that his (the workman's) wages were the highest paid in like callings in the world, and that a maintenance of this rate of wages, in the absence of protective duties upon the product of his labor, was impossible, were obscured by the passion evoked by these contests.

It is also certain that the farming vote was adversely affected by the broadcast publication of the high wages received by the Homestead workmen under a protective regime which left the agriculturist on the outside. And so the Democrats rode into place on the Pinkerton barges, and the names of Frick and Carnegie became anathema maranatha to all good Republicans. It was a most unexpected aftermath.

For a few weeks longer the stubborn contest continued at Homestead, needlessly prolonging the suffering of the men and their families and breeding disorder in the township. One of the unhappy men was "goaded to suicide," as the newspapers expressed it. He had had no work since the strike. Before that he owned his home and had a well-paid position. His wife, "momentarily expecting to become the mother of a second child," was in "a most critical condition and may not recover."

Amid such happenings the public disorder was such as to lead to a demand for a return of the troops. Happily this met with no response, and on November 18 there was such a rush among the strikers for work that men were trampled in the crowd. Three days later the strike was reluctantly called off by the local lodges of the Amalgamated association, and the 3,000 workmen who had never belonged to the union, and had no rights of any kind in it, were permitted to seek work in the mill on any terms they could get. The struggle had lasted 20 weeks, had cost a score of lives, millions of dollars, and, so far as any one could then see, had benefited nobody.

With the perspective afforded by lapse of time, however, it can now be seen that this titanic struggle was not in vain. Greatly as the suffering attending it must be deplored—suffering that ceased not with the official declaration of peace by the association lodges, but stayed throughout the winter with the families of many of the strikers—it is nevertheless evident that the marvelous prosperity which, a year or two later, followed this struggle was made possible because of it. The mental and moral attitude of the workmen toward their employers and toward other workmen which found expression in the savagery of the attack on the company's watchmen, in the use of dynamite, burning oil and the wounding of defenseless prisoners, belonged to a barbaric past, and was wholly incompatible with modern industrialism. The usurpation of the functions of government, the summary arrest and punishment of inoffensive citizens, and the displays of lawless arrogance by the advisory committee, implied a misconception of the mutual rights and duties of laborers and employers which could only be destructive of that harmonious co-operation essential to progress; and thoroughly imbued with false ideas as the workmen were, nothing but the most drastic measures would have sufficed for their correction.

Half Way Down Niagara.

One of the most intelligent of the strikers told the senate committee of investigation that when the workmen found themselves "confronted with a gang of loafers and cutthroats from all over the country, coming there, as they thought, to take their jobs, why they naturally wanted to go down and defend their homes and their property and their lives with force, if necessary, and that is the way the men felt at Homestead."

Confronted with such a theory of the natural rights of labor, the inflexibility of Mr. Frick, so thoughtlessly condemned at the time and often since, was the salvation of the workmen themselves, as they were afterward among the first to admit. The talk of compromise with such ideas was foolish and injurious. There are some things that cannot be compromised. Insurrection is one of them. It is not possible to jump half way down Niagara.

In January, 1893, all being quiet on the Monongahela, Andrew Carnegie returned from Europe, and on the 30th of that month he published a carefully prepared statement of his connection with the Homestead strike. Summarized, it is as follows:

> I did not come to Pittsburgh to rake up, but to bury, the past, of which I knew nothing * * * For 26 years our concerns have run with only one labor stoppage at one of our numerous works * * * I desire now, once for all, to make one point clear. Four years ago I retired from active business; no consideration in the world would induce me to return to it * * * I have sold portions of my interests and am gradually selling more to such young men in our service as my partners find possessed of exceptional ability and desire to interest in the business. I am not an officer of the company but only a shareholder.
>
> To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions in regard to recent troubles, I have paid no attention, but to all these people, and to any others interested in the subject, let me say now that I have not power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd. The officers are elected for a year and no one can interfere with them * * * I do not believe in ruling through the voting power even if I could * * * When I could not bring my associates in business to my views by reason I have never wished to do so by force. As for instructing or compelling them under the law to do one thing or another, that is simply absurd. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could.
>
> And now one word about Mr. Frick * * * I am not mistaken in the man, as the future will show. Of his ability, fairness and pluck no one has now the slightest question. His four years' management stamps him as one of the foremost managers of the world—I would not exchange him for any manager I know.
>
> People generally are still to learn of those virtues which his partners and friends know so well. If his health be spared I predict that no man who ever lived in Pittsburgh and managed business here will be better liked or more admired by his employes than my friend and partner Henry Clay Frick, nor do I believe any man will be more valuable for the city. His are the qualities that wear; he never disappoints; what he promises he more than fulfills. * * *
>
> I hope after this statement that the public will understand that the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, with Mr. Frick as their head, are not dependent upon me, or upon anyone in any way for their positions, and that I have neither power nor disposition to interfere with them in the management of the business. And further, that I have the most implicit faith in them.

CHAPTER XVII.

A Reluctant Supremacy

1892-99: Consolidation of Carnegie works; effect of industrial war—The Union Railroad—Romantic story of acquisition of Mesaba ore fields—Due to Henry W. Oliver—Carnegie's opposition; leads to coldness with Frick—Interesting letters—Alliance with the Rockefellers—Carnegie's renewed opposition; his amusing prophecy—Free gift of many millions—Frick's railroad projects—Purchase of a line to Lake Erie; its economical operation—Oliver's project for lake steamers adopted—The company becomes self-sufficing—A perfect industrial unit.

IT IS something more than a coincidence that the day that marked the beginning of the Homestead strike saw the birth of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. On July 1, 1892, for the first time in their history, the separate establishments whose growth we are tracing were brought into a single organization and endowed with one mind, one purpose, one interest. Mr. Frick was too wise a general to enter a battle with his forces needlessly scattered, and while fences were being built around the company's works, their corporate strength was also concentrated and made instantly responsive to his will.

The consolidation of the different Carnegie interests had, however, long been contemplated by Mr. Frick. As early as February, 1890, he had discussed the project with Mr. Abbot, chairman of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., and had made it the subject of a written communication to Mr. Carnegie. But at that time there were obstacles of a financial nature. One concern was used to make paper for the other, as the phrase is. That is, one Carnegie company selling to another was able to discount the notes it received in payment; so that the transaction had all the banking advantages of an outside trade. On occasions, too, such notes could be discounted without any antecedent sale. In transactions of this kind Mr. Stewart, with his strong financial connections, had long proved very useful.

Mr. Stewart had died in 1889. His interest had been acquired by Mr. Frick, who, adding it to his previous holdings, thus became as large a stockholder as Mr. Phipps, and second only to Mr. Carnegie. At the same time Mr. Frick became chairman of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, as well as a director in Carnegie, Phipps & Co. Having previously resumed the presidency of the coke company, which he had resigned under circumstances already related, Mr. Frick freely used its credit to finance the two steel companies and their subsidiary interests, and thus made it unnecessary to maintain their organizations separate. The consolidation of these interests would have come in the course of time as a measure of economy, but the combination was hastened by the threat of war with labor.

The sociologist will be interested in this illustration of the unifying effect of war in industrialism. Predatory competition, which is a form of warfare, has a similar consolidating effect; and the modern trust is its most conspicuous expression. The processes of industrial evolution often take a form that inevitably suggests the thought that even such great leaders as Mr. Frick, with their apparent independence and strong governing power, are little more than passive instruments through which natural forces operate. The changes which an industrial organism undergoes in its development are unquestionably governed by the same laws as those which mold the less complex forms of life, to which the doctrine of evolution is popularly limited; and it often appears that the strong personality of the greatest captain of industry can do little more than control the direction of this growth. His power is comparable to that of the gardener who fastens the young shoots of his peach tree to the southern wall, and causes it to spread out in the sunshine more than it would if left alone.

In the consolidation of July 1, 1892, the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, became the owner of the Upper and Lower Union mills, the Lucy furnaces, the Edgar Thomson steel works, the mills at Homestead, the newly acquired property at Duquesne, the Keystone bridge works, the unprofitable and prolonged experiment at Beaver Falls, with a few other interests in ore and natural gas sprinkled about Western Pennsylvania. The capital was $25,000,000. It was a gigantic concern; but, as De Tocqueville says of the United States of his time, it was "a giant without bones." It had gristle, however, and this soon hardened into bones.

Having brought the separate establishments into a single organization, Mr. Frick now sought to harmonize their relations so that each plant would serve to supplement and round out the operations of every other. This he effected by the Union railway, which he built to connect the principal works with each other and with all the different transportation systems entering the Pittsburgh district. It was a masterly conception, for it unified the scattered works and made them as easy to operate as if they had been contiguous. At the same time it gave them unequalled transportation facilities through direct connection with every important railway system in Western Pennsylvania.

The advantages of easy exchange of products among the different works cannot be stated in figures, but they have their place in the phenomenal record of the firm's profits given elsewhere. The saving in switching charges alone paid interest on the cost of the railroad, and the company was allowed 25 cents a ton rebate on ore rates.

A further advantage was that the company thus regained possession of its own yards. Hitherto the different railroads running into the works had control of all tracks and sidings, and so tenaciously did they hold to these cheaply acquired rights that they often resisted the extension of a mill that involved the removal of a track. This cause of annoyance now came to an end, and a judicious rearrangement of tracks and sidings, so as to meet changed conditions, resulted in a great saving of yard space and expedited the handling of vast tonnages. The superiority of this system, by which the traffic was regulated by one organization instead of by several railroads, is readily seen when a statement is made of the total tonnage entering and leaving the works of the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1899 this amounted to 16,000,000 tons —as much as the combined total freight handled by the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways, with their 13,000 miles of track, 1,500 locomotives and 50,000 freight cars.

The next step in the progress of this great industrial aggregate toward completeness was that which gave it possession of the iron ore it needed. This was the only thing it had to buy of outsiders. So long as it did not itself produce everything it needed it could not be considered a perfect industrial unit, such as it was Mr. Frick's ambition to make it. An accident helped him to a realization of his great plans, though they were nearly frustrated through the unexpected opposition of Mr. Carnegie.

The story of the way the Carnegie Steel Company acquired its great ore mines on Lake Superior lacks none of the romance that makes the history of Homestead and Duquesne so interesting. It is the story of a huge profit made with hardly a dollar of investment and the accepting of an impregnable position in the industrial world with a reluctant and complaining consent. It is the amplified tale of the "most hazardous enterprise," told afresh: but where a thousand dollars was then involved, a hundred millions now hold our interest. Unfortunately it is a story that shatters all preconceptions of the genius necessary to achieve millionaireship, but that is merely incidental.

Among the boy companions of Thomas M. Carnegie was Henry W. Oliver. He had become one of the cleverest business men of Pittsburgh and had made several fortunes in iron and steel manufacture before he reached the maturity of midlife. He was singularly far-sighted and enterprising, and a skillful financier. Some time in 1892 he formed a company, called after himself, to operate the Missabi Mountain mine on the Mesaba range, his main object being to provide a cheap and uninterrupted supply of high-grade Bessemer ore for his own furnaces.

Mr. Frick, who had similar ideas for his own works, watched the experiment with interest; and presently he suggested to Mr. Oliver that an ore combination with the Carnegie Steel Company might be made mutually beneficial. Mr. Oliver was quick to see the advantage of such a union, permitting him, as it would do, to bargain with independent miners and transportation companies on a basis of a high minimum. In other words, the enormous consumption of ore of the united plants would enable him to offer a guaranteed tonnage to railways and steamboat companies in exchange for low rates, as well as to make exceptional offers to mine-owners willing to let their ores be worked on a royalty basis. He therefore viewed the suggestion with favor, and, after some negotiations, agreed to Mr. Frick's proposal to give the Carnegie Company one-half the stock of the Oliver Mining Company, conditioned on a loan of half a million dollars, secured by a mortgage on the ore properties, to be spent in development work. In this ingenious way Mr. Frick so arranged that the Carnegie ore interest would not cost a dollar.

The matter was at once brought to the attention of Mr. Carnegie, who laconically opposed it as follows, in a letter dated Rannoch lodge, Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire, August 29, 1892:

Oliver's ore bargain is just like him—nothing in it. If there is any department of business which offers no inducement, it is ore. It never has been very profitable, and the Massaba is not the last great deposit that Lake Superior is to reveal.

Mr. Frick, however, made the combination with Mr. Oliver, and on his return from Europe Mr. Carnegie expressed himself so vigorously in condemnation of it that there ensued the first coldness between himself and Mr. Frick.

Mr. Carnegie's attitude was not modified by the successful working of the arrangement, and during the next two years he repeatedly placed himself on record, with increasing emphasis, as being opposed to any venture in Lake Superior ores. Writing to the board of managers from Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex, on April 18, 1894, he says again:

The Oliver bargain I do not regard as very valuable. You will find that this ore venture, like all our other ventures in ore, will result in more trouble and less profit than almost any branch of our business. If any of our brilliant and talented young partners, have more time, or attention than is required for their present duties, they will find sources of much greater profit right at home. I hope you will make a note of this prophecy.

Of course, the managers made a note of the prophecy, and it afterward furnished subject for many a subdued laugh at their meetings.

It subsequently transpired, however, that Mr. Carnegie thought his company was entitled to a larger share than one-half of the Oliver Mining Company's stock, and to please him Mr. Oliver consented to sell the Carnegies an additional interest of one-third, making their holdings five-sixths of the total stock. But he took care to safeguard his own interests by a contract under which the Oliver furnaces were entitled to one-sixth of all ore mined by the company. At this time the capital of the Oliver Mining Company was $1,200,000.

In 1896 Messrs. Oliver and Frick made the celebrated Rockefeller connection, by which they leased the other great mines on the Mesaba range on a royalty basis of only 25 cents a ton. This low price was given by the Rockefellers in consideration of a guaranteed output of 600,000 tons a year, to be shipped over the Rockefeller railroads and steamships on the lakes, with an equal amount from the Oliver mine. This amounted to 1,200,000 tons a year, and as the contract was to run for 50 years it meant a guarantee of 60,000,000 tons of freight at 80 cents a ton by rail and 65 cents a ton on the lakes—a consideration great enough to justify the low royalty of 25 cents when other mine owners were getting 65 cents. To the Carnegie-Oliver iron interests it meant a visible saving of $27,000,000.

This alliance with the Rockefellers had an unexpected result. It produced a panic among the other mine owners, and stockholders in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and the northwest hastened to get rid of their ore properties at almost any price. The demoralization extended to the ore markets, and Norrie, which sold at $6 a ton in 1891, dropped to $2 65 on the docks at Cleveland.

This was Mr. Oliver's opportunity, and backed by Mr. Frick and some of the more enterprising Carnegie managers, like Curry, Schwab, Gayley and Clemson, he hastened to secure options on all the best mines in the Lake Superior region. The following is the argument he submitted to the Carnegie managers on July 27, 1897:

New York, N. Y., July 27, 1897.

H. C. Frick, Chairman,

Dear Sir: I mail you my specific reports on the Norrie, Tilden and Pioneer mines.

I now address you mainly to impress my views that it should be our policy to acquire all three of these properties. We (I mean the Carnegie and Oliver furnaces), have paid more than our share of tribute to Cleveland and northwestern miners. Part of their receipts were profit, but a large part was wasted in expenses that we will in the future save: in exploration, in which we will benefit; in development of mines that have proved failures; and in excessive freight rates to steamship lines controlled by the Cleveland middle-men. All this should stop. I claim that we could produce and deliver our ore to Lake Erie ports 20 to 30 cents per ton cheaper than it can be done by those now in control of the mines we seek. Our saving would be in steady and more regular mining, in avoiding a line of high salaried officers, in procuring lower lake freights, and in saving the Cleveland commission of 10 cents per ton. I am satisfied that the economies that we will practice in the lines above indicated will be fully equivalent, in the future, to any royalties we may pay. The Carnegie furnaces and the Oliver furnaces will require about four million tons of ore per annum. Our minimum, under my proposition, would stand as follows:

Mesaba	1,200,000
Norrie	700,000
Tilden	400,000
Pioneer	500,000
Total	2,800,000 Tons

On the above, the only cash obligation that we will have if my plan is carried out, is in the purchase of the Norrie stock. The Mesaba leases we can throw up on six months' notice, and the Tilden and Pioneer leases on three months' notice. The amount that we would invest in the Norrie is a very small item, considering the immense stake we have in the business and the fact that if we do not fortify ourselves on the plan that I have indicated, it would be easy for the mine owners to exact three to four millions of dollars, or even a greater sum, from us, as a profit on the ore we consume. A glance at the prices paid for ore in the past 10 or 15 years will show that my estimate of the profits that we have paid them is extremely conservative.

Excuse me for bringing to the attention of yourself and your associates the fact that the Carnegie company never heretofore hesitated to invest millions of dollars to save 25c to 50c per ton in the manufacture of pig iron. You destroy old plants and erect new ones to save a quarter of a dollar per ton. You are now engaged in building a railroad to the lakes, at an immense expenditure of treasure and credit, with the ultimate object of making a saving (in which your competitors to a certain extent will share), of 25 to 30 cents per ton, and to protect Pittsburgh against high ore rates in the future. I propose at a risk of using our credit to the extent of $500,000, or possibly $1,000,000, to effect a saving, in which our competitors will not share, of four to six million dollars per annum. All arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, I know I am right in these matters; as, in my judgment, with a knowledge of the nature of the ownership of the mines in the northwest, no power can prevent their soon coming together and exacting the old-time prices for ore.

On the Gogebic range, the mines I have selected comprise over 8 per cent of developed ore or "ore in sight." They comprise in this year's pool about 60 per cent of the allotment, the allotment being made not on the basis of ore in sight, but on the basis of the preceding year's shipments. They are the only mines on the Range than can mine ore at present prices and make money. The other mines with their small product and heavy general expenses, are not making one cent per ton. The result is that one or two of the smaller of these mines are being thrown up this year; and, with proper care and attention, if we were on the ground, we should be able to take up practically all of them.

Doubts may arise as to the quantity of ore in the properties we propose to take up. The question is, however, if the ore is not in the mines I propose to acquire, where can it be shown to exist, in properties available for lease or purchase, in the ranges other than the Mesaba range? I have selected as the properties we should acquire the mines that common reports names as having the largest quantity and our special reports confirm that view. If there be not large quantities of ore in the properties we have under consideration, then there are no large deposits of Bessemer ore yet known, outside of the Mesaba range, and the Chapin and Minnesota Iron company's properties. In that case, Bessemer ores will shortly appreciate in value and we, with others, will have to pay the holders thereof a large advance on present prices.

An important point, in making the venture in the Gogebic region and securing a large body of ore, is the effect it will have upon the guarantee made us, by the Rockefeller party, that our ore shall be as low as any other Mesaba ore at Lake Superior ports. The possession of a large body of ore in the Gogebic range will strengthen our position, in holding the Rockefeller people down to low freight rates from the Mesaba range.

The three properties I propose to take up contain not only the largest body of ore in sight, but are practicaly the only mines excepting a few extra low phosphorus mines and the Chapin and Minnesota Iron Company properties, that are this year, under their system of mining and expenses, producing ore at a profit. In addition to this, as showing their standing in the trade, they have been allotted, on the basis of last year's shipments, over 50 per cent of the Gogebic output, and over 25 per cent of the total, in a pool of 4,250,000 tons, comprising all the Bessemer ores (including Chapin), produced in the northwest, excepting only ores from the Mesaba range.

I am not ignoring the strong position we hold on the Mesaba range. With two exceptions we possess the only steam shovel mines and the low cost of this ore is extremely gratifying. More Mesaba ore can be used in our mixtures, but it is not a wise policy to quickly exhaust the rich quarry we have on the Mesaba range, taking off rapidly the surface ore. Although we are mining it at present for less than five cents per ton for labor, we must look to the future, when we will have to go deeper, pump water and lift the ore. We should rather prolong the period of cheap steam shovel mining, take in the other range properties I suggest for mixture; and by working one range against the other, keep down costs of freights. I desire to impress upon you the fact, that if it had not been for our Rockefeller-Mesaba deal of last year, with the consequent demoralization in the trade caused by the publication thereof, it would not have been possible for us to now secure the other range properties I propose to acquire, either by lease or for any reasonable price. We simply knocked the price of ore from $4 down to say $2 50 per ton. Now let us take advantage of our action before a season of good times gives the ore producers strength and opportunity to get together by combination.

I trust that when you read this letter and my reports you will not attribute the strong position I take to my usually optimistic nature. It is true that I generally like to view the bright side of affairs, but these practical matters I have digested in a thoroughly judicial spirit, and my conclusions are the result of great thought and most thorough investigation. You do not hear of the many properties I have condenmed and turned down as being not worthy of your consideration. I have selected, for the decision of my associates, only the very best. The Minnesota Iron Company properties are out of the question; the banns have been published and union with the Illinois Steel Company is only a matter of time. All others, however, I have, in one shape or another had before me. The Chapin is too high in phosphorus and held by too stiff a crowd. Other Menominee properties—(the Aragon, for instance, that was sold the other day)—too small and expensive. I have not recommended or tried to lead you into waste of money on explorations of virgin property. Mr. A. M. Byers told me that he, with Kimberly, had worked for years, spending over a million of dollars, in sinking shafts through solid rock, hunting a lost vein of ore on the Ludington mine, which adjoins the Chapin. Please recall that on the Mesaba range I condemned poor properties such as the Sauntry and others; that I stood strongly against the Mahoning out of which they have great difficulty this year in mining any but non-Bessemer ores, and that I only brought before you, for approval, the magnificent properties on the Mesaba range that we are now operating. Pardon me for mentioning the above. I only do it to impress upon you the fact that I have analyzed this question most thoroughly. I have given months of thought to these questions, where others have scarcely given minutes. I know I am right and trust you and your associates will give me opportunity to prove it. The future will show that all my predictions will come true to the letter. Yours, &c.,

HENRY W. OLIVER.

This document was sent by special messenger to Mr. Frick in London and by him transmitted to Mr. Carnegie in Scotland. To the surprise and dismay of everybody concerned, Mr. Carnegie again opposed the project. From the fastnesses of his Highland retreat he again issued a laconic veto, with a quip and a chuckle at his partners' enthusiasm. Thereupon Mr. Oliver dispatched the following cablegram:

G87CM697
THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Telegram Sent from General Offices; Carnegie Bldg., Pgh., Pa.

Sent by Received by Time.

DATED, September 25, 1897.
To CARNEGIE
LAGGAN

I am distressed at indications here that Norrie options expiring on Monday, are to be refused. It would be a terrible mistake. The good times make it that I could not possibly secure these options again at fifty per cent advance. The Norrie mine controls the whole situation. They have sold over one million tons this year. With additional property we will get from the fee owners, we secure fifteen to twenty million tons of ore that the Carnegie Company are purchasing this year five hundred and fifty thousand tons. I will guarantee, counting the surplus they have in their treasury, to return in profits every dollar we invest in two years. Do not allow my hard summer's work to go for naught.

HENRY W. OLIVER.

chg O. M. Co.

It will be seen from this that the Carnegies had just bought 550,000 tons of this very ore, which was yielding the mine owners $1 to $1 25 a ton profit. By instructions from Scotland they had made this purchase just at the critical moment that Mr. Oliver was negotiating for options on the shares of the Norrie mine, and his task was made doubly difficult by the fact. Before this the Norrie owners had sold only 150,000 tons, as against 10 times that amount in previous years. Notwithstanding this embarrassing purchase, Mr. Oliver was able to secure options from about 400 stockholders, who resided in every part of the country, and, one might say, in every part of the world. This was the "hard summer's work" which was rendered futile by a word from Carnegie.

On receipt of Mr. Oliver's cablegram, however, Mr. Carnegie so far considered his objections as to leave the decision to the chairman and board of managers in Pittsburgh, and these gentlemen promptly authorized Mr. Oliver to close the deal. This action was the pivotal point in the gathering together by the Carnegie-Oliver interests of the great ore properties which gave them their impregnable position in the iron industry of the country. On the organization of the United States Steel Company, the Carnegie-Oliver Company owned two-thirds of the known northwestern supply of Bessemer ores—roughly, 500,000,000 tons, which Mr. Schwab has since valued at $500,000,000. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this incident in any romance of American industrialism.

It is only fair to Mr. Carnegie to add that he afterward so far modified his estimate of Mr. Oliver as to offer him an interest in the Carnegie Steel Company.

The great value of the gift which Andrew Carnegie thus reluctantly allowed Mr. Frick to accept for the company may be further illustrated. The first Mesaba mine secured by Mr. Oliver is of such character that 5,800 tons of ore have been mined and loaded into cars by one steam shovel in 10 hours, and the output for one month was 164,000 tons. This was the work of only eight men. Three such machines, made by the Bucyrus Company of South Milwaukee, mined from its natural bed 915,000 tons of ore during the season of 1900, working day shift only. Some of the other great mines are of the same character. The method of mining is shown in the accompanying photographs. Five tons of ore are lifted by the machine each stroke, and five full-weight lifts will fill a car. A 25-ton car can be filled in two and a half minutes, which is at the rate of 600 tons an hour.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

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Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

THE STOCK market the past week consisted mainly of a succession of bear raids upon industrial stocks. It started with United States Steel securities, but despite confident predictions that a new low record of values would be established, those stocks, together with the new bonds, did not sell as low as formerly, and they displayed a better rallying power than at any time for months. The recoveries did not exceed 3 per cent for the bonds and 2 per cent for the preferred stock, but when the amount of the respective issues is taken into consideration a 2 or 3 per cent advance is quite respectable. The movement in this group is therefore accepted as evidence that liquidation is about completed. As the date approaches for action on the next quarterly dividend renewed efforts will no doubt be made to cause a further break, but all the tactics which the street usually adopts to anticipate the action of a board of directors were adopted the past week without success. The directors are not scheduled to meet to take action on the dividend until the first week in January. The public seems to have made up its mind that no dividend will be declared upon the common stock, and the latter has discounted the entire passage of the reduced rate. There are some things which justifies the public opinion that the regular rate will be declared upon the preferred. The reduction of the common dividend was the result of a compromise, but it would require a very strong argument to justify a reduction of the preferred dividend to a 5 per cent basis, as has been suggested by the bear party in Wall street. What would become of the only justification for the bond conversion—the saving in the difference between 7 per cent on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the sinking fund bonds—if the preferred dividend were reduced to the same rate as the interest charge on the bonds?

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Failing in their efforts to break United States Steel the bears turned their attention to the minor iron and steel shares and preferred industrials generally. As the market value of Steel preferred was taken a year ago as the criterion for this particular class of stocks to mark the latter up, so it has now been taken as a criterion to mark prices down. Nearly a score of industrial preferred shares declined to or near the lowest prices of the year. Rumor played as active a part as actual conditions in creating distrust and accelerating the decline. Some people were astonished at the slight opposition encountered by the bears, and when denials of rumors came from official sources the question was asked, Why are not insiders, who know real conditions, buyers on the decline? The answer is that those insiders who are not already overloaded with their own stocks are financially unable to buy because of shrinkage in other securities they had bought. It is known to the writer that early last summer a prominent insider in United States Steel bought 50,000 shares of the common stock around 30. His buying was based upon his knowledge of trade conditions and his belief in the continuance of the regular rate of dividends on the common stock. In the case of another company whose stock the past week was under special pressure and sold down to the lowest level of the year, it is stated upon reliable authority that one of the most prominent officers has been for six months past putting every dollar he could spare from his liberal salary into the shares of his company. This class of buying has not been confined to Wall street stocks. We have a notable example here in Pittsburgh of heavy inside buying of a specialty the market value of which has been cut in two since officers of the company backed their opinion as to its worth with their money. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that while the general public has lost in stock market operations, the heaviest shrinkage has fallen upon the "big men." Some of the latter held on through obstinate pride or through reliance in their financial strength. Some of them adopted the professional speculator's advice to "average" their holdings by the purchase of additional shares on the decline. Some of them went to the length of sacrificing gilt-edge investment securities to take care of their speculative purchases, thereby aggravating the situation. Then it became imperative to "lighten ship" or jeopardize the entire accumulations of a lifetime. This will account for the spasmodic outbursts of liquidation which went so far to aid the bears in their campaign. But the sharpness of some of the rallies the past few days tended to prove the oversold condition of the market.

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It is not to be inferred from the course of the market that the buying power of the public investor is exhausted. He is merely distrustful of the industrials and he is following human nature in withholding purchases of even the highest grade of investments, because persistence in this attitude is steadily followed by concessions in price. The real basis of his distrust of industrials is the financial history of United States Steel. The industrial management of this great corporation seems to have fulfilled all expectations, but the financial management has been a constant source of criticism. The second year had hardly begun when, despite earnings in excess of all estimates, the confession was made of inadequate working capital, and the need of $50,000,000 additional cash was announced in order to carry out improvements and increase the economical operation of the whole. If this was the situation of the greatest and most modern organization, it was natural to infer that the requirements of smaller concerns were relatively as large. That this inference was well founded was demonstrated here in Pittsburgh in the case of Crucible Steel, which was the first important corporation to announce that it might become necessary to suspend dividends on its preferred stock. The action of some of the most conservatively managed railroads in announcing the need of additional capital did not help the stock market situation. However, evidence is not lacking that the public is beginning to look upon the better grade of railroad stocks as low enough, and this department of the market was frequently steady to firm while other departments were displaying the greatest weakness.

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There is not likely to be any permanent or decided improvement in stock market values as a whole until two things become reasonably assured. One of these is a demonstration of the ability of corporations, railway as well as industrial, to reduce costs without impairing efficiency. A movement in this direction has already started. It is stated upon reliable authority that with the expiration of the present wage agreements in the Carnegie plants on December 31 a reduction in wages amounting in some instances to as much as 30 per cent will take place. It is said that the tonnage men of the principal plants have practically acquiesced to this proposed reduction. Another factor in cost is freight rates, and the concession in rates on iron and steel products intended for export has already been granted. The operating cost of transportation should be largely reduced through an elimination of the freight blockades and the shortage in cars and motive power which were such prominent features of the railroad business during the greater part of 1901 and 1902.

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The other requisite to a better stock market is easy money. At the present time money is firm, but it cannot be said to be actually stringent, and there is an entire absence of underlying conditions which in former years caused distrust and a contraction of credit. Despite the enormous shrinkage in the market value of securities there is an absolute increase in the volume of money in circulation, and this increased circulating medium is of the highest grade. The supply is being augmented by the greatest activity ever witnessed in the mining world. Of course additions from this source, while sure, will be comparatively slow. What the general public is interested in is the prospect for early and liberal additions to the reserves of the New York banks. At the present time the surplus reserve is smaller than at any corresponding date in more than 10 years. There seems to be little probability of any considerable increase during the coming month. While the currency movement to the interior has practically ceased, the return current is not likely to become strong until after the turn of the year. The movement of the cotton crop is at an almost unprecedented rate, but that of breadstuffs is late and backward. Still there is every indication of an increase in primary receipts of wheat and corn, and there is every reason to believe that New York can continue to attract gold from Europe at will. On the present movement nearly $10,000,000 gold has been received from abroad, and the decline in sterling exchange rates during the latter part of the week indicates further engagements of the metal for import.

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Aside from the return of currency from the west and south or the receipt of additional gold from Europe, there are ample grounds upon which to base expectations of an accumulation of loanable funds at New York early in the new year. As intimated, the per capita of circulation is larger now than ever before. If with a reduced volume of currency the money market could sustain the greatest "bull" speculation in the history of the country; the greatest volume of trade ever known and the greatest demands by underwriting syndicates—all of which occurred simultaneously in 1901-1902—then when at least two of these drains are at a minimum and the third is steadily diminishing, there should be no strain upon bank credits. This thought is worthy of a little elaboration. In the first place: The amount of all kinds of money in circulation in the United States on the 1st inst. was $51,000,000 larger than one year ago. In the second place, the loans of the associated banks of New York today are $51,000,000 smaller than they were at the end of the first quarter of 1902. In the third place, the falling off in the bank clearings of New York City alone during the month of October was two and a quarter billions dollars. Lastly, the decrease in the bank exchanges of the United States for 10 months of 1903 were $6,200,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902. All of which reflects a smaller use of bank credit.

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